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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow Monday and probably Tuesday; continued cold.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,919. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GIVE BAKER CHANCE TO STATE HIS CASE BEFORE BIG CROWD

Today's Hearing Shifted to a Room in Senate Building Seating 500 Persons.

CHAMBERLAIN GIVES ORDER

Chairman Deluged with Requests to Allow All to Hear Secretary's Statement.

BUREAU CHIEFS ARE NAMED

Ayers, Maltbie, McKay, and Willoughby in Supply Department —Authority for Stettinius.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—So as to accommodate the throng that wishes to hear Secretary Baker, in his appearance before the Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, decided tonight, to have the event staged in the hearing room of the Senate office building. In this room, which easily accommodates 500 persons, occurred the historic drawing, last June, for the selective draft.

Secretary Baker wanted to make his statement in some place other than the restricted hearing room of the Military Affairs Committee so that many members of the House and Senate could hear what he had to say. He explained to Senator Chamberlain that he hoped the hearing would not be confined to the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Chamberlain was deluged with requests today by Members of Congress and officials outside Congress to have the Secretary's appearance in a room large enough to accommodate a crowd. The Senator said he would take it upon himself, without conferring with the other members of the committee, to have the hearing in the Senate office building.

The Oregon Senator had no idea as to the trend of Mr. Baker's statement before the committee.

"The Secretary asked to be allowed to appear before the committee and the request was granted," said Senator Chamberlain. "It may be that after his statement the Senators will have no questions to put; again, they may want to know something more about things he touches upon. I do not know."

Secretary Baker is expected to occupy nearly the entire day on the stand, for it is believed likely that, after his statement, various Senators will have questions to ask. For one thing, the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius as Surveyor General of Supplies, along with the appointments of Mr. McRoberts to the Supply Division of the Ordnance Department, and Mr. Eisenman to the Supply Division of the Quartermaster General's Department, has aroused the interest of the Military Affairs Committee. Some members wish to know what difference in the actual control of supply work the three appointments will make.

At the Capitol the three appointments, while arousing no criticism as to the individuals, are regarded by some leaders as falling into line with the idea conveyed in the Chamberlain War Cabinet bill, except that authority to act is not vested in the appointees. The War Cabinet bill, which the President and Mr. Baker oppose, it was pointed out today, would give adequate authority to three men such as those just appointed to the War Department, to have jurisdiction over the entire supply purchasing for the army, navy, and the Shipping Board.

One Democratic Senate leader said tonight that while the War Cabinet bill might be beaten, as a result of the opposition of the President, there was still a fair prospect that the measure to create a Director of Munitions might pass.

"Members of Congress are beginning to hear from home," said this Senator. "The folks back home are writing to the President, too, to let him know that they want something done with the War Department. They do not want to lose the war and they are letting the President know about it."

The battle in the Senate over the War Cabinet bill is scheduled to come up on Tuesday, when the bill is expected to be reported out from the Military Affairs Committee. After it has been disposed of, one way or the other, the Munitions bill will take the stage.

BAKER APPOINTS MORE BUREAU CHIEFS

Dr. Ayres, Dr. Maltbie, W. F. Willoughby, and D. I. McKay in New Purchase Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Baker announced tonight the organization of the new office of Director of Purchases in the War Department, a branch established with the object of meeting the criticisms that have been directed at the military administration for lack of system and co-ordination. It

Continued on Page Three.

Cunarder Andania Torpedoed Off Ulster Coast but Not Sunk

BELFAST, Jan. 27.—The Cunard Line steamer Andania was torpedoed, but not sunk, off the Ulster coast this morning, says The Irish Daily Telegraph. The newspaper adds that it is believed that no deaths resulted from the explosion.

The Andania was outward bound. She had on board about forty passengers and more than 200 men in the crew.

The first torpedo missed the steamer, but the second found its mark amidships. The captain ordered the ship abandoned, and passengers and crew embarked in the ship's boats. After rowing for an hour they were rescued by trawlers and patrol boats and landed at a North Irish coast town.

It is believed that it will be possible to bring the Andania into port.

The Andania is a vessel of 13,495 tons. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1913, and since then has made many trips between British and American ports.

BAKER PREDICTS NEW U-BOAT DRIVE

Believes It Will Be Aimed at Our Ships as Part of General Offensive.

VIEW SHARED BY THE NAVY

Some Observers See Confirmation in Recent Extension of the Barred Zone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Baker tonight authorized the statement of the belief of American military officials that Germany is planning a powerful submarine thrust at American lines of communication with France.

The Secretary emphasizes his belief that the predicted submarine campaign will be part and parcel of the threatened German land offensive against American, British, and French military land forces in the west of Europe, and that the purpose of the new submarine offensive will be to cut off the steady flow of American troops to France, as well as the shipment of munitions and supplies for our forces in Europe.

Secretary Baker gave no additional details regarding the source of the information on which he based the statement that "the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected," but pointed out that during the last two weeks German submarines had been recalled to home ports to be refitted. His prediction of a German sea attack on the long lines of American communication is expected to attract wide attention.

Credited by Naval Officers.

He does not stand alone in the belief that Germany is contemplating a sea offensive. There are naval officers in Washington who would not be surprised to find Germany this Spring ready to launch new and more powerful attacks against transatlantic routes. On Jan. 7 unofficial information came from Amsterdam that the German Emperor has conferred the order Pour la Mérite on Commander Kophamel on his return from a cruise in a large German submarne to the Cape Verde Islands. During his voyage Kophamel asserted that he sank an American destroyer and fourteen merchantmen, most of them bound from the United States for Italy and France. It is about 5,000 miles from the Belgian coast to the Cape Verde Islands and back. These islands are off the coast of Africa, some distance south of the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar. This is believed to have been the submarine which sank the American destroyer Jacob Jones. From all that naval officials have been able to learn it is their belief that this submarine was one of the larger submarines which Germany is known to have been building.

Simultaneously with the announcement that Commander Kophamel had been decorated word reached this country from London that German submarine warfare had gradually taken on a new phase since the beginning of Winter weather, and that submarines of the so-called cruiser type were doing most of the sinkings, while the smaller submarines were confining their activity principally to mine laying. These cruiser submarines are described as carrying two 5.9 guns and sixteen torpedoes, and as being able to keep the seas for six weeks. Since the first super-submarine of the U-53 type visited American waters before this country entered the war the Germans are credited with having built a number of the same type. It has been asserted that one of the real reasons for sending the U-53 and the Deutschland to American waters was to test new ideas for incorporation in the newer and larger German submarines, and make trial operations of the experimental vessels in the colder waters off the Banks of Newfoundland.

Announced a New Barred Zone.

On Jan. 8 a German wireless statement was received in London, saying that Germany had established a new and broader submarine barred zone. It was then announced that the original submarine barred zone had been extend-

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GEN. WOOD HURT ON FRENCH TOUR BY AN EXPLOSION

Accident Wounds Him in the Arm and Injures Col. Kilbourne and Major Joyce.

FIVE FRENCHMEN KILLED

Kilbourne's Eye Is Affected and Joyce's Arm—General's Injury Is Slight.

PERSHING'S CASUALTY LIST

He Reports Five Men Wounded in Action and Six Dead from Natural Causes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Baker authorized the announcement tonight that Major Gen. Leonard Wood had been slightly injured by an accidental explosion today in France, with two other officers of the army.

The announcement was as follows:

"A cable dispatch from the headquarters of General Pershing, just received, states that an accidental explosion occurring today killed five French soldiers and injured Major Gen. Leonard Wood slightly in the arm; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne in the eye, and Major Kenyon A. Joyce in the arm."

General Wood went to France this Winter accompanied by certain members of his staff, so that he might familiarize himself with conditions along the western front and the needs of the American army. He was one of a large number of officers sent there for similar instructional purposes.

His tour would carry him both to the front and to the American training camps behind the lines, but there is no indication as to where the accident occurred.

The War Department has adopted the policy of sending every Major General in command of a division to France for experience and instruction, the idea being that these men will return to this country and utilize the ideas gained in the training of the divisions of which they have command.

General Wood is commander of the 89th National Army Division, which is being trained at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne, who is General Wood's Chief of Staff, is one of the best known artillery officers in the army. He was for several years and until within a short time before Congress declared war on Germany the artillery officer of the Eastern Department on Governors Island. Many of the artillery improvements in the department were directed by him during his tour of duty in New York. He was born in Virginia in 1871, and is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He is also an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant of infantry in 1899. Three years later he was transferred to the artillery.

Major Kenyon A. Joyce is a native of New York, and rose from the ranks. He enlisted as a private in the Third Cavalry in March, 1900, and was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy and assigned to the Sixth Cavalry in February of the following year. In 1908 he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy and transferred to the Thirteenth Cavalry. He was a Captain at the outbreak of the present war, and was one of the first officers promoted after the declaration of war. Major Joyce is 38 years of age.

PERSHING REPORTS FIVE WOUNDED IN ACTION

Gives No Details of the Fighting —Six Deaths from Natural Causes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—General Pershing today reported the wounding in action of five infantrymen of the expeditionary forces. No details of the fighting in which they were injured were given. The list follows:

GORSKI, BERGARD, private; severely wounded; 3,701 Diversey Avenue, Chicago.
HACKER, LEE, First Sergeant; moderately wounded; Manchester, Ky.
CARPENTER, WILLIE, Corporal; slightly wounded; Mangum, Okla.
BALLARD, EARL; slightly wounded; Kannapolis, N. C.
SCHWAB, CASPER A.; slightly wounded; Harlan, Iowa.

Carpenter was wounded Jan. 22, the others Jan. 21.

The following deaths from natural causes were reported:

ELLIS, JOSEPH M., Sergeant; pneumonia; Norton, Kan.
MILARDO, SEBASTIANO, Corporal; meningitis; Middletown, Conn.
BLAIR, RICHARD W., cadet; pneumonia; father's address, Sub-Treasury, New York City.
CROOK, WILLIAM H.; pneumonia; Ontario, Cal.
FRANCO, ANGELO, private; pneumonia; 618 York Street, San Francisco.
ANDERS, SAMUEL K.; scarlet fever; Norristown, Penn.

U-Boat Sinks a Spanish Steamer.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—After pillaging the Spanish steamer Giralda yesterday, a German submarine sank the vessel, which was of 4,400 tons. The crew was saved.

Since the beginning of the war, Spain has been protesting continually about the sinking of Spanish ships by submarines, and when the Patricio was sunk, last May, it was shown that a number of these protests had remained unanswered.

Russian Rifles Taken Over To Keep Trained Men at Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Rifles ordered by the Russian Government from the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Company at Bridgeport, Conn., and the Westinghouse Company at Springfield, Mass., will be taken over by the Government. More than half a million rifles, differing only in bore from the Americanized Enfield, are involved.

The desire of the War Department to hold together the trained workmen in the two plants while these factories are being reorganized to manufacture machine guns is the principal reason for the action.

After a series of conferences, in which the Russian Embassy was represented, it was decided that the department would in effect take over the contracts, reimbursing the manufacturers in a manner which will permit a gradual reduction through the next few months of the force engaged on rifle contracts. It is understood that the Russian Embassy requested and obtained an option on the rifles in the hope of eventually being able to take them over.

HEAT BAN WILL BE STRICTER TODAY

Federal Marshals and Police Will Seek Violators of Workless Monday Regulations.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO SHUT

More Ships Coaled—Bitter Weather Again Cuts Supplies of Anthracite.

Today will be the second of the ten workless Mondays decreed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator. It will be lightless and heatless, and the officials here hope it also will be frictionless. The causes for much of the confusion which marked the first of the workless Mondays, they assert, no longer exists. Under the new rulings from Washington it is believed that the closing will be tighter than it was last week. Reeve Schley, the County Fuel Administrator, said last night that today would demonstrate the patriotic co-operation of business men with the Administration in the work of conserving coal.

It was predicted last night that explicit obedience to the order such as was expected would cause almost general cessation of ordinary business activities today.

Weather conditions are likely to continue unfavorable for the unloading and delivery of coal. The coal arriving at tidewater is frozen solid and covered with snow, and it will require hours of steaming to thaw it. The highest temperature yesterday was 19 degrees above zero at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the lowest was 10 degrees, recorded at 8 o'clock last evening.

The forecast is for snow today, and probably tomorrow. It will continue to be cold, and the discomfort will be increased by a strong northeast wind. The Weather Bureau received this message from Washington late last night:

"Continue northeast storm warning, Boston to Delaware Breakwater; disturbance over southwest to Mississippi, moving northeast; will cause strong northeast winds Monday, with snow."

While there was a decrease in the coal arrivals here yesterday, the fact that workless Monday follows workless Sunday will give the Administration a chance to catch up. Mr. Schley said that the saving of coal on last Monday was very material and that he expected the saving this week would be greater. To effect this saving, however, the Administration knows it will be necessary to have the co-operation of every user of coal. The officials hope that even those who are exempted from the closing order will be economical in the use of coal and that those who are exempted along certain lines will not use that as the excuse to keep their plants going full blast.

Saloons, if they open, will be heatless and lightless. Grocery stores and other places where food is dispensed will be open until noon. Stores where food is not sold will be closed all day. The order, however, exempts receiving departments of stores. These may be opened, and trucks may be operated to full capacity, in order to relieve the freight congestion. Churches, schools, public museums, buildings containing the offices of exempt firms, Federal buildings, and municipal buildings may remain open. So may garages, banks, and laundries.

The theatres will be open and some of them will give double performances.

In the financial district the Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Exchange, and some of the banking houses will be closed.

United States Marshal McCarthy will have a force of men out all day looking for violators of the closing order and these deputies will be reinforced by a force of at least fifty inspectors from Mr. Schley's office. The police, as on last Monday, will observe conditions in each precinct and will report violations of the order to the Federal authorities. All complaints, where the evidence justifies it, will be turned over to the United States District Attorney for prosecution. Mr. Schley contemplates a tour of inspection during the day and at night to determine whether the order is being obeyed.

Mr. Schley yesterday again called at-

Continued on Page Four.

KUEHLMANN NOW ASSAILS BOLSHEVIKI; REICHSTAG MEMBERS REBUKE MINISTERS; AUSTRIA'S NEED OF PEACE SEEMS REAL

HAS NO MORE TO GAIN

Vienna Sees Ahead Only Loss by Continuing the Struggle.

NO BREAK YET WITH BERLIN

But Divergence of Views Is Plainly Shown by Czernin's Speech.

GERMANS, TOO, WANT PEACE

But Morale of Masses Is Artificially Maintained—Railroads and Factories in Bad Shape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The real state of things in Germany and Austria is the clue, unknown to the French press or public, to the inner significance of the speeches of the two Teuton Chancellors. French conjectures as to Austro-German trickery or an Austro-German split must necessarily be based on insufficient data, and, as pointed out in a recent dispatch, be biased by the prejudices or politics of individuals. To be able to judge the question on its merits, accurate information as to the internal situation in the Central Empires is imperative. I have just received such information from one of the best-known neutral journalists in Paris, Gund Cederschilds, representative here of the Stockholm Tidningen, Sweden's biggest newspaper. It is not permitted to state the sources of his information, but I can guarantee its absolute authenticity. Cederschilds says:

"It is a mistake to suppose that Austria is simply Germany's catspaw, pretending a desire for peace in order to entrap the Allies into a conversation. Austria's need for peace is real and pressing and has brought about a genuine divergence of views between her and Germany. Why? Firstly, Austria has nothing to gain by a continuance of the war. She has already won all she wants on the Eastern front, has crushed the antagonism of the Transylvania, the Serbocroats and the Jugoslavs, and has been far more successful than anticipated regarding Italy. On these grounds peace, even at the price of certain concessions, would place her in a better position territorialy than at the beginning of the war.

"On the other hand she has everything to lose by continuing the struggle. The influence of the Russian revolution has been considerable amongst the working classes. Her difficulties in organizing economically and fixing universal food prices have produced hideous inequality between the condition of the rich and poor. The rich can have everything they want in Austria if they are willing to pay for it, such as butter, which sold in Vienna at $20 a pound. But the poor are starving. This state of affairs, plus the effect of revolutionary ideas, have caused the recent strikes. In the face of the popular attitude the Austrian leaders yielded. They understand clearly that the fate of the régime and dynasty hangs literally on a thread, and that thread is a cessation of hostilities. At the same time they are unable to escape the effects of fifty years of German tutelage.

"Czernin's echo of Hertling's Alsace-Lorraine policy proves that Austria's subservience is not yet strained to the breaking point. Germany's position is far stronger, which accounts for the difference of tone in the German Chancellor's speech. The morale of the German people has been exalted by the successes in Russia and Italy. Food distribution has now been organized so that no section of the population is really menaced by famine. The desire for peace is no doubt great throughout Germany.

"The losses of 2,500,000 dead, which I have reason to know is a low estimate, would account for that. But fifty years of success have inculcated into the whole nation a conviction of Germany's glorious destiny.' Allusions to 'carte de guerre' triumphs find fertile soil for the breeding of new enthusiasm. Finally, the great mass of the German population has been brought to two positive convictions, firstly, that Alsace-Lorraine is a basic 'war aim' of the Allies and, secondly, that the possession of Alsace-Lorraine is utterly vital to Germany.

"The German people have been told, and believe, that the retention of Alsace-Lorraine would enable them to withstand or even ruin an economic blockade by the rest of the world after the war. From Lorraine Germany draws 20,000,000 tons of iron per annum, more than two-thirds of her entire production. In Alsace are deposits of potash, whose value is estimated at $12,000,000,000. Germany's leaders have pointed out that by withholding potash alone, they could force the rest of the

Continued on Page Two.

Outbreaks in Rheinish Industrial District; Troops with Machine Guns Called to Muelheim

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Reports of disturbances in Germany again are current in Holland, and severe outbreaks are said to have occurred in the Rheinish industrial districts. Troops with machine guns have been summoned to Muelheim, on the Rhine opposite Cologne, but there are no details.

German Army Chiefs Talk of Quitting.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—What news has been permitted to pass the German censor indicates that a political hornets' nest has again been stirred up in Germany. A dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that the Pan Germans are "kicking up a tremendous row," and that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, dissatisfied with Chancellor von Hertling's speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, are again talking of retiring.

Two Views of Bolsheviki Plans Predict Break With Teuton Envoys

German Upheaval Is Still Depended on to Force Peace on Her Militarists.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25, (Delayed.)—The Brest-Litovsk peace or armistice negotiations have been suspended for ten days, and the situation is complex and critical. The net result of the prolonged negotiations is that the Central Powers have revealed their intention to annex practically all the western provinces of Russia. The Bolshevist organs say the imperialist and annexationist aims of the German Government are now exposed, and this exposure is one of the highly important consequences of the efforts of the Russian delegation.

Other people who have followed the run of international politics since the war began seem to have heard before that the Berlin Government aimed at annexations, but that is beside the point. Apparently it was necessary to destroy the Russian Army in order to obtain final proof of this remarkable fact.

The few days of grace are swiftly passing and the Bolsheviki have to decide how they will parry the German menace. These Bolsheviki are resourceful people, to give them their due, and they have a way of springing unpleasant surprices on either the allies or enemies of Russia. They will hardly accept the German terms even formally, for simple acceptance of the German terms does not enter into their general plan, but refusal of today's German terms would mean that General Hoffman would carry out his threat of seizing Reval and drawing the boundary line of German annexations westward of Minsk to Brest-Litovsk. In the long run, say the Bolsheviki, that would not really matter, for such an aggressive movement would expose to the German Army and the German people the annexationist aims of their Government and would lead to the overthrow of the existing Berlin régime.

But are there no means of resisting the German advance? The Bolsheviki think there are. They daily with their scheme for creating a highly paid volunteer revolutionary army, which would engage in a holy war with German imperialism and all other imperialism. Any project of a revolutionary volunteer army seems hardly within the bounds of the practical politics of the immediate future, and I do not imagine the Bolsheviki seriously believe in it. But they have another string to their bow, and that is a revolution of which they are now waiting to see some of the first symptoms develop in Austria.

"The red flag is raised," says the Bolshevist organ, Pravda. "The proletariat is beginning action. There is a revolutionary struggle in the streets for peace, a struggle which must soon become an uprising for socialism. In these conditions the task of the Russian Socialist Soviet Republic is to maintain a resolute and firm policy with regard to the German spokesman Hoffman and his like. Let those Germans try to continue their impudent onset. All hail the International Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates."

One enthusiastic speaker put it at the Soviet Congress that "Petrograd is destined to become the capital of a Federation of Soviet Republics."

One awkward fact for the Bolsheviki is that even their own Pravda in its glowing accounts can find no more tangible evidence of the spread of revolutionism in Germany than the suspension of the Socialist Vorwärts for two days. Trotsky, who is a clever man with a greater share of cool sense than most of his comrades, warned his hearers at the Congress that the Bourgeoisie in the west were much better organized than the Bourgeoisie in Russia, and that the progress of the revolutionary movement must therefore be slow.

As to the Austrian movement, its significance can easily be exaggerated. A well-informed observer telegraphs from Stockholm that this movement was, if not instigated, at least connived at by the Austrian authorities, who saw in it a convenient instrument for modifying the excessive pretensions of Germany

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Trotzky's Secret Treaty Revelations, published first time in tonight's Evening Post. 3rd instalment. Full text agreements between England, France, Italy, Russia. Evening Post now 3c, was 5c. See Page 3.—Advt.

Trotzky's Party the Only Hope for a Rupture—He May Decide It Personally.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26.—The All-Russian Assembly at its last two sessions has been marking time while waiting for a discussion of the vital question of war or peace. Trotzky's report on the peace negotiations are expected tonight, after which will be decided the question of a separate peace or a holy war.

Inch by inch Russia, or rather the band of idealists who are striving to overcome the apathy of the masses and the active resistance of the privileged and propertied classes are being forced into an impossible position. By non-recognition, or rather by the non-establishment of some means of direct contact, we only put a new weapon into the hands of those who, favoring peace at all costs, are opposed to the Bolsheviki.

The Bolsheviki would have been weaker in their influence on the proletariats of the Central Empires if they had not been careful to be as rude to the allied Governments as they were to the Austro-German. From the point of view of mere expediency we should have looked beyond the insults.

Non-recognition of the Bolsheviki has strengthened the Rada, and apparently because the Rada was bourgeois and opposed to the Bolsheviki, the Allies seem to have assumed it should be supported. It is precisely because the Rada is bourgeois, and therefore unhampered by uncompromising ideals that it is at this minute concluding a separate peace with Austria, and thereby almost compelling a separate peace of Russia as a whole.

The outcry against civil war, which was loud enough in Russia, was strengthened by the pious hopes of the English labor members that the Constituent Assembly would put an end to that very civil war, on the success of which depends the power of the Soviets to prevent the Ukraine from making a separate peace.

"Eight Months' Chorus of Libel."

An eight months' chorus of organized libel in the Russian press is probably mainly responsible for most of our misunderstandings of the Bolsheviki. There are also other excuses in the fact that by the nature of things our information was mostly taken from persons belonging to the classes of the population who had most to lose from Bolshevism and suffer most from the dictatorship of labor. However that may be, those misunderstandings contribute to make the situation critical at the present moment.

Yesterday it became clear that there was a split in the Bolsheviki. Some consider, in view of the isolation of Russia, the separate peace aimed at by the Rada, and military weakness, that Russia is compelled to make peace. I spent most of yesterday talking with various groups in the Taurida Palace and came to the conclusion, even among the Bolsheviki who when the petrol runs out are ready to hitch their motors to the wildest stars and continue on their way, there is a movement of despair in face of the increasing odds. This movement so far is small.

I gather that the majority of the Bolsheviki, together with the allied Social Revolutionaries of the Left, is prepared, even in the present appalling circumstances, to take up Germany's challenge, break off negotiations finally, and enter on a period "of revolutionary defense."

I believe the ultimate decision will lie with Trotzky, whose personal influence is enormous, and Trotzky's opinion will be swayed, not by considerations of military possibilities or personal safety, but solely by the question whether peace or desperate war will best serve the universal revolution. In forecasting Trotzky's action it is necessary always to remember that he would sacrifice Russia to save Europe and Europe to save the world, and that for him salvation and social revolution mean the same thing.

The actual position with regard to peace may be stated thus: The Ukrainian Rada corresponds pretty well to the Milukoff Government in Russia after the revolution. It is opposed by an increas-

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Success in N. Y.—Advt.

'BRUTAL' CONTROL IN RUSSIA

Terrorism by Cannon and Machine Guns, Says Kuehlmann.

PREDICTS RUMANIAN PEACE

Conferring with Austria About Poland—Claims Progress in Lithuania.

FACTIONS ATTACK HERTLING

Hindenburg Talks of Resigning in Anger and Parties Unite in Denouncing Speech.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—Dispatches from Berlin and copies of German newspapers received here show that Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, made speeches to the Reichstag Main Committee on Friday and Saturday which supplemented the address of Chancellor von Hertling on Thursday. The Foreign Secretary sought especially to justify the policy pursued by the German representatives in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and denounced the Bolsheviki as "ruling by force," professing one set of principles in the parleys and practising another.

At both sessions of the committee, members sharply criticised the policies of von Hertling and von Kühlmann, the Socialist opposition being augmented by Conservative and Progressive speakers.

Dr. Von Kühlmann, in his second speech before the committee on Saturday, expressed confidence that the status of the "great free German State" on the eastern border would appeal to the border peoples, and he dealt strongly with the "Bolshevist policy of ruling by force, as opposed to their professions." The Foreign Secretary continued:

"I warmly greet the statements of Dr. David, that a representative body of Lithuania has really been honorably set up and that the representatives of the Lithuanian people of all classes can strive toward the realization of possibilities. It has been suggested that we should wait until the end of the war before extension of this to other existing representative bodies. We work under difficult circumstances in the country in question, as the war still continues. We will, if peace is reached with Russia, do what can be done in conjunction with the military necessities, with a view to bringing about this extension during the war.

Bolshevist Rule "by Brutal Force."

"Herr Trotzky twice declared in open discussion that our Government has no other basis than force. The Bolsheviki maintain themselves by brutal force; their arguments are cannon and machine guns.

"Differences of opinion are settled by their getting rid of their opponents in a radical and satisfactory manner. The Bolsheviki preach beautifully, but practice otherwise.

"They have solemnly recognized the Finnish Republic. They never disputed the right of that Republic to receive diplomatic representatives, but when it came to the act of sending representatives there, they created the greatest difficulties. When we have news from Finland, we will know that the soldiery is exercising there a tyranny worse than existed in the times of the Czar.

"I may point to the proceedings of the Bolsheviki against the legal assembly, announced with so much pomp. The main fact in that case was that two cruisers anchored in front of the Tauride Palace and turned their guns on its windows. As this argument was not sufficient, the delegates were simply chased out with bayonets."

"The statements of the Bolsheviki," the Foreign Secretary remarked, "show that these gentlemen are indulging in another policy than that of concluding an open and honorable peace with the Bourgeois Governments of the Central Powers, which are hated like poison."

"Conversations" with Poland.

Dr. Kühlmann said that "conversations" with Poland had been carried on by Germany and Austria for months with zeal, but were not yet ripe for communication.

"What Count Czernin said of Poland," he continued, "we can say of the other border peoples who will form the object of our discussion. We have precisely the same confidence in the attractive force of the great free German State for these peoples. German policy never will resort to petty police pressure or any similar methods, which in the long run would only have the contrary effect."

Regarding Turkey and Bulgaria, the Foreign Secretary said:

"These peoples, at an hour of weighty import, trusting Germany's star, joined our side, and they shall never get the impression from the peace negotiations that the German word is not binding on every German to the end."

Dr. Kühlmann concluded by declaring that the German Government earnestly desired a wise and honorable peace.

Prediction of a separate peace with Rumania in the near future was made by Dr. von Kühlmann at the close of his long speech in the Reichstag Friday, in which he recounted the progress of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. He emphasized also that the relations between Germany and Austria were cordial.

"Austria has stood by us in complete loyalty and will continue to do so," he said. "I will never undertake any proposal interfering with such close and unshakable friendship."

Herr Ledebour, independent Socialist, replying to the speech of Dr. von Kühlmann, complained that a backward step had been taken and that the Government adhered completely to the view of the militarists. He said he considered the speech of Count Czernin as a direct refutation of the words of Count von Hertling, because Czernin regarded President Wilson's proposal as the basis of an understanding, while the Chancellor declined to accept this view.

Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader, also expressed dissatisfaction with the Government's policy, and said that if Germany wanted her colonies returned, she must offer to return Belgium.

Naumann Urges Wilson Basis.

Herr Naumann, Progressive, urged that President Wilson's peace proposals should be seriously considered, and a definite word spoken in the required sense concerning Belgium.

"If a general peace is possible without fresh blows in the west," said Herr Naumann, "it should be concluded. The peoples who pursue the policy of conquest, like the undisciplined Admiral von Tirpitz and the Fatherland Party, have undermined the authority of the State as never before."

All these speakers, together with the Independent Socialist, Dr. Hugo Haase, strongly criticised the Government's policy in the Brest-Litovsk peace conference concerning Poland, and urged that the border peoples be permittted self-determination, free from military pressure.

Herr von Graefe, Conservative, asserted that he was against coercing the Eastern peoples in their choice of their future state.

Secretary of the Interior Wallraf, referring at the meeting of the committee to a leaflet advocating a general strike, expressed the strong hope that the German workers would not listen to such an inexcusable call from irresponsible quarters."

"If our enemies should succeed in smashing our home front," Herr Wallraf is quoted as saying, "All their rapacious crimes would revive and the war would be prolonged indefinitely."

GERMAN STORM NOW TOUCHES THE KAISER

Enraged at Czernin, Annexationists Hope Ruler will Help Them Aggressively.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27.—Berlin morning papers, just received here, indicate a very different state of German public opinion after Count Czernin's speech from that which previously obtained. The Pan German and annexationist press attacks him with all its batteries of vituperation and sarcasm. The conservative Kreuz-Zeitung has been suspended for publishing an article headed "Abandon Austria."

A leading annexationist paper, the Deutsche Zeitung, demands that the German Federal Princes and the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg shall interfere "to save the State." The paper asserts that the utmost efforts are being exerted to influence the Kaiser in the direction of "influencing or modifying military measures which are now awaiting their development." The Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Count Rödern, is said to have sent a memorandum to the Kaiser reporting that Germany's financial position does not enable her to continue offensive action.

Apparently the Deutsche Zeitung considers the Kaiser already lost to the annexationist cause, for it adds:

"We expect the situation to be saved only by the intervention of the Federal Princes, who, when all is said and done, are not less interested in the maintenance of the German Empire than is the King of Prussia."

This attack on the Kaiser is one of the interesting features of the situation. The Deutsche Zeitung adds that the King of Bavaria has already made his influence felt in the direction of securing peace along the lines of the annexationist program.

"It is imperative," says the paper, "that other Federal Princes should follow the example of the King of Bavaria and tell the Kaiser the unvarnished truth regarding the fate to which he and the German people will be led by further following the policy dictated by Czernin."

Czernin as German Spokesman.

The attack on Czernin is followed by an attack on Hertling, because, although the Pan German papers draw attention to the differences between his statement and that of Czernin, one paper after another publishes inspired statements that Czernin's speech was made after agreement with the German Government and that Czernin was put up to say what the German Chancellor himself, in view of the domestic situation, was unable to say. Thus the Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"It is impossible to avoid the conviction that in the council of the gods it was reserved for Czernin to say what the German Imperial Government at the moment was not prepared to take upon its own shoulders."

The Lokal-Anzeiger adds that all interest in Germany has drifted from Hertling to Czernin, and the paper regrets that this does not add to its satisfaction.

Vorwärts says Hertling has been cast for the rôle of a coy damsel who keeps modestly in the background. The paper denounces this German obscuring of the situation, and insists that a clear answer shall be obtained from Kühlmann as Foreign Secretary to the question whether any military or other influence is being exerted to prevent his coming into the open with a straightforward offer of the following peace terms, which, it says, are those supported by the great majority of the German people:

First, honest concession of the right of self-determination to the Eastern peoples, including the right, if they so choose, of declaring their adhesion to Russia.

Second, complete restoration of the independence of Belgium, without any division of the country between the Walloons and Flemings.

Third, return of the occupied districts to France under the single condition that France shall renounce any claim to German territory.

In view of the division of feeling in left by a Conservative member. The result of the Reichstag by election for the Bautzen district to fill a vacancy left by a conservative number. The result was a victory for the Socialists by a majority of about 900 votes in a total of 23,000.

Says the Speech Leads Nowhere.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the Chancellor's speech, argues that Hertling must know that such discussions lead nowhere, that the allied statesmen will know how to interpret the speech as they wish, and that the neutrals will not know where they are. The paper, however, asserts that the detailed dissection of President Wilson's address was highly important, and that it had much in common with the Papal note. It remarks that the Hertling speech would have been much more effective if given earlier, as it can no longer be tolerated that weeks must go by before official answers are given. The paper thinks that the most important part of the speech was not what was said, but what was not touched on, and asks what the aim of the speech really was.

"It was naturally necessary to answer the enemy," says the paper, "even if postponed for so long, but it was still more necessary to air the question of Brest-Litovsk, and, considering the great differences of opinion, it was most imperative to discuss the aims in the East and how far do our military and political aims differ and what differences exist between Austria-Hungary and Germany."

The paper holds that clear statements are necessary, especially in view of the fact that manifestations are still taking place in Austria-Hungary, where Czernin's war aims are greeted with trust, and the German militarists are considered obstructors. In this connection it may be remarked that the Pester Lloyd of Budapest says that in the course of the recent riots there machine guns were used on the crowd, and that this time the military could be relied on, thus admitting that the military could not always be trusted.

The Vossische Zeitung asks who is propagating the anti-German spirit, and also asks for a clear statement of Austria's desires regarding Poland.

The evening issue of the same paper, discussing the Czernin speech, thinks there is not much difference between Czernin's and Hertling's way of discussing President Wilson's address, but that in appreciation of the spirit and tone of the President's proposals the Austrian Minister was more eager to detect conciliatory intentions than the German statesman. The Vossische Zeitung, however, disapproves entirely of seeking peace in the west, which, it holds, would only be a peace in the interest of the "Anglo-Saxon Alliance," and deplores that it has been impossible so far to obtain peace with Russia, which would considerably strengthen Germany's hand in later negotiations in the west.

Want Terms Clearly Stated.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Hertling speech was awaited with the greatest interest in Germany, chiefly because it was to be a reply to Wilson and Lloyd George, and adds that the Pan Germans had left no stone unturned in the previous few weeks to get the Chancellor on their side, their war cry being "Abandon the peace resolution and the Reichstag majority," added to which was the question of von Kühlman's fall.

The Zeitung remarks that the Pan Germans will doubtless blame the Chancellor for discussing President Wilson's message so thoroughly. It approves the manner in which the Chancellor took up Wilson's message, point by point, in order to show where the obstacles lie, but it expresses a wish that the Chancellor had made more precise statements on Germany's attitude in view of the political strife now going on. It argues, however, that this in reality was only a continuation and completion of von Kühlmann's utterances, and not to be taken singly, and that von Kühlmann considers Alsace-Lorraine the only obstacle to peace. It goes on:

"At no time during the war has the annexation of Belgium or parts of France formed a part of the German program. * * * Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg spoke of the occupied part of France as faustpfändern, and von Hertling speaks of it as a valuable object of pawn."

The Zeitung argues that the majority of the Reichstag support the Chancellor on the Belgian question, and concludes that Germany's foes must now see that the Reichstag members, including the Social Democrats, are also united on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, which must remain German territory. It also holds that there is no question of surrender of German territory in the forming of a new Poland.

With Thursday's session, it suggests, an open discussion between Germany and the Allies has begun, and it remains for the Allies to decide whether they will continue to drag their people still further into war for the sake of fantastic war aims or are ready to enter into discussions for a general peace.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that the agitation of the Pan Germans against Count Czernin is equally directed against the Austro-Hungarian people.

The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten says that von Hertling could not sum up courage to act and is following the example of his predecessor, von Bethmann Hollweg, in avoiding definite decisions.

The Deutsche Zeitung asserts that the Chancellor's speech is equivalent to a battle won by the enemy.

FIND NO HOPE IN HERTLING.

Italians Commend Czernin Speech, but Want Reparation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 27.—A well-known Italian Senator, commenting on Hertling's speech, said:

"After careful perusal, one realizes that Germany agrees only to minor details of the Wilson program, while, when it comes to fundamental questions, she strongly disagrees, especially concerning Alsace-Lorraine, which is one of the most important points in the Allies' peace terms. In fact, Germany does not promise the complete restoration of Belgium, which is the very question over which Great Britain entered the war.

"Respecting one of the main principles for which all the Allies are fighting, protection of the independence of small nationalities, Hertling is silent, neither does he mention on what conditions French territories are to be returned."

Czernin's speech is much commended here among Senators, Deputies and in political circles generally. The general feeling is that naturally Austria is ready to conclude peace, accepting the greater part of Wilson's terms but she seems to forget that through her fault the world massacre was let loose and that she is responsible for the fate of Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro. Therefore, it is held here, she must pay for the damage caused, the massacres committed and the wholesale devastation. Peace cannot be concluded until Austria is no longer a threat to the principle of nationalities. It is thought here that Czerin's willingness to negotiate peace is also due to the grave internal situation in the Dual Monarchy, as proved by the strikes, riots and bloody repressions.

Czernin Speech Sent to Wilson Before Delivery, He Tells Austrians; Regarded as German Feeler

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27.—The Cologne Gazette publishes the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"Count Czernin's statement to the Austrian delegations today that the text of his speech had already been laid before President Wilson when he delivered it has created a sensation here. It is taken to confirm the view that Czernin's reply to Wilson represented a step which had already been taken along a line intended to lead to inducing the western powers to come to a discussion of terms with Germany."

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Nothing has so angered the Pan Germans, according to reports in special dispatches from Holland, as the statement attributed to Count Czernin that his speech on peace previously had been communicated to President Wilson. The statement, it is said, was greeted with loud cheers by its hearers, but was received with an outburst of rage and contumely by the Pan Germans, whose fury it brought to a climax. The idea of any exchange of opinions between Austria and America is criticised bitterly, and, according to Count Reventlow, can only be regarded as "endangering Germany's life interests."

When he addressed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichsrat Saturday, Count Czernin, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News, referred frankly to the differences in the Austrian and German war aims. He explained that Germany wanted to get her colonies back, and obviously could not consent to abandon occupied territories before securing guarantees for the restitution of her possessions.

Austria, he said, was differently situated. She stood everywhere on enemy territory, except in Eastern Galicia.

AUSTRIA'S NEED OF PEACE SEEMS REAL

Continued from Page One.

world to terms, and by exploiting it and iron give wealth and employment to their whole nation.

"Even the Socialist press upholds this viewpoint, and the German masses believe it implicitly, which explains both Hertling's labored attempt to prove that Alsace-Lorraine belongs historically to Germany, and Kühlmann's assertion last October that Alsace-Lorraine, even more than Belgium, is the supreme factor of difference between the Allies and the Central Empires.

"But it must be remembered that Hertling's speech was intended even more for home consumption than for effect abroad. He must talk bigger than he knows, for the present strength of the German morale is artificial, and based on ignorance, the essential weakness of which the Chancellor fully knows.

"Germany's most dangerous weakness is a shortage of grease. This may appear absurd, but every engineer knows that lubrication is a prime necessity for all forms of machinery, and this is a war of machinery. A shortage of grease has caused the shutting down of many factories. The difficulty is met to some extent by the following system:

"In each area the closed factories are allowed 4 per cent. bonus on capital while idle, plus 4 per cent. more for depreciation of material. The labor thus released, and such machines as are utilisable are diverted to big, centralized factories, from whose products the aforesaid indemnity is paid. The result is dissatisfaction among manufacturers, those whose factories are running being aggrieved by paying over a part of their profits to the idle concerns, and those whose shops are closed considering that they ought to share in the benefits of war work. Even so, production is greatly lessened, and Germany is barely able to meet war requirements.

"Far more serious is the effect of the Grease shortage on transportation, which is a stumbling block over which the German militarism may well fall. Already 24 per cent. of the German locomotives are unserviceable owing to lack of grease or the bad effects of 'Erzatz' greases. Twenty per cent. more are continually under repair. To replace them is impossible, as all available factories are occupied in maintaining the supply of guns and munitions. The same almost applies to rolling and rails.

"In Winter Ersatz grease is a positive danger. During the recent cold spell over 60 per cent. of the German locomotives were temporarily useless, and Berlin was entirely without coal, Germany's most abundant product, for more than fourteen days. At the present moment German transportation is strained to the breaking point to handle troop transports and economic traffic. To give a case in point, the recent effort to move divisions from the Russian front produced a tieup of the railroads."

LONDONERS GET THIN AS FOOD DIMINISHES

Despite Scant Supplies, Prices in Public Places Are 25% Below New York's.

CHEERFUL AND DETERMINED

People Wait Three Hours Daily to Buy Edibles—Workingmen Demand More Beer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The chief subject of discussion in London just now, from Duke to dustman, is how to get food. Butcher boys carrying meat through the streets are followed to find out where they get it. The people are getting thinner daily, but healthier, it is explained, except for some cases of indigestion caused by the war bread. There are business men residing in London who boast that they are able to count their ribs for the first time in twenty years.

In spite of the war conditions, everybody here is cheerful and determined to hold out to prevent Germany becoming master of the world, even if the war lasts another twenty years.

Prices at hotels and restaurants are still 25 per cent. below those in New York. The quantity of meats here is 50 per cent. less. Meals on meatless days cost double the usual rate, on account of the price of fish. A cargo of fish sold at auction after landing realizes high prices. The crew of one fishing vessel had $1,500 each as his share in a fourteen days' cruise. Prices are now regulated, but fish is scarcer, because the men will not go out and risk their lives unless sure of big money in return.

Young American officers visiting London find difficulty in getting what they would call a square meal at night, as the restaurants are darkened and the visitors are unable to distinguish them from other stores. I was accosted last night in the Strand by two officers who had been one hour trying to find a restaurant.

One Helping of Meat.

No butter is served at the best hotels, except a small pat at breakfast. People are fed up with jam. A teaspoonful of sugar is served in an envelope, and the war bread is dark and depressing to eat and of varying quality, according to the baker. A famous restaurant in the Strand gives only one helping of meat, and charges higher prices than formerly when portions were unlimited.

A New York banker was beaming with joy yesterday as if he had made a hundred-thousand-dollar deal because he had obtained a fresh loaf of white bread at a country inn where he had lunched.

A New York woman went to Selfridge's store, which was reported to have a supply of meat. She found a big crowd held back by the police. One woman fainted in the crush. While the crowd stood back the American rushed through the lines into the basement. There was only one woman there before her. The stock consisted of two oxtails and two calvesheads. She bought the best head, had it packed in a bonnet box, escaped the hungry crowd, and reached home safely.

War conditions in New York are a joke compared with London. There are only small daily supplies of meat, fish, or poultry in the stores here, and these are soon exhausted. Many stores are closed altogether. The crowds wait patiently for tea, margarine, sausages, and other foods until the police call out "no more today."

Beginning today, no milk or sugar will be served in restaurants, and only three ounces of meat, including bone, will be served at meals.

The American colony in London is giving up housekeeping on account of the daily struggle for food which is exhausting the women. A cup of sugarless tea and a slice of cake in an ordinary restaurant cost a shilling. A thimbleful of denatured whisky costs the same.

Leaves Old Restaurant.

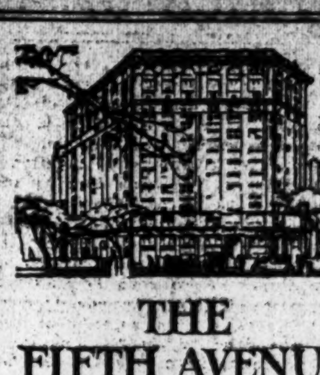
The proprietor of a City restaurant run for 100 years by one family, is living in the country, leaving the business in the hands of the employes. He couldn't bear to see his old customers under the new conditions. The only food at Stafford station to supply hungry American passengers on a recent day was two sausages and one mystery pie, called pork by courtesy.

Prices of vegetables are fairly reasonable. Oranges, apples, and eggs average 12 cents each.

Workmen are clamoring for more beer to make up for the loss of nourishing food. The general impression is that the Government desires to make them realize the seriousness of war, because munition workers have been earning as high as $100 weekly and have been buying luxuries in great quantities.

The streets of London are dark and there are few policemen. The people in the streets are brusque, especially the women, who push the men aside. They wear simple costumes and big shoes and adopt a severe cast of countenance. The service in the stores and restaurants is indifferent. Any mild complaint by customers is met with the retort: "Don't you know we are at war?"

Few motor buses are running. Extra passengers are allowed to stand inside and hang on the straps for the first time in London. New Yorkers now feel quite at home.



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AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDERS BOMB THREE HOSPITALS

Women Victims at Treviso and Mestre—Artillery Active Along the Italian Front.

ROME, Jan. 27.—There was artillery activity yesterday along the entire front in northeastern Italy, the Italian War Office announced today. Enemy forces last night attempted to approach the Italian lines at Capo Sile, near the mouth of the Piave River, but were promptly repulsed.

Bombs dropped by Teuton airplanes on Treviso and Mestre claimed six women victims, three being killed. Three hospitals at Mestre were damaged by the explosives.

The text of the statement reads:

At Capo Sile last night enemy parties attempted to approach our entanglements at the bridgehead, but they were promptly repulsed by a lively fire. Our troops then counterattacked and brought back prisoners. Artillery activity, extending along the whole front, was considerable in the Lagarina Valley, on the Asiago Plateau and on the Middle Piave.

Aerial activity was notable from Lago di Garda to the sea. British airmen brought down two machines within the enemy lines and one in flames.

Between 7 o'clock last night and dawn this morning enemy aircraft carried out repeated raids on the plain between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, especially on Treviso and Mestre, where among the victims were three women killed and three women wounded. The greatest material damage was done to three hospitals in Mestre.

WALDEYER ATTACKS WILSON

Wants Germany Set Back, He Says, at Kaiser's Birthday Meeting.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—At a festivity held today in Berlin in celebration of the birthdays of Frederick the Great, (born Jan. 24, 1712,) and Emperor William, (born Jan. 27, 1859,) Privy Councilor William Waldeyer, a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, said he regretted "there is no academic expression strong enough to stigmatize President Wilson's presumption and untruthfulness."

Mr. Wilson, he said, wanted Germany to lose all she had won in fifty years.

Professor Waldeyer was a delegate to the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in New York in December, 1916.

NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET.

Formed by Wekerle to Succeed Ministry Which Resigned.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—King Charles, according to a dispatch from Budapest, has accepted the resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet and Premier Wekerle has reorganized it. The new Cabinet is composed of the following Ministers:

Court—Count ALADAR ZICHY.
Instruction—Count ALBERT APPONYI.
Defense—General ALEXANDER VON SZURMAY.
Interior—JOHANN TOTH.
Croatia—KARL UNKELHAUSSER.
Justice—WILHELM VASSONYI.
Commerce—JOSEPH SZYERENYI.
Ministers without Portfolio—Bela Foeldes, Count Moritz Esterhazy, and Prince Ludwig Windisch-Grütz.

FRENCH IN ARTILLERY DUELS

Intermittent Firing on Whole Front—British Check a Raid.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Intermittent artillery activity over the greater part of the French front is reported in tonight's War Office communication, which says:

There was an intermittent cannonade over the greater part of the front, which was quite spirited in the region to the east of the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet, where our artillery carried out efficacious fires of destruction.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says:

Early last night an enemy party approached our lines south of Lens, but was dispersed with loss by our fire. There is nothing further of interest.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, (via London.)—The official statement issued this afternoon by the German Army Headquarters Staff says:

Fighting activity was slight on almost the entire front. Prisoners were brought in as the result of small operations south of the River Oise and in the Upper Vosges, south of Lusse.

INDIA STILL HELPING.

Maintains a "Steady Flow of Army Reinforcements" Voluntarily.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In a recent parliamentary debate in the House of Commons Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India what had been the result of the creation of a Man-Power Board in India, and whether recruiting in the Indian Empire was progressing satisfactorily. Herbert Fisher, President of the Board of Education, replied:

"As a result of the establishment of a Central Recruiting Board in Inda, the recruiting situation has been reviewed in all its bearings, the minimum requirements of the future ascertained, and a provincial and district organization created by the civil and military authorities, acting in concert for obtaining by voluntary enlistment the requisite number of combatant and noncombatant recruits. In these arrangements the principal native States have, at the wish of their rulers, been included. Speaking in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Viceroy has described these measures as highly successful. A steady flow of reinforcements to the various fronts has been maintained, and the raising of new units facilitated."

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BOLSHEVIKI HOPE FOR TEUTON REVOLT

Continued from Page One.

and for hastening the conclusion of peace. It is a fact that if the war goes on long enough the only antidote to the spread of Bolshevism is a sound democratic peace, but these general considerations bear only indirectly on the urgent problem of Russia's resistance to the threatened German advance.

In the course of the next fortnight possibly the resourceful trotzky will have to parry the German onset not by revolutionary methods, but by the old, old way of playing upon the conflicting aspirations of his antagonists, the Central Powers.

COUNCILS INDORSE LENINE'S PROGRAM

Repudiation of National Debt Left to Discretion of Bolshevist Government.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26. (Associated Press.)—The All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates today passed a resolution of confidence in the Government of the National Commissaries and approved all the measures enacted by it. The congress also approved declarations of the Central Executive Committee, which the dissolved Constituent Assembly had rejected, as follows:

"1.—Making valid the transfer of land.

"2.—The giving of control to the workmen.

"3.—The establishment of a soldiers' and workmen's republic, and, ultimately, the federation of soldiers' and workmen's republics.

"4.—The nationalization of banks and the repudiation of national debts."

Zalkind, assistant to the Foreign Minister Trotzky, in explanation of the last measure, said to The Associated Press:

"This measure has been passed in principle and it has become a law, but its enforcement is in the hands of the National Commissaries. If they find it expedient, necessary, or desirable they have the right to refuse to pay the debts."

Premier Lenine, addressing the Congress, repudiated the accusation that the Bolsheviki were promoting civil war.

"We have declared for a class war," he said. "Not recognizing violence on the part of individuals we stand for class violence against other classes and we are not perturbed by the wails of those who are disconcerted by the sight of this violence. They must decisively reconcile themselves to the idea that a simple peasant or soldier will command them and they will be compelled to accept the new order of things."

M. Lenine said the chief enemies of the Bolsheviki were not the Constitutional Democrats.

"Our most irreconcilable opponents are the Moderate Socialists," he declared, "and this explains the arrests of socialists and the closing down of their newspapers. Such measures are only temporary and when the acuteness of the situation is passed all the persons arrested will be released."

Provision for the election by universal suffrage of the entire commanding personnel of the navy is contained in the decree issued by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates last Friday "for the democratization of the navy."

All sailers are to bear titles corresponding with their posts, such as commander, engineer, and commander gunner. All may belong to a professional association, a political party or a religious society, and may openly profess their views. All appointments are to be confirmed by a Central Naval Committee. Committees of the commanding personnel are to have the right to demand the removal of elected commanders, but the latter may appeal to the Central Committee.

Dismissal from the service will be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Central Committee and the committees of commanding personnel. Dismissed sailors will be retired or passed to the reserve.

It was announced today at the Smolny Institute that Bolshevist troops had occupied the towns of Krementchug, in the Province of Poltava, and Putivl, in the Province of Kursk.

GERMANS NOW WANT INDEMNITY WITH PEACE

Revolutionary Rada in Ukraine Repudiates Action of Rival Envoys at Brest-Litovsk.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 26, (Associated Press.)—Chairman Joffe of the Russian delegation at the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference declared today to The Associated Press that the conference with the Germans on the legal phases of peace showed the Germans were wholly unwilling to accept the Russian program of "no contributions and no indemnities."

"At first," said M. Joffe, "the Germans indicated a willingness to be reasonable, but clearer definitions of their position showed they expect Russia to reimburse German citizens for losses which they had suffered as the result of laws passed by Russia, but are unwilling to pay Russian peasants for goods commandeered by the Germans.

"The Germans argued that all contributions exacted from occupied cities and territories as well as all requisitions were for supporting order and, consequently, should not be refunded. The German members said the Russian plan for creating an international fund to indemnify individuals for losses was impracticable, and they also declared that submarine, Zeppelin, and airplane damages were not indemnifiable."

By a vote of 506 to 4 the Ukrainian Central Rada has decided to proclaim the complete independence of the Ukraine Republic. The proclamation reproaches the Petrograd Commissaries for delaying peace and for invoking the so-called new holy war, and adds that the Ukraine wishes to live on terms of concord and friendship with Rumania, Turkey and the other neighboring powers.

A wireless dispatch from Brest-Litovsk quotes a declaration of the representatives of the Workmen's and Peasants' Government of Ukraine as saying:

"The General Secretariat of the Central Ukrainian Rada can in no case be recognized as representative of the whole Ukrainian people."

The declaration adds that the Brest-Litovsk representatives fully agree with the Council of People's Commissaries and in conjunction with the Russians will negotiate with the Quadruple Alliance.

Ukraine Peace Seekers Have No Wheat.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In view of the recent statements of statesmen of the Central Powers that economic relations soon would be resumed with the Ukraine as the result of an arrangement concluded at Brest-Litovsk with representatives of the Ukraine Rada, the entry on the scene of a new Ukrainian delegation from the workmen and peasants is regarded here as of great significance.

This delegation from the Ukrainian proletariat, which arrived at Brest-Litovsk the same day that representatives of the Kiey Rada and the Austro-Germans concluded their preliminary agreement, now has handed to the Russian delegates a declaration repudiating the decisions of the Rada and offering to participate in the peace negotiations as a part of the Russian delegation, according to a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Limited.

A statement from the Bolshevist officials on the subject says that the Executive Committee which controls the Governments of Karkov, Ekaterinoslav and Kherson and the basin of the Donetz down to the Black Sea, has sent delegates to repudiate the treacherous conduct of the Rada which, the Bolsheviki declare, has the support only of the Governments of Kiev and Tchernigov and part of Kursk.

"The Rada cannot provide any one with wheat," the Bolshevist statement declares, "because the Governments which are rich in wheat are not in its hands and the means of communication are in the hands of the soldiers of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates."

RADICALS WOULD BREAK OFF PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

ingly strong Soviet organization in Ukraine. Being a Government of propertied and privileged classes it fears the Bolsheviki far more than the Austrians. Before the revolution its elements looked toward Austria for protection against the Czar. They are now looking toward Austria for protection against the Bolsheviki.

The result is that they would be glad to conclude peace on business terms, as distinct from the idealistic terms of Petrograd. Thus their position breaks the unity of the Russian idealistic front and enormously strengthens Germany's hands, besides giving the Austrians material with which to quench any outbreaks of revolutionary fire which might follow the failure of negotiations.

The Germans announce that an agreement with the Ukraine Rada has already been reached. The Austrians say it is on the point of being reached. If it is reached, the Ukrainian Rada will have the signal honor of having arrested the revolution in Austria and placed the Soviet Government of Russia in a desperate position. The whole question of peace now turns on whether the Rada succeeds in obtaining peace before the Soviet movement in Ukraine displaces it and brings the Ukraine into line with Russia in support of Trotzky's policy.

This is the explanation of Russia's demand for an interval in the negotiations, and for the demand, which has been refused by the Central Powers, for an extension of that interval by five days. The object of the Russians is to gain time to allow the Soviet movement to conquer inside Ukraine. This further explains the arrival at Brest-Litovsk of the new peace delegation from the Ukrainian Soviets, denying that the Rada has any right to speak for Ukraine.

The object is, of course, to lessen the confidence of the Austrians in dealing with the Rada. The support being given to the Ukrainian Rada by the Rumanians, who also fear a revolution, is actually support of that section of the population of Southern Russia which is eager to conclude a separate peace.

If the Soviet movement succeeds in time to prevent this, the Soviet representatives of Ukraine will work in alliance with the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, and the Central Powers will be balked of the victory which is now almost within their grasp.

If the Rada wins by making a separate peace establishing contact with Austria, it is difficult to foresee what Russia can do. Ukrainian corn, which would prevent final starvation in Petrograd, where already there is an epidemic of spotted typhus, owing to lack of nourishment, will be diverted from Russia into Austria. Russia will be at Germany's mercy, and the main strength of the Russian position inside Germany will be gone, namely, the belief in Germany and Austria that the annexationist demands of their Governments were the only obstacles to peace.

I fear the result will be despair here and possible collapse of the Government, which, from Germany's point of view, is highly desirable. The result would be anarchy of an appalling kind, after which the German imperialistic party would be strengthened immeasurably at home and would gain an easy control over the whole of Northern Russia, just as the Austrians will, by helping the Rada against the Soviets, obtain control over Ukraine.

The only way by which the Allies could prevent this would be by joining the peace conference and backing Trotzky's position so that the question in Germany should be more serious than that merely of a separate peace. If there were unity of an idealistic front so that the Germans knew that only by discarding their imperialistic Government they could get peace at all Russia might be saved, the democratic movement in the Central Empires might be saved, and the German dream of Mitteleuropa would dissolve into mist just when it is on the point of becoming a reality.

The Germans have known throughout that Russia is almost helpless. If action were taken on the suggested line they would know we were, on the contrary, perfectly ready to continue the war unless they could bring their Generals to heel.

FINNISH WHITE GUARD NOW CONTROLS BORDER

Red Guard Proclaimed Civil War at Viborg and Gets Promise of Russian Aid.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—A special from Haparanda to the Aftonbladet reports that the Finnish "White Guard," which recently was organized by the Government, has taken full charge of the border control at Torneo, which the Russians heretofore had refused to surrender. Travelers across the border no longer are being searched.

The situation in Finland remains critical. Railway traffic has been stopped, it is reported, but this probably is not due to a strike but to the Government's orders to prevent the movements of the "Red Guard" and the Russian soldiers, who are continuing their reign of terror in various places.

The "Red Guard" has proclaimed a civil war in Viborg and has received the promise of Russian aid, according to information received by the Finnish legation at Stockholm. Russian soldiers give as their motive for interference their hope that they thus may spread the revolution westward.

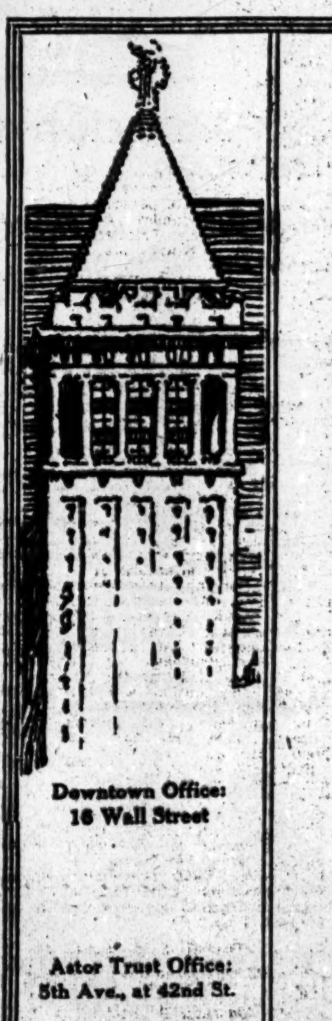
The Socialist leaders now are dissociating themselves from the "Red Guard," for whose existence they were at least in part responsible. Its members are composed mainly of Finnish women who were employed in fortification and other war work by the Russians for three years and became impossible to control after having received high wages for an amount of work that was so small that it was a standing joke in Finland.

RUMANIANS DEFEAT A RUSSIAN ARMY

Prevent It From Breaking Through Galatz—Big Guns and Monitors Engaged.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.—Serious fighting has taken place between Russians and Rumanians in the neighborhood of Galatz, near the border, according to a report received from Austrian Headquarters at Brest-Litovsk. The Russian Ninth Siberian Division and a portion of the Tenth Division attempted to fight their way through Galatz and regain Russian territory, from which they had been cut off by the Rumanians on Jan. 20.

The struggle against the Rumanians on the Lower Danube continued for a whole day and night. Heavy artillery was engaged, as well as monitors on the Danube, but thus far the Russian attempt seems to have failed.



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REDUCES PASSES, BANS LOBBYISTS

Order Issued by McAdoo Also Forbids Campaign Donations by Railroads.

CUTS DOWN LEGAL STAFFS

Lawyers Doing Necessary Work Alone Retained — Payments to Associations Restricted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Lobbyists and other agents employed by railroads to affect legislation or elections are to be dropped from the payrolls of the transportation lines under Government control; passes, except as provided for by Congressional action, abolished, and expenditures for the legal staffs of the carriers reduced to a minimum as a result of a sweeping order issued tonight by William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads. Here is the order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 6.

To the officers and directors of railroad companies:

During the period of possession, operation, and Government control of railroads it is necessary that officers, directors, and agents of railroad companies be very careful in the handling of moneys and in dealing with transportation matters. Without attempting at this time to give general directions, there are a few matters involving the expenditure of moneys for purposes having no direct relation to transportation which should receive immediate attention as well as the issuance of free transportation.

It is therefore ordered that the carriers' operating revenues shall not be expended:

1. For the payment of agents or other persons who are employed in any way to affect legislation.

2. For the employment of attorneys who are not actually engaged in the performance of necessary legal work for the company.

3. For the payment of the expenses of persons or agencies constituting associations of carriers unless such association is approved in advance by the Director General.

4. For any political purpose or to directly or indirectly influence the election of any person or an election affecting any public measure.

Issuance of Free Passes.—No passes or free transportation shall be issued by any carrier under Federal control or any official of such carrier unless the issuance of such free transportation is expressly authorized by the act of Congress entitled, "An act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, and amendments thereto," and any such passes or free transportation heretofore issued not in conformity with said act must be recalled.

This order applies to all carriers under Federal control, whether interstate or intrastate.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

Done to Conserve Finances.

Action along this line, Mr. McAdoo announced, was necessary to conserve the finances of the railroads. It is stated unofficially that the saving will mount into the millions, as the high-priced attorneys who are not essential to the Government direction of transportation lines will be dropped along with the less important agents.

While not attempting to question the legitimacy of the work done by thousands of so-called lobbyists and by lawyers who have watched legislation, State and national, while the railroads were operated as individual corporations, the Railroad Administration takes the position, it is understood, that such work is now superfluous, inasmuch as the Federal Government, as the directing head of the railroads, is not controlled by State laws. All activity in connection with national legislation will be carried on by the Federal officials, headed by Mr. McAdoo.

It is probable that a general review of salaries paid to the officials of the different railroad systems will be one of the results of the order, and that expenses will be curtailed wherever possible without interfering with the efficient operation of the lines. Mr. McAdoo has intimated that there is to be no action along this line which should alarm any one, but there is a feeling that a general curtailment is in sight.

The provisions of the new order affecting the issuance of passes will be felt by many thousands. One official estimated the number at close to 100,000. Congress has enacted that there shall be issued no passes for interstate travel to Government officials or to any except a small restricted class, including railroad employes. In a number of States, however, many passes are issued for travel within the State limits to legislators and other officials. These must be stopped under Mr. McAdoo's ruling, and so must the passes which have been turned out in great numbers to small town, newspapers, principally in the South and West.

Associations formed by the railroads before the Government took control also will be cut off from financal support unless the Director General believes they are necessary to operation of the national system, and all railroads are forced to stop contributions, either directly or indirectly, of railroad moneys to political campaigns.

Affects Intra-State Passes.

The decision to put so sweeping an order into effect was made with full knowledge of the thousands who would be affected and with the determination, as well, it is said, to remove as far as possible the railroad lines, under Government control, from any connection with politics. It can be stated that railroads, even though State laws approve of the practice, will not be permitted to issue passes to any official for travel within the State.

So far as the salaries of agents and lawyers not considered essential to the Government operation of railroads is concerned, the office of the Director General will keep check on them by a thorough audit of the books of the different roads. It is not the intention to lop off members of legal staffs who have been engaged in the claim departments or in handling the thousands of legitimate cases which come up in the railroad business. But the most careful scrutiny will be given to all other activities.

Railroad agents who participate in any way in the action of State Legislatures will appear as representatives of the Federal Government, and where the efficient operation of the railroads as a national system is concerned State laws will not be permitted to conflict with the dictates of the Federal Railroad Administration.

It is probable that more detailed instructions will be sent to the railroad executives by Mr. McAdoo after a review has been made of the results accomplished by the order issued tonight.

Thetus W. Sims, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, said tonight that the McAdoo order abolishing the use of passes, except as provided for by Congress, undoubtedly would increase the income of the railroads.

"It's a drastic order," he said, "but the right way to go about it."

The amendments to the act of 1887, adopted in 1906 and 1910, practically did away with passes for interstate travel, except for certain employes of the railroads. Mr. Sims was of the opinion, however, that many thousand persons received passes for travel within the limits of various States.

It is generally believed here that the McAdoo order will be enforced strictly by all railroad lines.

BAKER PREDICTS U-BOAT DRIVE AT US

Continued from Page One.

ed to include the Cape Verde Islands, the Island of Madeira, and part of French Senegal around Dakar. It was announced that the new regulations would become effective Jan. 11. Previously, in November, the barred zone had been extended to take in the Azores.

The real significance of these extensions was not developed at the time, but the announcement of Kophamel's decoration is looked upon as having revealed something of the inner meaning of the establishment of a zone so far from the German submarine bases. All these extensions of the submarine zone are on the principal steamship routes between America and Italy, America and some French ports, Europe and South America, Europe, and Africa, and the United States and Africa.

On Jan. 15 Secretary McAdoo announced that because of the extension of the war zone by the German Government he had issued an order making mandatory the insurance of masters, officers, and crews of American merchant vessels against loss of life and personal injury by the risks of war and for compensation during detention by an enemy of the United States following capture in the case of vessels engaged in trade on these routes: From all ports to the Cape Verde Islands and ports on the west coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone, and vice versa."

Secretary McAdoo's order is to become effective as to vessels leaving American ports on and after Feb. 1—next Friday—and as to vessels sailing from a foreign port on and after Feb. 15. At the same time he announced that sailing vessels going to and from the same area, their cargoes, freights, and passage moneys, would not be insured by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. This ruling followed one previously made that such insurance on account of sailing vessels through the so-called "war zone" would not be granted by the bureau.

The isolated announcements of the extension of the German war zone to the Azores, of the decoration of Commander Kophamel, and of the McAdoo rulings attracted virtually no attention at the time they were made. In the opinion of some close students of the submarine situation, however, the announcement issued by Secretary Baker tonight must be interpreted as meaning that the American Government had information of a reliable character not yet officially disclosed on which the Baker and McAdoo announcements were based. Both are members of the President's Cabinet. Secretary McAdoo, without disclosing any reasons other than that the war zone has been extended for submarine operations, has refused to vessels entering the new war zone the benefits of war risk insurance. In taking this action it is held that he must have had some good reason for believing that Germany intended to operate submarines on a more extensive scale than before, across a wider stretch of sea. There is no qualification, either, about Secretary Baker's announcement that "the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France."

In the last month unofficial reports have been received from Brazilian, Mexican, and Porto Rican ports that German submarines have been sighted off the coast of Brazil and in the Gulf of Mexico. When these reports were brought to the attention of Secretary Daniels he said that there was no official confirmation of them, and that, so far as the navy knew, there had been no German submarine in American waters since the departure of the U-53. One of the reports circulated last week was that nine enemy submarines had been sighted in the latter part of December near Cape Frio, Brazil.

Secretary Baker's prediction was made in his weekly review of the military situation in Europe, in the course of which he said:

"As the time draws near when once again the enemy will endeavor to strike a decisive blow in the west, it must be emphasized that he will not be content with mere military operations on a large scale.

Refitting German Submarines.

"During the last fornight, enemy submarines have been recalled to home ports to be refitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France, to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our own armies and food supplies for the Allies.

"During the period under review, renewed activity along the entire western front is noted. The region bordering the North Sea has once again become the scene of severe fighting.

"A carefully co-ordinated operation undertaken by British monitors, acting in concert with land batteries in the area north of Ypres, subjected the German defenses of Ostend and surrounding country to a severe bombardment.

"No infantry action was attempted in this sector by the British, but later in the week the Germans reacted sharply and directed a strong assault against the short sector of the line in the dune area which fringes the coast in the vicinity of Nieuport. This attack, which must be considered something more than a simple raid, broke into the French lines, and for a brief period the enemy detachments were able to hold their ground in the advanced French outposts. The French speedily brought up fresh forces, drove out the enemy and were able to re-establish themselves in their former positions without difficulty.

"Hostile artillery renewed its fire in the Cambrai, and was especially heavy in the region of La Vacquerie, also behind Passchendaele and Zonnebeke.

"Along the French front numerous encounters took place. The French directed a number of successful reconnoitring thrusts against German positions in Champagne and the Argonne. North of the Aisne the Germans made two minor diversions and effected a sortie in the neighborhood of Auberive.

"In the Italian theatre the importance of the successful French assault in the region of the Monte Tomba three weeks ago is proven by the retreat of the enemy in this area. The enemy has abandoned an extensive tract of terrain north of the Monte Tomba, extending to the Piave. The Austrian lines now rest on the Monte Spinoncia. It would appear that the enemy has for the time being abandoned his attempt to break through this channel to the plain.

New Austrian Attack Probable.

"Increasing liveliness of enemy artillery in the Val Lagarina is recorded. It is apparent that the Austrians are carrying out their plans of shifting their centre of attack further to the west. The Val Lagarina offers peculiar attractions for an invasion of Italy. It is a classic path of invaders coming from the north. We may expect that, should the opportunity seem favorable, the enemy may attempt an operation in this area.

"Reports reach us of the increasing restiveness of the Slav population of Austria, more particularly the Czechs. The general strike in Vienna and other upheavals throughout the monarchy are assuming serious proportions, and they are no longer to be held of mere internal interest, but will inevitably react on the general political situation.

"The victory of the British over the Turkish naval forces off the Dardanelles must be mentioned as an event of especial military significance. Observers coming from Constantinople very recently informed us that as long as Constantinople remained under the guns of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau the Turks would necessarily continue under the domination of the Germans."

SEE LITTLE SAVING IN 'VICTORY BREAD'

New York Bakers Say Substitutes for Wheat Are More Expensive.

NO SUPPLY IS ON HAND

It Is Expected, However, That Feb. 24 Will See a Steady Supply of New Food.

Bread dealers in this city said yesterday that the adoption of the "victory bread" by the United States Food Administration with reduction of the wheat in each loaf by 20 per cent. would result in an increase of the price of bread to the consumer unless the Government undertook to control the cost of the various substitutes for wheat. They pointed out that the cost of the substitutes, such as barley, corn, and rice, was as great and in some cases greater than that of flour.

The officials of the large baking concerns, however, accepted the new order cheerfully, and declared that they would turn out the "victory loaf" according to regulations as soon as the necessary supply of substitutes was obtained. By Feb. 24 all expect to be producing the "victory bread." Frederick H. Frazier, Secretary of the General Baking Company, said:

"We won't be able to put the 5 per cent. substitute into effect right away. It will take a day or two to arrange matters in accordance with the new regulations. Barley, corn, and rice are not as economical as wheat flour because they contain no gluten. Considerable difficulty will be encountered in obtaining an adequate supply of substitutes, no warning having been received by the bakers that would justify them in keeping any great supply of these materials on hand."

An official of the Ward Baking Company stated that that concern was practically in a position to produce the new bread at once. This company has been producing two loaves in which bran and corn have been used as substitutes for wheat.

"To conform with the new regulation loaf," he said, "we will use rice, corn, and barley, although at the present time these substitutes are scarcer than flour."

It was learned yesterday that the Federal Milk Commission has submitted its recommendation for the price of milk for February to United States Food Administrator Hoover, who must approve before it can be made public. It was understood the commission has recommended a slight reduction in the price of Grade A and Grade B milk to be delivered to the consumer, leaving unchanged the price of milk purchased on a cash-and-carry basis. Grade A milk for January cost 17 cents, and Grade B 15 cents.

The Federal Food Board will begin today the distribution of about 3,000,000 home food cards for 1918, with the prescribed regulations for wheatless, meatless, and porkless days. About 1,500,000 of these cards will be distributed up-State. The food card will prescribe two wheatless days, Monday and Wednesday; one wheatless meal a day, one meatless day a week, Tuesday; one meatless meal a day, and two porkless days a week, Tuesday and Saturday. Every day, according to the card, is to be a fat and sugar saving day.

Wheatless days, according to the food card, means no crackers, pastry, macaroni or breakfast foods, or cereals containing wheat. No flour is to be consumed on such days, excepting such small amounts as are essential for thickening soups or gravy. On meatless days consumers are not to use cattle, hog, or sheep products. On other days they are to use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. Porkless days should be without pork, bacon, ham, lard, or pork products. For substitutes the food card suggests fish, poultry, and eggs.

The Federal Food Board announced yesterday that the chefs and butlers employed in all of the promnient homes and hotels of the city would hold a mass meeting at the Century Theatre on Feb. 10 to discuss the adoption of sixteen war recipes they have devised as most practical for the conservation of meat and wheat. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Women, of which Miss Florence Wardwell is Chairman. Among the active workers in this organization whose chefs and butlers will take a leading part in the discussion are Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Henry C. Frick, Mrs. George Gould, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. James Stillman, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind.

Five hundred members of the Hebrew Retail Grocers Association, representing 2,500 dealers, held a meeting last night at 206 East Broadway and adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution requesting the Federal Fuel Administration to close all shops handling food supplies at 8 P. M. nightly, with the exception of Thursday and Saturday, on which nights they requested that closing be enforced at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Food Administration today revoked the license of Louis Hoffman, a New York wholesale grocer, with an establishment at 77 Ludlow Street, after investigating charges that Hoffman sold sugar at exorbitant prices. He will not be permitted to deal in the twenty staple foods which may be sold only under license. If on May 1 he can show that he has done nothing further to violate the food act he will be permitted to apply for a new license.

NEW FOOD PLEDGES WILL BE OUT TODAY

18,000,000 Cards To Be Distributed Urging Serious Study of New Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The United States Food Administration today sent out instructions to the State Administrators throughout the country to begin at once the distribution of more than 18,000,000 food pledge cards giving in detail the food conservation measures presented yesterday by President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover as essential to the success of the war.

It is estimated that there are 18,000,000 households in the United States, and other pledge cards issued earlier in the conservation campaign have been hung in the windows of 13,000,000 homes. The effort is not to stop there, however, and an army of agents in every community in the nation will make a house-to-house canvass.

The car will bear a further appeal from Mr. Hoover, setting forth the necessity for the conservation of millions of bushels of wheat and millions of pounds of meat if the plea made by the allied nations is to be met. In his statement to the nation Mr. Hoover calls on each man, woman, and child to study the problem seriously and give patriotic support.

Every person is asked to observe strictly the rules for two wheatless days, (Mondays and Wednesdays;) a meatless (Tuesday,) and two porkless days, (Tuesday and Saturday,) as well as the meatless meal and wheatless meal each day. The greatest effort extended will be for the conservation of wheat, and all will be asked, as a patriotic measure, to eat none other than the the "Victory Bread," which will make its official appearance tomorrow.

Housewives are appealed to especially to observe the rules, made compulsory for the licensed baking industry, and mix at least five per cent. of other cereals with wheat in all bread baked during the week beginning tomorrow morning. The Food Administrator will ask also that at least 10 per cent. of other cereals than wheat be used the following week, 15 per cent. the week next following and thereafter not less than twenty per cent. of other cereals than wheat.

Hundreds of telegrams were received today by Mr. Hoover from governors, mayors and other state and municipal officials pledging their support to the campaign. State Councils of Defense and many organizations also have offered their aid in making the canvass and distributing propaganda.

Legislation is now before Congress to make the observance of the wheatless and meatless days compulsory in hotels and restaurants, but Mr. Hoover is going ahead with every means at his disposal, regardless of its success or failure. He believes that fully 95 per cent. of the public eating places will observe the rules without compulsion.

Mr. Hoover is bending every effort to bring home to the people of the nation the absolute necessity for the conservation of wheat and meat if the morale of the armies and civilian populations abroad is to be maintained and the war continued. Messages which have been received from abroad show that the supplies on hand have reached the actual danger point where there will be much suffering if the American people fail to respond.

BAKER APPOINTS MORE BUREAU CHIEFS

Continued from Page One.

had been announced previously that Colonel Palmer E. Pierce of the General Staff, an officer of the regular army, had been appointed Director of Purchases and detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Staff.

In his announcement, Secretary Baker gives the names of the various army officers and civilians who will take charge of sections of the office of Director of Purchases. Some of these names have already been announced. The list given out by Secretary Baker tonight is as follows:

Section of Supplies, with Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor General of Supplies, in charge.

Information and Statistical Section, with Dr. Leonard P. Ayres in charge.

Fiscal Section, with Dr. Mylo R. Maltbie in charge.

Section on Organization and Methods, with H. R. Montgomery in charge.

Assistants on the personal staff of the Director of Purchases: William Franklin Willoughby, Colonel George H. Estes, General Staff; Major Guy Kent, General Staff.

Assistant to the Director of Purchases, Lieut. Col. Douglas I. McKay.

Mr. Stettinius, whose appointment was announced last week, was a partner in the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and had charge of the purchases of supplies for the Allied Governments.

Dr. Ayres has been director of the departments of education and statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation, a lecturer in the New York University, and General Superintendent of schools of Porto Rico.

Dr. Maltbie was a member of the First District New York Public Service Commission from 1907 to 1915; served as a member of the Advisory Board on Valuations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and was City Chamberlain of New York under Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Willoughby is a well-known educator and an economist, who was Treasurer and Secretary of Porto Rico and Assistant Director of the United States Census. He succeeded Woodrow Wilson as Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics at Princeton University.

Lieut. Col. McKay was formerly Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City and served for a time as Police Commissioner. He also commanded the New York Aqueduct Police.

Statements that Mr. Stettinius would not have original authority in the office of Surveyor General of Supplies were apparently responsible for Secretary Baker's announcement tonight that Mr. Stettinius would "have behind him the authority vested in the Director of Purchases, Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, who as an assistant chief of staff, has many delegated powers of the Secretary of War."

Official Announcement.

The official announcement was as follows:

"Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor General of Supplies in the office of the Director of Purchases, will have behind him the authority vested in the Director of Purchases, Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, who as an assistant chief of staff, has many delegated powers of the Secretary of War. The duties and powers of the Director of Purchases are expressed in General Orders No. 5 of the War Department, dated Jan. 11, 1918, as follows:

"To enable the Chief of Staff to exercise effectually his supervisory and co-ordinating powers in respect to the procurement of material, there is hereby created in the office of the Chief of Staff for the period of the existing war a section to take charge of, and to have general oversight of, the acquisition by purchase, or otherwise, of all supplies and munitions required for the use of the army, and to exercise, under the Chief of Staff, the direct control incident to this service.

The officer in charge is designated as Director of Purchases, and he will be given such assistance commissioned and civilian as may be necessary to fully execute this purchasing service, with office rooms in the War Department Building.

The function of this section to be known as the Purchasing Service is to provide for the proper co-ordination of the procurement of activities of the several branches of the army. It will have general oversight over the procurement of munitions and supplies of every kind, whether by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and will advise and assist the Chief of Staff in reference thereto. This section will have direct supervision, under the Chief of Staff, of all those activities having to do with the procurement of an adequate supply of raw materials, for use either as such, or in finished supplies, with the placing of purchase orders for manufactured products and the drawing of contracts for supplies, with the following up of production, with plans for increasing production, and with the inspection of finished products. This section will represent the army in all arrangements made for co-ordinating the procuring activities coming under the jurisdiction of the War Department with other branches of the Government service.

It is made the duty of the chiefs of supply bureaus to keep the Director of Purchases fully informed of the condition of purchasing in their several bureaus, both as to finished products and those in process of manufacture, and to this end they will correspond directly with that officer.

Under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, the Director of Purchases is charged with the duty of providing that all arrangements made for the purchase of supplies for the use of our forces in this country and in Europe shall be so co-related and otherwise scheduled as most effectually to forward the military program and to otherwise facilitate the industrial activities of the nation. To this end the Director of Purchases is authorized to call upon the supply departments for information, and to exercise control in matters of purchases made both within the territory of the United States and in foreign countries.

Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, General Staff, is hereby appointed Director of Purchases and detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Staff.

"Four sections have been organized in the office of the Director of Purchases, namely:

"Section of Supplies, over which Mr. Stettinius, the Surveyor General, will preside.

"The Information and Statistical Section, with Dr. Leonard P. Ayres in charge.

"The Fiscal Section, with Dr. Mylo R. Maltbie at its head.

"Section on Organization and Methods, with R. R. Montgomery in charge.

"The Director of Purchases has the following assistants on his personal staff:

"W. F. Willoughby, Colonel George H. Estes, General Staff; Major Guy Kent, General Staff. Lieut. Col. Douglas I. McKay has been named as assistant to the Director of Purchases."

Authority Still Divided.

It is apparent from the orders that the Director of Purchases will not actually make purchases for the five supply bureaus of the War Department, namely, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Medical, Signal, and Engineers. Although General Orders No. 5 do not indicate who will make the actual purchases, it is explained by the War Department that this function will remain vested as heretofore in the Quartermaster General, the Chief of Ordnance, the Surgeon General, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Engineers. The purpose of the office of Director of Supplies is practically that which was heretofore vested in the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense. The work of the clothing branch of this committee, which undertook to arrange for uniforms and overcoats for our soldiers, came in for considerable criticism during the investigation into War Department methods by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The orders for the creation of the War Department's office of Director of Purchases show that the functions of this office are largely statistical and advisory. It will gather information concerning market conditions of supplies needed for the army, and will make arrangement for their purchase, but the authority to determine what purchases shall be made and to sign the contracts will remain with the chiefs of five separate divisions of the War Department.

The formation of the Section of Purchases is being attributed by critics of the military administration to a desire to counteract the effort to enact laws for the appointment of a Director of Munitions and the formation of a War Cabinet. From what is known of the sentiments of these critics it is doubtful if the new organization will tend to placate them, partly for the reason that the Director of Purchases and his assistants, including Surveyor General Stettinius, will have no statutory authority, and, in fact, will not make any direct purchases of supplies, but will leave all such purchases remaining within the authority of five separate War Department bureaus.

It is expected that when Secretary Baker appears tomorrow before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs he will be interrogated as to the reason for the organization of the section of purchases and what he expects to accomplish by it in the way of co-ordination and of meeting the complaints that the military purchasing system is faulty and out of date.

BORAH DEFENDS CONGRESS.

Idaho Senator Also Assails the Administration's Critics.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, in an address to an immense Patriotic Defense League meeting in the Academy of Music this afternoon, vigorously defended President Wilson's Administration and Congress against what he termed the "wild criticisms" of some men, who he said could not forget partisanship, but whose real intention was to get at the bottom of some of the mistakes that have been made in the preparations for war.

"There are a few men in these crucial times who are unable to forget their partisanship," he said, "but they must not be taken too seriously, for let me assure you that as a whole Congress is straining every nerve and spending days and weeks of energy in the great task of turning a peace-loving nation into a fighting machine, and doing everything in its power to put the nation on its strongest fighting basis. I beg of you not to judge Congress by the few who criticise. The process of transformation is a big one, and in order for no mistakes to have been made the Administration would have to be divine."

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CONDEMNS NAGGING OF ADMINISTRATION

T. N. Vail, Chairman of Unity League, Asks Public Not to be Too Critical.

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP

'Problems of Vital National Interest' Will Be Considered at New York Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the League for National Unity has been called for next Wednesday in New York for the stated purpose of "considering problems of vital national interest in connection with the prosecution of the war." The call for the meeting has been issued by Theodore N. Vail, Chairman of the league; Charles S. Barrett, President of the Farmers' Co-operative Union; George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, and James M. Beck, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league, which last October pledged to "the President and the Government our undivided support to the very end."

One of the questions to be considered at the New York meeting will be that of issuing an address to the constituents represented in the membership of the league and to the public generally asking that "loyal support to the war policies of our Government be the supreme test in the election of candidates in both the Democratic and Republican Parties in the forthcoming congressional primaries and subsequent elections." The call for the meeting also refers to the serious situation that developed in this country in 1862 and 1864, when the anti-war elements made startling inroads on Congress.

Chairman Vail of the league, in a recent letter to its members, referring to the present situation in Washington, said:

"The public should not be too critical or expect too much too quickly. The public ignored all the warnings and would have nothing to do with preparation and, totally unprepared, they expected within a short year that the country should be put upon the basis of those countries that have been more or less prepared for years for the definite emergency which has occurred.

"It seems to me that the American people are too much inclined, the moment they are not satisfied, or think they are not satisfied, with what is going on, to want to tear down everything and build up something new, forgetting that the experience obtained by those who have been at work is a valuable asset that is much more likely to accomplish something than would be accomplished by replacing everybody with new men who have the experience to gain.

"Our Administration has been chosen by the people; it should be given the support of the people, at least until it has shown that it is not entitled to that support, which I do not think is the case. That Administration cannot be changed anyway, and if it cannot be changed, why not better give it an opportunity untrammeled, free from nagging and irritating investigations, to do its work in comfort and peace? This is no time for partisanship or to try to make partisan capital."

On the Executive Committee of the league are:

James M. Beck, New York, Chairman.

Cyrus Adler, Acting President Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Philadelphia.

Charles S. Barrett, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Union City, Ga.

P. H. Callahan, Chairman Committee on War Activities, Knights of Columbus, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President National American Woman Suffrage Association, Washington.

D. L. Cease, editor The Railroad Trainman, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. W. Crabtree, National Education Association, Washington.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, the National Civic Federation, New York.

R. H. Gerard, President National Fraternal Congress of America and Canada, Crawfordsville, Ind.

James Gibbons, Cardinal, Baltimore, Md.

Sampel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington.

Charles A. Hinsch, President American Bankers' Association, Cincinnati.

H. C. Hotaling, President National Editorial Association, Mapleton, Minn.

William H. Ingersoll, National Association of Advertising Clubs, New York.

Otto H. Kahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Cyrus H. McCormick, member Russian Commission, Chicago.

Vance C. McCormick, Chairman Democratic National Committee, Harrisburg, Penn.

Emerson McMillan, President World's Court League, New York.

V. Everit Macy, President the National Civic Federation, New York.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s, New York.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, President American Medical Association, Rochester, Minn.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Washington.

Dr. Frank Mason North, President Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America, New York.

George Wharton Pepper, Chairman National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, Philadelphia.

George Pope, President National Association of Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.

Walter George Smith, President American Bar Association, Philadelphia.

Robert E. Speer, Chairman War Commission, Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America, New York.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland.

Theodore N. Vail, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York.

Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Washington.

William English Walling, economist and author, Greenwich, Conn.

William R. Willcox, Chairman Republican National Committee, New York.

Oliver Wilson, Grand Master National Grange, Peoria, Ill.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York.

Porto Ricans Send Pledge of Loyalty to Wilson

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 27.—The Unionist Party in convention today passed the following resolution addressed to the President of the United States and the American people:

> The Unionist Party in general convention takes as its first and paramount resolution one expressing to the American people its moral and material solidarity in their new and definitivo struggle for the democratization and humanitarization of the civilized world and the security and welfare of the western hemisphere.
>
> The central figure of the American people in this, the most profound crisis of their history, is Woodrow Wilson, and to him as President, and to him personally as the hope of liberty and democracy in the world, we send an expression of the deepest admiration, of our well founded gratitude and of our unwavering confidence.

WANT ICE DOCK FACILITIES.

Independent Voters Ask Mayor's Aid in Handling State Supply.

At an executive meeting of the Federation of Independent Voters held yesterday in the Park Avenue Hotel Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, reported that he had introduced the bill drawn by the federation which provides for the inspection by the State authorities of the ice now in the Hudson River, and, if necessary, have that ice harvested by the State in order to prevent an ice famine next Summer. Senator Wagner said that he would do all in his power to influence Mayor Hylan to make proper dockage facilities for receiving the ice. He also said the bill had been favorably received and that there was a good possibility of its passage.

Senator Wagner suggested that the federation take some action toward receiving co-operation from Mayor Hylan and the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries so that proper docking facilities may be provided by the municipal authorities for the handling of ice sent to this city.

The Executive Committee of the federation sent the following letter to Mayor Hylan:

> As you know, Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced in the Senate the bill drawn by the Federation of Independent Voters which provides for the cutting, harvesting, and storing by the State of ice now so abundant in the Hudson, so as to conserve coal and ammonia, as well as to place an adequate supply within the reach of the poor and prevent the threatened ice famine next Summer. Will you arrange to provide proper docking facilities for this independent ice supply, as only by this means can the ice come within the purchasing power of the poor. Such action on the part of the municipal officials would result in the co-ordination of effort by the State and city authorities. It would be a notable achievement, which would resound greatly to the credit of your administration and would mean the establishment of a commission to superintend the dockage and distribution of the ice.

The letter was signed by Nat D. Jacoby and John Poth.

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Q. Under what family conditions are two Executors desirable?

A. The settling of an estate sometimes calls for a peculiarly personal knowledge of the family's affairs—combined with previous Executorship experience. In such cases a tactful relative or friend can be appointed as Co-executor to act with the Columbia Trust Company. The necessary business duties of settling the estate—meeting the legal requirements, caring for property, securities, etc.—would devolve upon the Trust Company.

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J. S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, says, "I consider SYSTEM one of the most constructive magazines which come to my *desk*."

Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company: "For myself, I read it and like it—you will find it on my *desk* often."

N. G. Williams, vice president and general manager of the Pfaudler Company, says, "I find it profitable to give SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, attention at my *desk*."

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches hard-to-reach desks

NEW STORM SLOWS FREIGHT CARS AGAIN

Return of Zero Weather Handicaps the Efforts to Clear Eastern Lines.

CENTRAL WEST DIGS OUT

Renewed Efforts Are to be Made Here Today to Raise the Blockade.

Notwithstanding news from Chicago last night that the blizzard of Saturday night had not greatly crippled transportation, reports received yesterday by A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, from the Presidents of the Eastern roads, said that the blizzard and the accompanying twelve to fifteen inches of snow in Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa had given another setback to the work of the National Railroad Administration toward clearing up the congestion on the Eastern lines. The return of cold weather yesterday generally over the Eastern district hampered the work of removing the snow and added difficulties to yard operations. The new storm is the fourth of the Winter which has hampered transportation in the Middle West, and the third since the Government took over the roads on Jan. 1. The first of the serious storms came three days before the Government took control of the roads.

The new setback comes just after a week of improvement which indicated that Director General McAdoo and his assistants were getting the upper hand of the congestion problem, which led the Government to seize the roads. The mild weather of last week brought a great improvement at the Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Buffalo gateways, and the outlook was good until the storm of Saturday night, which put an end to all freight movements in the Chicago district yesterday except a sluggish movement of food and fuel.

Heavy Storm in Indiana.

The effects of the storm were especially severe in Indiana, where new snow, fifteen inches deep, with strong winds, filled railroad cuts and blocked yards. The Twentieth Century Limited reached Grand Central Terminal from Chicago yesterday four hours late because of an encounter it had with the blizzard in Indiana, when six locomotives, with a rotary plow in front, took an hour to go a mile and a half through the heart of the storm.

While the temperature in New York City on Saturday night was 18 degrees, in Upper and Central New York it was as low as 15 degrees below zero. The New York Central's lines were especially hard hit. Chicago and Cleveland reported zero weather. On some of the lines leading into Chicago the snow was banked eighteen feet high, and four and five locomotives, coupled together, were not able to keep the tracks open. Chicago's food and fuel supply were reported to be low.

The most optimistic reports came from the coal regions of Virginia and West Virginia where the temperature ranged from 30 to 40 degrees above zero, making possible the largest movement of soft coal from those fields in weeks. Much of this, however, was blocked by conditions in the Pittsburgh district. The conditions in New York Harbor were reported as improved so far as ice in the harbor was concerned, with added difficulties of yard operation because of the fresh snow.

The new delays in the Chicago district mean that the number of cars above normal on the Eastern lines, which decreased materially last week, will grow again because of the inability of the lines to clear through the Chicago neck of the bottle. It had been hoped in railroad circles that the embargoes on the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Reading, east of Pittsburgh, could be lifted tomorrow or the next day, but it was said by railroad men last night that the new blizzard meant that the restrictions on freight probably would be necessary throughout this week.

Worst Conditions in Thirty Years.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that the weather conditions with which the National Railroad Administration had had to cope were the worst that the railroads had experienced in thirty years. There were added difficulties because of the magnitude of current traffic. He said that if it had not been for the unusually adverse weather the situation would have shown much improvement.

As it is, the actual freight situation is not a great deal improved over what it was on Jan. 1, although machinery has been created and put into operation by Director General McAdoo which is expected to bring good results when it can get a fair trial under something like normal conditions.

Because of the weather conditions, railroad men have not tried to estimate the effect of the Garfield industrial suspension upon the railroad congestion. Railroad men expect to make good progress here today in clearing up accumulations of domestic freight. It was expected to make progress last Monday, but business men generally closed their plants and devoted no effort to moving freight away from railroad stations. Mr. Smith and all the railroad Presidents have made it very clear that the Garfield order is not intended to interfere with the movement of freight, and the Merchants' Association has asked its members to make especial efforts to move freight today and not to allow a repetition of the conditions of last Monday, when there was less than 40 per cent. of normal freight deliveries in the City of New York. The Garfield order allows business men to maintain 30 degrees of heat in their plants, and this is considered sufficient to allow of the reception of freight.

Fear Shortage of Oil.

The Petroleum War Service Committee announced yesterday that it had appealed to the Washington authorities to give to tank cars the same right of way now accorded coal cars. With the present shortage of coal the use of oil for fuel has increased greatly, but in the railroad embargo planned to relieve the coal famine no provision was made to maintain shipments of oil. The Petroleum War Service Committee, in a statement issued yesterday, said that the public must expect a radical curtailment of public utilities, munition factories, and all industrial activities dependent upon oil shipments, unless immediate relief could be had from the embargo placed against the movement of tank cars, both loaded and empty.

So much attention had been focused on the shortage of coal, the committee said, that the public and the railroad authorities had lost sight of the fact that fuel oil, gasoline and lubricating oils were just as essential to industry and domestic life as coal. It was pointed out that even the railroads would run short of lubricating oil unless the movement of tank cars was speeded up.

"Already the failure to haul tank cars has forced a number of plants to shut down," the statement continued. "The Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, early in January, notified shippers that it would not accept for shipment tank cars loaded with fuel oil and other petroleum products.

"Due to the shortage of coal many plants are depending entirely upon fuel oil to operate their plants. Oil used to manufacture gas is an absolute essential at this time, when the demands for gas for domestic purposes—heating, lighting and cooking—are greater than ever before. A supply can be furnished to gas companies only by tank cars."

SNOWSTORM WEST DIES OUT

Chicago Reports Railroads Little Hurt, but Coal Still Scarce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The fourth severe snow storm to sweep the Central States thus far this Winter died out last night without causing much material damage either to property or transportation. Coming so closely on the two blizzards of the early part of January, it was feared that the added snow would hamper train movements; but tonight the railroads reported normal train movements. Street conditions in Chicago were found to be little the worse for yesterday's snow, but citizens were appealed to for help in seeing that fire hydrants were made accessible.

The railroads reported that the movement of coal was even a trifle better today than during last week, more cars reaching and passing Chicago than on any one day for several days. Deliveries are made to houses and apartment buildings in small quantities. Despite the continuous efforts of coal companies many apartment buildings today were without sufficient coal.

THIRTY CHURCHES CLOSED.

Sedalia, Mo., Has No Protestant Services for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 27.—The thirty Protestant churches in Sedalia held no religious services today for the first time in the history of the city. J. A. Lamy, Fuel Administrator, notified the pastors that services would have to be dispensed to save fuel.

The pastor of the two Roman Catholic churches were permitted to hold their regular services, but were warned that they could not heat the edifices, and worshippers attended bundled up in their wraps, overcoats, and furs.

The proprietors of the two daily papers, The Capital and Democrat, were notified by Mr. Lamy that beginning next Saturday their Sunday morning editions would have to be put on the presses not later than 10 o'clock Saturday night, as the power and heat would be turned off shortly after that hour. There is some talk of abandoning the Sunday morning editions until the fuel situation improves.

BRITISH LABOR MEN COMING.

Delegation of Trade Unionists Soon to Visit the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The National News says it understands a British labor delegation will soon leave England for the United States.

It will be composed of J. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions; J. Walker, of the Steel Smelters' Union; Charles Duncan, Labor member of Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, and General Secretary of the Workers' Union, and William James Thorne, Social Democratic member of Parliament for the South Division of West Ham, and founder and General Secretary of the National Union of General Workers.

NEWPORT DEATH LIST RISES TO TWELVE

Two Men Found Buried Alive After Explosion Die While Being Rescued.

3 BOMBPROOFS WRECKED

Disaster at Torpedo Station Ascribed to Accident, but Rigid Investigation Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—A rigid investigation as to the cause of the explosion which killed twelve of the 3,000 civilian employes of the Newport Naval Torpedo Station and severely injured seven others was begun today by the naval authorities. So far as could be determined at this time, it was the accidental setting off of about 125 pounds of fulminate of mercury in Bombproof No. 2, used for the drying of detonators after they had been filled with the explosive, that wrecked this structure and two other concrete bombproofs adjacent to it.

All of the men in bombproof No. 2, with the exception of James Mahoney, who suffered injuries which may cause his death, were killed outright. The survivors lifted from the two other underground structures were bady injured. After a large force of workers had excavated all night, they reached the floor of No. 1 bombproof and removed the two bodies, which brought the list of dead up from ten, as first announced, to twelve.

The dead have been identified as William T. Caswell, T. E. Wyatt, John Connolly, Joseph Matoza, George Spooner, Joseph Frazier, Timothy Fitzgerald, J. Andrea, John F. Murphy, David J. Sullivan, Jr., J. Belletiere, and G. Giblin.

The men injured were Frank Vetri, Joseph Sullivan, George R. Buchanan, James Mahoney, Frederick Anderson, Joseph Walsh, and Private Fredrick Mills, U. S. M. C. These men were removed to the Newport Naval Hospital, where all day relatives and friends of employes at the station sought the missing.

It was early today, some hours after the explosion, that the rescue party discovered two men buried alive in the wreckage of bombproof No. 1. A pipe was run down into the débris and stimulants sent through it to the imprisoned men, but when the débris was removed they were dead.

Late tonight the officials believed that all of the men who were in the bombproofs when the explosion occurred had been accounted for. Certain men previously reported missing had not reported for work Saturday afternoon. Of the eighteen men in the three workrooms not one escaped death or injury. Of the injured, Frank Vetri, naval hospital surgeons said, was the only one whose death appeared imminent. He has been unconscious since the explosion.

Private Mills of the marine guard established by Captain Edward L. Beach, commandant of the torpedo station, some days ago, was commended today by his superiors. He was a sentry near bombproof No. 2, and when the shock came he was knocked off his feet and injured more or less seriously. His rifle was blown from his hands by the concussion. He struggled to regain his feet, and was crawling to a fire-alarm box when he was picked up by Gunner's Mate Leon Hardt, from the destroyer Cassin, moored nearby. Hardt turned in the alarm.

Ireland Sutler, a colored employe of the station, carried several of the dead and injured from the scene of the blast. A civilian employe, who was on the second floor of the Administration Building of the station, said that the explosion was not accompanied by any flash. This was said to have been due to the fact that the bombproofs were built into the ground, somewhat after the manner of the trench dugouts.

Captain Beach said a large quantity of powder had been removed from the torpedo station to magazines elsewhere, and therefore little explosive beyond that needed for the day's operations was on hand when the blast occurred. About 25,000 cartridge cases undergoing the drying process were in Bombproof No. 2, each cartridge containing about thirty-five pounds of fulminate of mercury. None of the explosive was on hand in Bombproof No. 1, and only five or six pounds, in a jar, in Bombproof No. 3.

The Rev. James T. Ward, pastor of St. Mary's Church, from the pulpit today thanked Captain Beach for notifying the priests of Newport that their services were needed at once after the explosion. Nearly all of the men injured were of the Catholic faith, he said. Prayers were offered for the dead in all of the Newport churches. Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who was among the first to aid in the rescue work, said that from her home on Halidon Hill she saw the pall of yellow smoke rising above the torpedo station, and, hearing the roar, immediately got in touch with Dr. Horace P. Beck of the Red Cross Emergency Committee, of which she is a member.

FEAR POVERTY AFTER WAR.

Austrian Workers Foresee New Danger, Says Arbeiter Zeitung.

Although the workingmen of Austria-Hungary are generally credited with being heartily tired of the war, and, according to recent cable reports, have the habit of striking once in a while in order to lend emphasis to their opinions, the official organ of the Austrian Socialists, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, says in a recent issue that the end of the war is likely to increase, instead of reducing, the misery of the Austrian proletariat.

In an article summarized in the London press, the Arbeiter Zeitung expresses the passionate longing of the workers for peace and continues:

"How tedious is the task of obtaining it. All too slowly does it proceed, and hour after hour the peoples await it with anxious expectation, following the snail's pace of the negotiations, hanging upon every word from the lips of statesmen for some hint of reason, and unable to realize why so many more days of bloodshed are needed before the joyous festival of peace may be celebrated. Then, indeed, will there be festival, and men will rejoice when this frightful fate is taken from us."

Some voices in Austria cry out that "prices will go up"; others that there will be a general "closing down" of factories. And the Arbeiter Zeitung admits the reality of the danger.

"This word 'closing down,'" it says, "spreads great dismay among the workers. When the bells of peace ring in the world's most joyous holiday, can it be that the proletarian masses will be confronted with a peril, from which the whole bourgeoisie is exempted, and the frightfulness of which is not realized? If the factories shut down, this will not derange in equal measure the bourgeois in his domestic life, society, and pastimes. For the wage-earning masses a stoppage means a stroke of fate.

"Nothing is more nerve-shaking than the thought that the working man, who has through all the long, weary months of war, under countless privations, worked himself to exhaustion, will obtain nothing from the ending of the war but the tattered rags that cover his emaciated body, and empty pockets, while the war profiteers will possess millions, and will be able to make themselves secure and leave legacies to their children and their children's children. It almost seems as if a new feudal class is to be established. In this connection one needs only to remember that many families of our high nobility are from war-profiteers of the Thirty Years' War, descendants of the nameless adventurers from every land who sought fortune's favor with success as bandit leaders."

WAR WORK AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 27.—Miss Ruth Draper, monologist and impersonator, will give a second entertainment for the benefit of the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross next Friday evening.

Chaplain Henry van Dyke, U. S. N., R. F., formerly American Minister to the Netherlands, preached at the naval training station this morning and at the torpedo station in the afternoon. He is the guest of Captain and Mrs. H. F. Bryan.

W. Storrs Wells of Newport and New York is at the Muenchinger King.

Service flags were presented today to relatives of the men and women of Newport who have joined the colors. Mayor Clark Burdict made the address and Mrs. French Vanderbilt presented the flags to Mrs. William S. Sims, Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Mrs. F. Goodwin Hobbs, and Mrs. Harford Powel.

TO SPEND LEAVES IN SAVOIE

French Alps Chosen as Recreation Centre for Pershing's Men.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Department of Savoie, in the French Alps, has been selected by the army authorities as the first great recreation centre for American troops on leave. The Y. M. C. A., working in co-operation with the army, has sent a large staff of workers to Savoie to receive the first contingent of 3,000 soldiers expected to arrive the middle of next month.

The first centres will be opened at Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and Challes-les-Eaux, where arrangements have been made with hotel proprietors to accommodate soldiers at prices ranging from $2.50 to $3.40 a day for room and board. The Y. M. C. A. has leased the casinos at Aix-les-Bains and Challes-les-Eaux, and a theatre at Chambéry. The present plan is to conduct all amusements and baths free of charge. A large orchestra will be provided in the Aix-les-Bains casino, while lectures and dramatic productions will be given in the theatre there.

Canteens will be opened at each place. The Y. M. C. A. has also leased tennis courts, baseball fields, and a golf course. Franklin Edmonds of Philadelphia, is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in Savoie.

Large centres will be opened in other parts of France as the need arises. The army will provide special "leave trains" to carry soldiers to these places.

Savoie is what was the southern part of the old Duchy of Savoy. Its surface is covered by the Alps. The river Rhone flows along the northwest boundary. The capital is Chambéry. There are many mineral springs in the department, the most famous being those at Aix-les-Bains. The department is dotted with vineyards, orchards, and mulberry plantations.

In Chambéry are many interesting buildings, such as the Cathedral and the restored castle of the Dukes of Savoy. Public walks have replaced the ancient fortifications. In the vicinity is the Château of Charmettes, once the residence of Rousseau.

PALM BEACH FILLING FAST.

Entertainment Expected to be on Less Lavish Scale.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27.—Many telegrams are being received from people who have canceled reservations and wish to renew them. The Breakers Hotel has been declining reservations for ten days, and there is little left at the Poinciana. West Palm Beach hotels are filling fast. Some of those heard from are convinced they can do no good remaining North, and that in the mass considerable transportation of food and fuel will be saved by coming. The best estimate now is the present season will see more people here than last Winter, with probably not such lavish entertaining.

Sidney Smith, who has just arrived, gave a large tea in the Cocoanut Grove yesterday afternoon, his guests including Mr. and Mrs. David Randolph Calhoun, Mrs. James King Clark, John Bradley Kitchen, E. Clarence Jones, Miss Ada Norfleet, Miss Dorothy Stone Smith, and Joseph B. Elwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav A. Walker were hosts for a dancing party, their guests including Colonel S. S. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Morton C. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Stearns, Major E. Gray Pendleton, Benjamin Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lockwood, Miss Ruth Norton, and Archibald McNeil.

DRILLING IN SHIRT SLEEVES.

Mild Weather Facilitates Training of Our Forces in France.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 26.—(Associated Press).—All traces of the recent heavy snow and ice have disappeared under the strong sunshine, making conditions ideal for training purposes. The troops were all working today without overcoats, the grenade-throwers and artillerists even stripping down to their khaki shirts. Hardly a cloud floated across the sky, and there was little wind, making conditions favorable for airplanes.

The airmen went up in considerable numbers in various sections, flying over the khaki-dotted fields and hills. The artillerymen got in good practice, with the assistance of the observers in the planes. Machine gunners and various large units of former guardsmen took advantage of the weather and were out in force. The rattle of their weapons was audible nearly everywhere within the zone proper.

The French population in many places gathered along the roads, from which the machine gun ranges were visible, and watched the Americans firing their bullet streams. The targets were in most cases set at the bottom of the hillsides, the gunners taking up their positions in the fields.

All the American forces are hoping the Springlike weather will last, but, in view of the fact that February and March are considered the worst months in this section, they are making the most of their present opportunities.

Certain troops, whose duties have to do with camouflage, have arrived safely, and will have a stated period of instruction under French experts in this art.

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90 West Street, New York.

CITY HALTS TODAY BY GARFIELD ORDER

Continued from Page One.

tention to the fact that the closing order interprets fuel as anything that may be burned for heat, power, and light and that it includes natural and artificial gas, alcohol, and kerosene.

Less Coal Delivered Here.

Bitter weather caused a decrease in the amount of coal brought to this city yesterday. The coal situation is improved when viewed from the vantage point of the railroad officials who bring the coal to tidewater. The outlook is not encouraging to the Fuel Administrators, who deal only with amounts actually arriving in this city. Albert H. Wiggin, the State Fuel Administrator, said yesterday that the crisis was not over by any means, and there was no excuse for arousing false hopes. Adverse weather conditions continue to hamper the efforts to relieve the fuel stringency in the city.

The bituminous situation, however, continues to improve, and it was announced yesterday that during the twenty-four hours that ended yesterday morning six steamships were coaled. This has cut down the list of vessels detained here with empty bunkers, even though the daily arrivals continue large. There are now said to be thirty vessels here to be coaled. This does not include the regular liners which receive coal under contract with the large dealers. It represents the number of vessels whose Captains have applied to the United States Shipping Board for coal.

The tidewater reports for twenty-four hours preceding 6 o'clock yesterday morning showed that 821 cars of anthracite and 821 cars of bituminous coal were dumped at the coal ports. There were waiting to be towed to this city fifty-two barges, containing 545 cars of anthracite, and twenty-nine barges with 291 cars of bituminous. The report of Walter B. Pollock, Marine Director of the port, showed that there were at tidewater waiting to be dumped 1,521 cars of anthracite and 1,531 cars of bituminous.

Within twenty-four hours of tidewater there were 132 cars of anthracite and 776 cars of bituminous; within forty-eight hours of tidewater 537 cars of anthracite and 1,415 cars of bituminous coal. Mr. Pollock reported that the anthracite situation was improving, but the improvement was very slow. Bituminous coal was coming in so freely that the shipping situation was rapidly getting back to normal, he reported. On Saturday night it was reported 32 cars loaded with anthracite were taken through the Pennsylvania tubes to Long Island City.

Harbor Situation Improved.

A representative of the Moran Towing Company said that the northeast wind had broken up much of the ice in the harbor and that towing was much better. Mr. Pollock reported an improvement in ice conditions. He said that all of the dry docks were giving tugboats the priority in repair work.

At a meeting of the Emergency Committee on Recreation on Idle Mondays, held yesterday, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, the Chairman, reported that more than one hundred settlement houses, guilds and clubs have planned special activities for today. These diversions will include dances, skating and lectures.

Edward Robinson, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announced yesterday that it had been decided to open the museum to the public free of charge on every Monday during the enforcement of the Government conservation closing order. Usually an admission fee is charged on two days of each week, Monday and Friday. The usual charge for admittance will be made on each Friday.

The Committee on Coal Conservation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which Ernest T. Trigg is Chairman, has issued some coal conservation suggestions. As to the use of coal in making power for street railway companies, it says: "Out of approximately 16,000,000 tons used a year for this purpose at least 1,000,000 tons can be conserved for other needs. The savings can be effected by readjustment of street car schedules; with reductions in service and stops. Much can be accomplished in this direction without real inconvenience.

"There should be adjustment of opening and closing hours in factories and offices in such a way as to spread street-car traffic in the mornings and evenings over an hour or more, and proportionately reduce the equipment and power needed to care for the 'peak of the load.' This will promote public comfort and save coal at the powerhouses."

"Coal can be saved at plants used for heating, lighting, and elevators," the statement continues. "Hours of business may be fixed, and heat, elevator service, and the like can be greatly reduced at other times. Unnecessary street lighting can be eliminated. In many cities street lighting could be greatly diminished. Many lights are now continued needlessly after midnight. By greater care lights can be started and extinguished more nearly according to the hours of daylight."

WARNS FARMERS TO CUT WOOD

Wiggin Declares Coal Will Be Still Scarcer Next Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—That coal would be refused next Winter to all persons who have access to supplies of wood was the forecast made tonight by Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator. Mr. Wiggin believes the coal shortage will be more acute than ever a year from now, and has notified every County Fuel Administrator in the State to warn people in the rural sections and in small communities to cut and store available wood, if they do not want to feel a serious pinch.

"Every indication," says Mr. Wiggin, "points to the fact that the coal stringency will be even more acute next Winter than it is at present. This accordingly makes it absolutely necessary that the production of wood for fuel purposes to meet next Winter's shortage be started immediately upon the largest possible scale and with the utmost energy.

"It is the duty of the local Fuel Administrator, inasmuch as this danger is now foreseen, to have the need thoroughly understood in all rural sections and small communities having access to wood supplies, in order that they may at once institute effective measures to insure their supply of wood for next Winter, and thus protect themselves."

CALLS COAL ORDER PROOF OF BREAKDOWN

Editor of Trade Journal Wants Garfield and His Staff Replaced.

In reviewing the first workless Monday Amedee J. Casey, editor of The American Coal Journal, in a statement yesterday said:

"There is no doubt but that railroad and fuel conditions are better today than they were when the order was issued, but an impartial judgment of the general situation at the week end inclines to the belief that the improvement is due in far greater measure to the mild weather of the week and the consequent increased efficiency of railroad locomotives than from any inherent benefits from Dr. Garfield's five-day closing decree. The country has no assurance that a return of zero weather will not produce conditions which will again make necessary the closing of industrial plants for a period of days.

"Dr. Garfield's order demonstrates that which has been apparent to every one who has been in close touch with his bureau in recent months. It is not capable, nor is it organized to assume even its present responsibilities, and the addition of broader duties could have no other effect than to rebound with disastrous results upon the industries and the working people of the country."

In closing his statement Mr. Casey urged that Dr. Garfield and his assistants be replaced by men of "courage of action."

"Two things are proven," he said, "by Dr. Garfield's factory closing order: In trying to handle an emergency in this way instead of increasing the efficiency of railroads and the production of coal his administration has betrayed its own inability to function and perform its work.

"This decree could have been issued only because of internal disorganization and incompetency so serious as to make hopeless the prospect of any future benefits from it.

"The only answer to the situation is that Dr. Garfield and his whole kindergarten of coal students be replaced by men of proven ability and courage of action. These men need not necessarily be of the coal industry, although it is to be expected that men with a practical knowledge of the work of coal production and distribution, having passed through these emergencies before, would know better than any one else how to grapple with the present situation."

BIG COAL MOVEMENT TODAY.

Unprecedented Shipment from Pennsylvania Mines Expected.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Although railroad transportation was affected somewhat by a six-inch snowfall, which was general and severe throughout the State, delay in delivery of coal and foodstuffs would be comparatively slight, it was announced tonight at State Fuel Administration headquarters here.

Railroad officials at Wilkes-Barre and Pottsville tonight looked for an unprecedented movement of coal from the mines tomorrow, when most Pennsylvania industries will be shut down on the second "heatless holiday," under the order of the National Fuel Administration. Freight congestion at Williamsport was greatly relieved by the New York Central devoting its entire equipment on the Pennsylvania division to the movement of coal and foodstuffs, passenger service having been annulled for the day.

In a telegram from United States Fuel Administrator Garfield, State Fuel Administrator Potter was advised that much confusion had arisen because of unauthorized diversion of coal. Dr. Garfield's message said coal consigned to or intended for destination outside of the State should not be diverted unless approval had been obtained from Washington.

DE PINNA

To anticipate the requirements of our patrons who will visit the winter resorts of California and the South, we announce an early advance showing of the Spring and Summer styles for Young Ladies, Young Men, Boys and Girls.

We specialize in correct clothing, hats, shoes, shirts and furnishings for Golf, Riding, Tennis, Motoring and all outdoor sports in vogue at these resorts.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Store closed Today in accordance with the orders issued by the Fuel Administrator.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FUEL ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER, THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY.

Gidding
PARIS 5th AVE AT 46th ST NEW YORK

Final Clearance
of remaining Winter Apparel—
at absurdly low prices

On account of groups being small, we suggest early selection as choice cannot be assured otherwise.

Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $125 to $225, at $75 & $125

More Luxurious Wraps
Formerly to $325 .... at $165
Formerly to $450 .... at $225

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly $125 to $195 ... at $58 & $75

About One Hundred Handsome Fur-trimmed Suits
Formerly $125 to $295 ... at $75 & $95
Balance of our winter styles, comprising the most important values of the season.

ALSO A GROUP OF CLOTH AND VELVET SUITS, WITH AND WITHOUT FUR-TRIMMING—FORMERLY TO $125 at $45.

Rich Fur-trimmed Coats
Formerly $95 to $195— $55, $95, $125
HIGHER-COST COATS WITH DEEP FUR-TRIMMINGS—FORMERLY TO $395—NOW $195.

Tailored and Costume Blouses
Formerly to $35 .... at $15

FURS—are now being sold at Lowest Prices of the Season
Coats—of Hudson Seal—Caracul and Mole
Formerly $195 to $750 .... at $150 to $550

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SMART STREET HATS

For over Fifteen Years our Milliners have devoted their *time* and their *talent* to designing Smart Street Hats of surpassing merit—at universally demanded prices.

This *intensive study* and *logical fulfillment* of the practical requirements of American Women have made the *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* Millinery Department famous for its *values.*

Our greatest strength lies in our wonderful selection of Hats at
10.00 to 25.00
Although there are styles for less—and those that cost more.

E. KUMKE
MANUFACTURING FURRIER

Annual Fur Sale
25% to 50% REDUCTIONS
On Entire Manufactured Stock
19 West 38th St. Between 5th and 6th Avs.

"AMERICANS TAKEN PRISONERS!"
How Will YOUR Boy Be Treated?

Dr. Daniel J. McCarthy investigated prison conditions in Germany in 1916 for Ambassador Gerard, who, in part, says: "I cannot praise too highly Dr. McCarthy's book. The subject is a problem of interest to all of us."

Get a copy today of
"The Prisoner of War in Germany"
Price $2.00 Net At all BOOKSELLERS
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TROOPS STILL GUARD JERSEY SHIPYARDS

Authorities Have No Doubt German Incendiaries Started Port Newark Fire.

DAMAGE CAUSES NO DELAY

Workmen Begin Clearing Away the Wreckage Preparatory to Building Temporary Piers.

All shipbuilding plants on the New Jersey Meadows were under heavy guard yesterday, and no unauthorized person was permitted to come within half a mile of any of them. Regular soldiers from Governors Island, militiamen from the 5th and 6th Battalions of New Jersey, a detachment of policemen from Newark, and about 200 civilian deputies were on duty at the plants of the Federal Shipbuilding Company, the Foundation Company, and the Submarine Boat Corporation, all of which are building cargo ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The fire which on Saturday destroyed the 4,500-foot pier at Port Newark, where the supply warehouses of the Quartermaster Corps and the shipyards of the Submarine Boat Corporation are located, was still burning yesterday in five places, under the wreckage of the $750,000 pier. Newark firemen and the New York fireboat Willett and railroad and navy tugs were still playing streams on the flames. Fire Chief Moore of Newark said all danger to the ship ways and the buildings of the Submarine Boat Corporation was past.

Workmen of both the Quartermaster Corps and the Submarine Boat Corporation were engaged yesterday removing wreckage preparatory to rebuilding. Major Frank E. Lamphere of the Quartermaster Corps and B. L. Worden, General Superintendent of the Submarine Boat Corporation, were sure there would be no delay to the work of either plant. Temporary piers will be built hurriedly for use till the permanent work is done, which will be in about three months, according to City Engineer Morris R. Sherrerd.

Governor Edge, who last night ordered the militia from Newark and surrounding towns and Elizabeth and Paterson to guard the Foundation Company and Federal Shipbuilding yards on the Kearny Meadows, about a mile from Port Newark Terminal, visited the scene of the fire and the other yards yesterday.

The Governor said he had telegraphed asking the Secretary of War to authorize cantonment commanders to send detachments of troops to guard Government plants and relieve the State troops now on duty. He said it was imperative that the local troops be relieved soon.

"It seems to me," the Governor said, "that it would be a simple and eminently appropriate action if General Hugh Scott, in command of Camp Dix, should be ordered by Washington to send some of the 20,000 or more troops he has at Wrightstown to guard these plants. Some of his men are fairly seasoned soldiers. For those who are not, the guard duty would afford good training and the men would be rendering valuable service."

As far as the authorities in Newark know, there are no suspects under arrest in connection with the fire. Andrew Evanoff, a Russian, arrested on Saturday by the police at the scene of the fire, was released after United States District Attorney Lynch had questioned him. Mr. Lynch said he was convinced Evanoff was innocent of any wrongdoing.

Despite denials that any arrests had been made, it was rumored in Newark that six men were taken to Governors Island by Secret Service men.

The military commission which Major Gen. Mann said he would appoint to investigate the fire is expected to visit Newark tomorrow. Major Lamphere of the Quartermaster Corps, refused yesterday to make any statement about the fire other than that he was sure it was of incendiary origin.

Seventy-five sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who were sent to the fire on Saturday and have been standing guard with a company of coast artillerymen, will return to the navy yard today. It was rumored, but no verification could be obtained, that one of the sailors had been drowned when a pile of coal on which he was standing slipped into the water as the pier collapsed.

Two negroes who were standing beside the coal heap denied that there was any sailor upon or near it. The naval men said they could not tell whether any of them were missing until a roll call is made today.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—When Governor Edge returned to this city tonight, after his visit to Kearny, he sent another telegram to Secretary of War Baker to the effect that the guarding of the plants at the scene of the fire was not a State function, but one that should be taken over by the Federal authorities. He advised Secretary Baker that he would permit the State militia men at the plant to remain until Tuesday morning, when he would have them withdrawn.

The Governor urged the Secretary of War that he could not guard munition and shipbuilding plants in the State with the State militia, and he added that he had received a number of requests from munition concerns to supplay them with State militia guards, but that he had not granted any of the requests.

On his trip to Kearny the Governor was accompanied by Acting Adjt. Gen. Gilkyson, Colonel John M. Rogers, and Major Mahlon R. Margerum. Governor Edge said he found conditions generally satisfactory regarding the men, although six of the guards suffered frost bites while on duty last night.

PAVENSTEDT INTERNED. AS "DANGEROUS ENEMY"

Ex-Banker, Adviser of Bernstorff, Arrested in Adirondacks, Now on Ellis Island.

Adolph Pavenstedt, former head of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., who was one of the closet advisers of Count von Bernstorff, during the days that Bernstorff was directing the German plot system in the United States, was entered on the register at Ellis Island as a "dangerous enemy alien" yesterday afternoon. For more than ten months Pavenstedt, who has confessed that he acted as the go-between for Bolo Pacha and Bernstorff in the plot entered into between those two conspirators to debauch public opinion in France for the purpose of bringing about a separate peace, favorable to the Kaiser, between Germany and France, has been permitted to remain at liberty with entire freedom of movement, so long as he remained outside the limits of certain defined barred zones.

Pavenstedt was arrested in the Adirondacks ten days ago. There is quite a colony of wealthy enemy aliens said to be mobilized in the mountains, and Pavenstedt, because of his close relations with Bernstorff. Dr. Albert, Boy-Ed, and von Papen was the best known of the "refugees." Carl Schreiner, another prominent enemy subject who fled from England early in the war, is said to be Wintering on Lake George. Herr Ficke, Hamburg-American Line auditor, was last reported at his home on the Staten Island shore not far from Fort Wadsworth. Colonel Piorkowski, friend of Boy-Ed and former Krupp agent, is spending the Winter in New York City.

Pavenstedt was brought from the Adirondacks by Deputy United States Marshals Ray Fiske and James Murray of Marshall McCarthy's staff. Immediately on their arrival they started for Ellis Island with him.

While waiting for the Ellis Island ferryboat Pavenstedt talked with reporters. He said he was "not at all angry" because of his internment and then added, "but I do not understand why the action was taken."

"I am not guilty in this Bolo Pacha affair," said Pavenstedt, "and I was a victim who was deceived by that Frenchman. I was duped by him from start to finish. Like a whole lot of other people who should have known better I was fooled when I should have been on the alert. However this is one of the fortunes of war and I bow to the inevitable without any feeling of anger or malice toward those who have ordered me interned."

"Will I be able to see my friends on Ellis Island?" the banker asked.

He was informed that on certain occasions he might be permitted to receive them. The Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation will determine whether or not Pavenstedt's friends may visit him.

"I hear that my friend Baron von Hasperg is on the island, is that true?" Pavenstedt asked.

"Yes, he is still there," one of the Deptuy Marshals replied.

"Ah, that is nice, for he is my friend, and I shall be glad to see him," replied Pavenstedt.

Pavenstedt was anxious to know what arrangements had been made in the way of barbers on Ellis Island. He appeared pleased when informed that a barber who formerly worked on the Vaterland is now among those detained on the island.

Baron Hasperg, for whom Pavenstedt inquired, is a son-in-law of the late Commodore McVickar, one of the founders of the New York Yacht Club. He was arrested two weeks ago by agents of the Department of Justice. He is said to have been in the habit of visiting United States military camps and reservations.

Just before he sailed for Ellis Island Pavenstedt reverted to Bolo Pacha. He said he would like to know what Bolo did with all the money given to him at the direction of Bernstorff. Pavenstedt has stated that the amount totaled more than $1,700,000.

"I often wondered," said the former banker, "what Bolo did with all the money that passed through his hands."

Herr Pavenstedt probably will leave for Fort Oglethorpe in a few days.

PLAN HOME IMPROVEMENT.

New York to be the Centre of Nation-Wide Movement.

Announcement was made yesterday that New York City is to be the centre of a national better homes movement, which has obtained the co-operation of many prominent New York men and women, among them Frank G. Purdy, President of the Art Alliance of America; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. John B. Hamilton, Cass Gilbert of the Architectural League; Dr. James Hainey, Director of Art in the public schools, and John Sloane, who have accepted places on the Honorary Advisory Board of a better homes exposition.

In addition to the co-operation of individual leaders in architecture, home decoration and other lines, an effort is to be made to interest prominent business, professional, philanthropic, educational and society men and women in New York City in the movement.

Mr. Purdy last night said that at the monthly meeting of that organization, next Thursday night, at headquarters, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, he would appoint a committee on industrial and fine art phases, to co-operate with the leaders in the national better homes movement, which is to have its headquarters here.

Louis W. Buckley, one of the pioneers in the national movement, last night announced that C. Victor Twiss, Vice President of the Art Alliance of America, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Advisory Executive Committee of the exposition, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace from May 18 to 28.

"Better homes make better home defenders,' said Mr. Buckley. "Our movement is national and we plan to so improve conditions in the home that when the war is over the victorious American boys will find a new atmosphere in their homes."

MOVE FOR RIORDAN BY CIVIL SERVICE

Three Pathologists Now in His Way Face Charges Today.

MAY APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Citizens Union and Civil Service Reform Association Will Be Represented at Hearing.

The next move of the Municipal Civil Service Commission to clear the eligible list of the three distinguished pathologists who alone passed the examination for the position of Chief Medical Examiner, in order to open the way to the permanent appointment of ex-Coroner Patrick D. Riordan to that post, will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when the Civil Service Commission holds a hearing on the charges that the three physicians illegally performed autopsies in connection with the examination for the post.

Representatives of civic organizations will be present to obtain data, which may later be used in an application to Governor Whitman for an inquiry into the appointment of ex-Coroner Riordan as Chief Medical Examiner, in view of the fact that the law calls for the appointment of a man who is a "skilled microscopist and pathologist," who has passed a Civil Service examination for the position. Ex-Coroner Riordan, whose salary is being held up on a taxpayer's suit, alleging that his appointment is illegal, was one of the main arguments used for the abolition of the office of Coroner, testimony as to his intoxication and absence from duty making up a considerable part of the record at official inquiries into the conduct of the office.

William Travers Jerome will appear at the inquiry today as counsel for the three physicians, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at Cornell University and Medical Assistant to the District Attorney; Dr. Charles Norris, Chief of Laboratories at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and Dr. Douglas Symmers, Professor of Pathology at the Medical School of the New York University. The following is the letter sent to the three physicians stating the charges:

> Sir: I am directed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the City of New York to serve notice upon you as follows:
>
> Information comes to the Municipal Civil Service Commission in the form of declarations made under oath that on the 30th day of August, 1917, at a place called the City Morgue, or Mortuary, situated in the City of New York, you performed an autopsy upon and dissected a cadaver in violation of the laws of the State of New York, as more particularly defined by the provisions of Sections 2,213 and 2,214 of the Penal Law.
>
> You are, therefore, directed to appear before the said Municipal Civil Service Commission at its office in the Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as you can conveniently be heard, and show cause why your name should not, in the public interests and in accordance with the requirements of Rule VII., Paragraph 14, of the Civil Service Rules, be stricken from the list of said commission, upon which appear the names of persons stated to be eligible for appointment to the position of Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York.
>
> And you are further directed, at said time and place, to show cause why the eligible list referred to, for the reasons above stated, should not be immediately canceled. Respectfully,
>
> CHARLES J. STENGLE, Secretary.

The law referred to as being violated is one which requires morgue keepers to turn over unclaimed bodies to medical schools for dissection, and which renders a keeper liable to a fine of $25 if, on the complaint of one of the schools, he is shown to have failed to so dispose of a body. Mr. Jerome, representing the accused physicians, will argue that the law under which the post of Chief Medical Examiner is created authorizes and requires an examination to establish that the candidate is a skilled pathologist, and that, the dissection of a body being necessary to prove this, the law authorizes it.

Ex-Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, who conducted an investigation which produced much testimony as to the incompetence and intoxication of ex-Coroner Riordan, will be present at the hearing today as the representative of the Citizens Union.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH
CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

BOOKS AT AUCTION

The Extensive Library
of the late
Townsend D. Cock
of Oyster Bay, L. I.

Americana — Local History, Genealogy, The Indians, Long Island, The Revolution, New York, Washington, American Biography, The Civil War, Sets of Standard Authors, English Literature, Sporting, etc.

To Be Sold at Auction
Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday
Mornings & Afternoons
February 5th, 6th & 7th,
at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock
BY
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Mail orders executed without charge.
TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 6967.

Catalogues on application.

$1.00 FUND FOR FREE WOOL

Urgent need for Warm Knitted Clothing for the Navy and Army.

Please send contributions to the
Comforts Committee
OF THE
NAVY LEAGUE,
509 5th Ave., New York.

FUEL CONSERVATION

OUR banking and trust departments will be open on Monday, Jan. 28th. All other departments of the Company will be closed.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital	$ 5,000,000
Surplus	11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Price—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Closed Today
Open Tomorrow
9 A. M. to 6. P. M.

Clear the Way To Thrift—Shop on a D. A.

Remove the obstacles that stand between you and economical purchasing. Open the way to shopping methods which are up to the minute in their efficiency -- methods which will produce savings at every turn.

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) associated with this store of cash buying and cash selling methods gives you every opportunity to spend wisely and effectively. Through it you may shop with all the conveniences of the charge account—but without paying more for your purchases to gain those conveniences.

The D. A. serves everyone alike, without resorting to credit agencies or other references. It does not believe that all should pay for privileges accorded to a few.

The D. A. does not solicit a banking business—but you are at liberty to withdraw your money in whole or part at any time you desire. While it is on deposit it earns interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

The D. A. never tempts you to buy more than you can reasonably afford—for it holds out no bait of "buy-today-pay-at-the-end-of-the-month."

Begin to shop on a D. A. now and you will make thrift a habit. Here your apparel and household needs will always cost you less than elsewhere.

Opening a D. A. is a simple matter, free from red tape of every kind. First you deposit any sum you desire and sign a signature card for our files. Then you will receive a card bearing a D. A. number to make shopping easy.

After that you shop as you have always done in this store of money-saving opportunity. When you have made your selection you give your name and D. A. number to the salesperson and the amount will be deducted from your balance on deposit. Get your Number—today.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

For the Commuter's Convenience

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way.

The Store will be closed all day to-day (Monday)
by request of the United States Government

B. Altman & Co.

Advance Spring Styles in
Boys' Clothing

are now being specially featured in the Department on the Sixth Floor, where may be found everything in smart outerwear for the growing boy. In regular stock at the prices quoted are:

WASHABLE SUITS
(sizes 2½ to 10 years) in many attractive models . . . at $2.50 to 7.50

SPRING OVERCOATS
(sizes 3 to 10 years) made of fine-quality tweeds in new colorings . . . at $16.50

Wool Suits, for boys of 8 to 18 years, are ready in a variety of new models, including suitable styles for commencement or confirmation wear; also an attractive selection of Boys' Straw Hats, and complete assortments of Boys' Furnishings.

Cotton Dress Fabrics (in colors only); Curtain Scrims and Marquisettes; Household and Decorative Linens; and Blankets, Bedspreads, etc., will be placed on special sale
to-morrow (Tuesday)
at exceptionally attractive prices.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue 34th & 33rd Streets

Announce

That in view of the two unlooked for Monday Holidays this month and the much unusually inclement weather which made shopping difficult, they will continue to offer throughout this entire week all the attractive values in Household Linens which they promised especially for January.

Because Linen is their great specialty and not merely a side issue with them, they are still very abundantly supplied with everything in Linens required for the Household:

Table Linens
Bed Linens
Towels, Etc.

These they are offering at prices which, in view of the shortage of Linen are very moderate.

Store Closed Monday
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Important Offerings for Tuesday
Details were Published in Yesterday's Papers.

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Women's Muslin Underwear
Women's Pure Silk Stockings
Misses' Silk and Serge Dresses

Also the Semi-Annual
Sale of Oriental and American Rugs
Which Provides Exceptional Price Opportunities

And the
February Sale of Reliable Furniture
Involving our entire stock of Living Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites; Oddments, Brass Bedsteads and Novelty Pieces,

At 10 to 50 Per Cent. Reductions

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Fulton and Smith Streets
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PRE-INVENTORY CLEARANCE SALE
CUSTOM-MADE
FURS
20% to 50% Reduction

Because of extreme scarcity and greatly advanced costs of all kinds of raw Furs, on which next season's prices must be based, this exceptional opportunity offers a double saving to all purchasers.

The Balch, Price Collection of Models Is Acknowledged to Be the Largest, Most Comprehensive and Authentic in Greater New York

WOMEN'S COATS

Muskrat, Natural and Kolinsky dyed	$75 to $250
Hudson Seal—plain	175 to 350
Hudson Seal, trimmed	200 to 550
Nutria, Natural and Taupe-dyed	175 to 350
Mole	375 to 500
Moire Caracul	350 to 875
Baby Lamb	450 to 1350
Sports Coats in Various Furs	100 to 250

We make a Special Feature of Small Sizes, Junior and Extra Large Size Models.

SCARFS AND MUFFS

A large collection of odd Muffs and Scarfs at Half Price or Less.

Scarf		Muff
$15 to $65	Taupe Fox	$20 to $75
35 to 75	Poiret Fox	40 to 85
20 to 150	Skunk	20 to 65
30 to 300	Mink	30 to 125
10 to 35	Nutria	10 to 15
10 to 90	Hudson Seal	10 to 32.50

SABLES, ERMINE and CHINCHILLA

Coats, Coatees, Capes and Wraps. Reduced from one-quarter to one-third original prices.

SABLES

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs and Stoles	$ 75 to $400
Hudson Bay Sable Capes	250 to 1500
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	125 to 375
Hudson Bay Sable Coatees	1650 Up
Russian Sable Stoles	1000 Up

MEN'S OUTSIDE FUR COATS

Wombat	$35 to $75
Raccoon	100 to 450
Natural Muskrat	150 to 200

MEN'S FUR-LINED COATS

Custom Tailored, variety of Fur linings and collars	$60 to $500

WOMEN'S MOTOR FUR COATS

Raccoon	$125 Up
Natural Australian Opossum	$200 Up

MEDIATORS AVERT PACKING STRIKE

Agreement Reached Putting the Meat Industry on Open-Shop Basis During War.

ARBITRATOR TO BE NAMED

Will Adjust All Questions of Hours and Wages—Commandeering Proposal Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Settlement of the industrial dispute threatening a strike in the country's ten largest packing house centres was effected today in the form of an agreement that there shall be no discrimination against union members and that questions of hours and wages shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, the awards of the arbitrator to be effective as of Jan. 14.

Under the agreement grievance committees appointed by the workers will be received by the employers, whether their membership consists of union or non-union men. The settlement affects many thousand workers in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul, and Sioux City.

A statement of the settlement basis, made by the attorneys for the packers, follows:

"There is to be an open shop during the period of the war. There is to be no recognition of any union and no preferential shop. The matter of adjustment of wages and hours is to be left to the determination of the administrator appointed by the Secretary of Labor, with th approval of the Council of National Defense.

"The agreement reached is in all respects in accordance with the offer made by the packers in Chicago after the employes had refused to accept the increase in wages offered by the packers."

Suggestions by the union men that the Government take over the packing plants for the war are not affected. President Wilson still has the suggestions before him. In receiving them he said other methods of dealing with the situation would be considered first.

There were eighteen questions at issue between the packers and their union employes. Those concerning the rights of union members, wages, and hours were regarded as the most important. Six of the eighteen go to arbitration, including demands for $1 a day flat increase in wages, equal pay for women and men, a guaranteed number of hours of work, a basic eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

It was agreed that there should be no discrimination against union members, either in employment or in distribution of work, this clause taking the place of the union men's demands for preferential employment of union men. Seniority will be observed in promotions. Standing committees on grievances were not provided for, but it was said by the union men that there was to be no objection to appointment of the same representatives again and again. The employes will not be required to join the insurance societies maintained by the companies. The companies agree to provide sanitary lunchrooms, lavatories, and other improved working conditions.

Differences between the packers and their union employes reached a crisis just before Christmas, after a strike vote had been taken which was said to have resulted 98 per cent. in favor of a cessation of work if necessary to force betterment of their wages and working conditions. The Mediation Commission brought the two sides together in an agreement for arbitration. Later it was charged by the workers that the packers failed to abide by this agreement, and the men then brought the matter to the White House with the suggestion that the plants be commandeered by the Government. The President again asked his Mediation Commission to straighten out the tangle, and after many days of conversations with both sides the agreement today resulted.

In joint meetings of the packers and union leaders the packers declared that they met the representatives of the workers solely as individuals and that their action was not to be construed as recognition of any union. The union leaders on their side asserted that recognition of the union was not one of their demands.

Secretary Wilson's appointment of an arbitrator will be subject to approval by the Council of National Defense. Both sides to the controversy will suggest men for the place, but agree to accept the man named.

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ST. PATRICK'S 502 STARS.

Service Flag, Blessed by Cardinal Farley, Unfurled at Cathedral.

The service flag of St. Patrick's Cathedral, showing 502 men of the parish wearing the military or naval uniform of the United States, was unfurled at the Fifth Avenue side of the edifice yesterday after having been blessed by Cardinal Farley at the conclusion of the 11 A. M. service. The Cathedral Club, a hundred strong, clad in khaki uniform, led by the Cathedral Band and accompanied by a boys' division in white, paraded from the parochial residence at Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street to the main entrance, carrying the flag.

Commander John Grady, U. S. N., said: "You have done splendidly by the service, as attested by the more than half a thousand men serving Uncle Sam from your single congregation. They may well be relied on to meet every expectation of those of you who knew them best, and to prove their worth and valor in the struggle to make the world safe for democracy."

The sermon was by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the Cathedral.

"The Catholics of the United States have never failed," he said. "The sense of duty for service was indicated by those of our faith in the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the Rebellion, and the Spanish-American conflict. Published figures would seem to indicate that 35 per cent. of our forces are of the Catholic faith. If these figures are correct it would appear that we are doing our full share and some more, as the Catholic population of the United States is but 17 per cent. of the whole. We thank God that our people now have been found again ready to respond to the call of our country, and there is every reason to believe that the record for the future will be in line with that of the past, one of which we are pardonably proud."

DR. GOODELL RESIGNS.

Gives Up Pastorate of St. Paul's Methodist Church on April 1.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell yesterday announced his resignation of the pastorate of St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, and stated that it has been accepted by his official board and acquiesced in by the resident Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson. It was said after the service that the future plans of the minister are uncertain. The resignation takes effect on April 1, or immediately at the close of the present conference year. There are reports that the Rev. Dr. Goodell will join the staff of the Federal Council of Churches. The Rev. Dr. Worth M. Tippy left the Madison Avenue Methodist Church in this city not long ago to join the staff. It also was said that Dr. Goodell had been invited to pulpits outside of the New York City conference, but was undecided as to what work he would take up.

The Rev. Dr. Goodell came to New York from New England twenty years ago to be pastor of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn. He next went to Calvary Church, in Harlem, and was transferred to the west side of Manhattan in 1913. He was the foremost minister in the efforts to bring the Rev. "Billy" Sunday to New York last year. He has conducted many campaigns for revivals of religion.

COLONEL'S ACTIVITY STIRS WHITMAN CLAN

Friends of the Governor Wonder if Roosevelt Is Coming Back for a Fight in 1920.

WARD'S CASE A PROBLEM

Promoter of Roosevelt's 1912 Boom Out of the Whitman Camp, as Is Aldridge.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Is T. R. "coming back"? Will Colonel Roosevelt become a potential, possibly a dominant, figure in Republican politics in this State?

These questions have furnished food for speculation and reflection among Republican politicians at the Capitol during the past week, or since Colonel Roosevelt hit the trail for Washington.

As yet the political wiseacres here have not been able to make up their minds whether the Colonel's invasion of Washington and somewhat precipitate return to Oyster Bay are to be regarded as a case of marching up the hill and marching down again, or whether it was productive of a coveted opportunity to convince influential Old Guard members of the Republican Party that his days of Progressive backsliding were over.

Governor Whitman and the supporters of his third term boom and Presidential aspirations would give a great deal to have that puzzle solved. They do not doubt that Roosevelt is a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1920. Among them are many who believe that should the Colonel manage to make his influence felt in the affairs of the Republican organization in this State, the prospects of Governor Whitman having an undivided delegation from this State go to the next Republican National Convention as promoter of his Presidential aspirations would go glimmering.

The Republican organization in this State is filled with men who have fought Roosevelt bitterly, but who would welcome his return to influence and do all in their power to facilitate his coming back. Influential Republicans with lesser ambitions—ambitions that reach no further than the massive structure on the crest of Capitol Hill—would pledge themselves to further Rooseveltian ambition in 1920, if in return the Colonel would furnish an antidote to Whitman in 1918.

Ward's Case a Problem.

In view of Colonel Roosevelt's latest undertaking there are some politicians who are inclined to regard the political rupture between Governor Whitman and William L. Ward of Westchester as not without significance. Mr. Ward, at one time Republican National Committeeman from this State, later chief promoter of the Roosevelt Republican Presidential boom in 1912, and prior to the break in political relations between him and the Governor, one of the dominant figures in the Whitman kitchen cabinet, is now regarded by well informed persons at the Capitol as "off the reservation."

Word has also come to the Capitol that another and equally influential Republican boss up-State has wandered from the Whitman fold. The report was first circulated in whispers about the Capitol when the Legislature convened early this month that George W. Aldridge, the Republican overlord in Monroe County, had joined Ward. Shortly afterward Senator George F. Argetsinger, who is regarded as the spokesman for Mr. Aldridge at the Capitol, got a place on the Senate Finance Committee through Senate leaders who are not friendly to Governor Whitman. More recently Senator Argetsinger introduced the concurrent resolution providing for a popular referendum on the Federal Prohibition amendment—a proposal to which Governor Whitman has expressed himself as hostile.

That in the radical change of alignment among Republican leaders in this State which undoubtedly would follow any indication that Colonel Roosevelt was "coming back," such a stanch Whitman man as Francis Hendricks, the veteran Republican leader of Onondaga, would array himself with the Colonel is taken for granted among men of the anti-Whitman faction. Mr. Hendricks and his delegation, almost alone among the up-State Republicans, supported Colonel Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination in 1912.

A leader in the anti-Whitman faction said one day last week that undoubtedly Colonel Roosevelt would play a part in the Republican State primaries this Fall, when Governor Whitman will be a candidate for renomination. He added that he did not think the news would prove pleasing to the Governor and his friends. Whether the information was based on anything more substantial than an assumption that the Colonel would be anxious to prevent the Governor from realizing his ambitions and place his feet on a rung of the political ladder that might place the Presidential nomination within his reach he would not say.

Clash of Ambitions.

"You expect Colonel Roosevelt to join the anti-Whitman forces, then?" was asked.

"Is there anything in recent developments to indicate that he would align himself with the Governor?" said the anti-Whitman leader. "Is there any reason to believe that the conflicting ambitions of Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Whitman can be reconciled, assuming that the Colonel has a hankering for the White House?"

"But what about William Barnes, who naturally would be conspicuously identified with any anti-Whitman movement in the Republican organization; is there any reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Barnes could compose their differences and get down to teamwork?"

"There is no reason to believe that Mr. Barnes will be conspicuous in the primary fight this Fall," was the reply. "I have reason to know that quite the contrary is true. Mr. Barnes has no desire to inject himself into this situation."

Men who have been observers of developments at the Capitol have reached a conclusion that George W. Perkins, who became the financial backer of Colonel Roosevelt's Bull Moose adventure, and who was the "angel" of Governor Whitman's primary and pre-election campaigns in 1916, is no longer animated by the same vivid interest in the Governor's political future as has been displayed by him in the past. The state of comparative indifference is believed by some to be due to Governor Whitman's lack of ability to force the Senate into confirming the nomination of Mr. Perkins as head of the State Food Control Commission. By others it is ascribed to a dawning realization by Mr. Perkins that Colonel Roosevelt's political future is not all behind him. But entirely aside from any lack of inclination on the part of Mr. Perkins to accept the will for the deed in the matter of Governor Whitman and food control, no one doubts that Colonel Roosevelt would be Mr. Perkins's first choice for any place of political power.

Reaches for the Church Vote.

In the meantime the Whitman administration, more heavily press agented than any preceding administration at the Capitol, is making a desperate drive for votes of every variety.

The church and the temperance vote, the Governor's friends feel, will be secured through the stanch support the Governor gave the Hill-Wheeler Local Option bill a year ago, and his support thus far of the Federal prohibition amendment and McNab War Emergency bill that would make the State bone dry.

The appointment of John Mitchel the erstwhile labor leader, as head of the State Food Control Commission and correlated bodies, friends of Governor Whitman feel, should go a long way toward creating a friendly feeling to a third term among labor organization men. Recently, the lone colored member of the Legislature, too, has been seen making frequent trips to the Executive Chamber.

True, there was one cloud on the horizon even before the Colonel loomed. The farmers have never quite got over their distemper occasioned by the Governor's food legislation and the attempt to force the nomination of Mr. Perkins. This week a special legislative committee, headed by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, will begin a series of hearings up-State, with a view of ascertaining what sort of legislation to promote farm needs will be most pleasing to the farmers. Mr. Brown and Governor Whitman are not pulling together, and the Brown excursion from all accounts has not given pleasure to the occupant of the Executive Chamber.

The Governor's political foes fully realize how strongly he is intrenched with patronage to bestow and veto power to wield. As yet there has been no overt hostile act committed by any of their spokesmen in the Legislature. They are watching his growing power and popularity with fists figuratively clenched in their trousers pockets and with a feeling of helplessness which they are unwilling to admit. The latest word coming from the anti-Whitman camp is that the fight on the Governor may be postponed until after the legislative session and the thirty-day periods have expired, for fear that otherwise lawmakers opposing the Governor might suffer in the exercise of the veto power. By that time, too, the political plans of Colonel Roosevelt may be matured.

The bill to restore the State convention, which is regarded here as about the only measure over which there could be a clash between Governor Whitman and his foes in the Legislature, is in a process of preparation and will be introduced early in February. It is not a far-reaching or formidable measure. It provides merely for the nomination of State officers and Judges of the Court of Appeals in convention, but leaves the direct primary as the nominating medium for smaller political units, such as Counties, Congress, Senate, and Assembly districts.

IDENTIFY MURDER SUSPECT.

Four Say They Saw Manster Leave Scene of Killing.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Four persons today identified Harry Manster as the alleged burglar who last Sunday afternoon hurried from an apartment house in the Back Bay district where Policeman Joseph C. Reiser was found shot to death.

Manster, who claims 11 Poplar Street, Oakland, Cal., as his home, was caught yesterday in a police trap in his apartment here, to which he was lured by the young woman with whom he had recently been living. When the police told Manster that they would hold the woman as an accessory, he admitted that he was guilty of thirty apartment house burglaries in this city, but stoutly maintained innocence of the charge of murdering the policeman.

Reiser was shot when he pursued a burglary suspect into an apartment house on Jersey Street. His slayer is believed to have worn a raccoon skin coat, and today Manster and a number of others wearing coats of that kind were lined up by the police. Mrs. Catherine McAllister, who lives on the first floor of the house where Reiser was killed, and three others who saw the suspect hurry away from the house promptly picked out Manster as the man. He will be arraigned tomorrow charged with murder and larceny.

The police allege that thousands of dollars worth of jewels and phonograph records were taken by Manster in more than eighty burglaries. A search of his apartment revealed loot estimated to be worth $6,000. Included in this was a raccoon coat.

The New York police have in custody a man known as Ernest Donnelly, a jewelry broker, on a charge of having received several thousand dollars worth of stolen jewels from this city. The police here say that some of this was loot Manster obtained.

LETS AFFLICTED BABY DIE.

Dr. Haiselden of Chicago Again Refuses to Save a Life-Cripple.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Another "Haiselden baby," so-called, has been permitted to die. Today death ended the suffering of Emma Stanke, two months old, weighing two and a half pounds, at the home of her parents, 10,717 Perry Avenue.

The baby had previously been taken to the German-American Hospital, where Dr. Harry J. Haiselden refused to make extraordinary efforts to save its life.

"We gave it ordinary humane care," said Dr. Haiselden, "but not the full benefit of scientific care, for, had it lived, it would have been unable to use its arms and legs, and would have been a burden to itself and its parents."

WARNS AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Dr. Biggs Urges General Vaccination to Safeguard Soldiers.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner, issued a statement yesterday urging all persons to be vaccinated against smallpox "as an obligation of good citizenship." He said that preventive measures against the disease were doubly important now because great numbers of men were gathered in military camps, and he pointed out "the vital necessity of the protection of our camps from the introduction of contagious diseases from the civil population." The statement said there was an increase in the number of cases of smallpox reported to the Health Board, although many of the cases were of the mild type.

JERSEY TO BUILD WAR ROADS

State Accepts Gen. Goethals's Plan for $15,000,000 Betterment.

General Goethals, who resigned as State Engineer of New Jersey when he was appointed Army Quartermaster General, with direction of transportation, has recommended to the State Highway Commission that it spend all its available funds this year in building sections of roads that will enable the army to use motor trucks and other vehicles to relieve the railroad congestion in hauling supplies to its camps and to the shipping bases. His report lists fourteen routes where immediate changes might be made to facilitate army transportation with trucks.

All the recommendations have been accepted, and the first year's levy of the direct tax that, it is estimated, will total $15,000,000 in five years, will be spent in improving military highways. Four of the routes carry traffic to New York, although the plans for improvements on all routes are intended to increase highway traffic to other ports. Other improvements affect the traffic on highways between Newark, New York, and the Quartermaster depots in Philadelphia, and all the manufacturing plants between these cities. Better roads to Sandy Hook, the United States naval station at Cape May, and Camps Dix and Merritt are suggested.

The report suggests immediate improvement of the road over the Palisades from Fort Lee ferry. General Goethals says that the only two approaches to the Hudson River are already overburdened with traffic, and suggests a regrading of the Palisades highway so that the maximum grade will be 7 per cent. instead of the present 16 per cent.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Helps relieve a Cold in One Day. 30c.—Advt.

Annual Report to Stockholders

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS,
IRVING NATIONAL BANK

New York, January 23, 1918.

The net profits of the Bank for the year 1917, after full provision for bad debts, depreciation of securities to present market values, and reserves for Federal taxes, amounted to $1,364,092.29.

From the above profits, cash dividends amounting to $475,000 have been paid to stockholders, of which $40,000 represented a special Red Cross dividend, and $435,000 regular dividends, the disbursement for the last quarter of the year having been at the rate of 12% per annum.

The year's increase in new business has been most gratifying, and in amount larger than that of any year in the history of the Bank.

Opportunity for a materially increased general banking service has been provided through a joint stockholding arrangement with the stockholders of the Broadway Trust Company, now the Irving Trust Company. Under this arrangement, stockholders paid in $750,000. Of this $500,000 was used to increase the Bank's capital stock to $4,500,000 and the balance, $250,000, added to $1,250,000, taken from undivided profits, was used to increase the Bank's surplus to $4,500,000.

To meet the demands of the increasing foreign trade of the Bank's customers, additional space and improved facilities have been provided for the Foreign Department, which now ranks among the largest in the country. Also, a special Liberty Loan Department has been created, through which, at a substantial expense to the Bank, Liberty Loan subscriptions amounting to over $25,000,000 were secured from 15,600 subscribers.

A liberal increase in compensation of personnel has been made, and conditions arising out of the war's demands have been met without impairment of departmental efficiency, although over fifty employees have entered the national Military or Naval Service.

The policy of carrying large cash resources and other assets of liquid character has been continued and, as heretofore, your Directors have maintained intimate contact with the Bank's affairs throughout the year. Under their direction, an examination was made by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, as at the close of business, December 28th, 1917. A statement of that date, with proper certificate attached, is submitted herewith.

Respectfully,
LEWIS E. PIERSON, *Chairman.*

STATEMENT OF CONDITION—DECEMBER 28th, 1917

ASSETS		
Loans and Discounts		$78,756,206.43
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		8,788.72
United States Bonds		1,334,600.00
Other Bonds		1,733,727.53
Short time securities		2,732,471.46
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		270,000.00
All other stocks		36,300.00
Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer	$12,068,236.76	
Exchanges for Clearing House and cash items	7,155,681.13	19,223,917.89
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$14,096,966.52	
Cash in vault	6,369,296.13	20,466,262.65
Customers' liability for acceptances by this bank and its correspondents (*anticipated* $140,967.46)		6,624,223.42
Loans made for correspondents		2,855,840.20
Total		$134,042,338.30

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid in		$ 4,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		5,126,030.14
Discount collected but not earned		529,997.25
Reserved for taxes, etc.		363,060.96
Circulating notes		640,000.00
Acceptances by this bank (*after deducting $943,950.50 held by bank*)	$5,163,705.88	
Acceptances by correspondents for this bank's account	1,601,485.00	6,765,190.88
Loans made for correspondents		2,855,840.20
Deposits		113,262,218.87
Total		$134,042,338.30

Documentary and Travelers Letters of Credit issued but not used or drawn against, $13,135,438.84

Messrs. Harold A. Hatch, *Chairman*
Milo M. Belding
J. Amory Haskell
John G. Luke
John J. Pulleyn

Examining Committee
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK CITY

HASKINS & SELLS
Certified Public Accountants
30 BROAD STREET

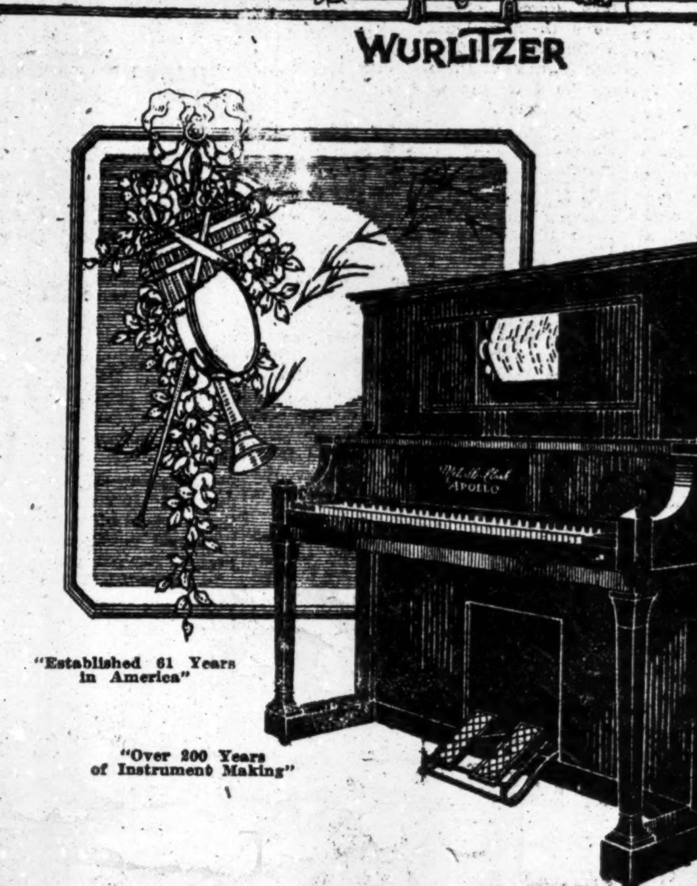
New York, January 22nd, 1918

Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made an examination of the accounts of the Irving National Bank, New York, as at the close of business on December 28, 1917, and

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, that in our opinion, the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities is correct, and that it is in agreement with the books.

HASKINS & SELLS.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"Over 200 Years of Instrument Making"

Join the World of Music Lovers and You Will be on the Road to Contentment

If you love music you are starting right—all the world worships at the shrine of music. Every nation has its national anthem and they are swayed by its power and follow it with absolute devotion. Every man or woman has some favorite song or some particular musical selection that has been and is a constant inspiration. In fact, the world is a great cathedral and music is the chimes that puts the color into life that it must have. If you have not provided yourself with music, then you have neglected one of your first requirements to complete happiness. Act at once, for you can bring within your home the art of musical expression far beyond your fondest dreams, for the Apollo Player Piano gives you pianistic accomplishment that will immeasurably delight you.

Four Features that make the Apollo Supreme

The Down Touch
The Apollo is the only Player Piano in the world that strikes down upon the keys as does the human hand.

The Transposing Device
The Apollo has a transposing device, so that with your voice a certain range the Apollo can be adapted perfectly to your voice. You will readily see the great value of this feature.

The Dynaline
The Dynaline indicates and permits you to put into your playing all the finer shades of expression possessed by the skilled musician. From soft to loud or loud to soft the blending is so beautiful through the simplicity and possibility of the Dynaline that even as an amateur the charm of musical accomplishment will be within your reach.

The Metronome Motor
You might not be interested in the mechanism of this fine motor were we not to tell you that ease of operation and the life of the instrument largely depend upon the motor. A demonstration in our studios will convince you that this feature should be given great consideration.

Mail this coupon

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
Without obligating myself in any way, please send me full particulars about your Player Piano.
Name..............................
Address..............................

APOLLO Player Piano
Price, $675
Easy Weekly Payments if Desired
Sold under our One-Price No-Commission Plan

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th Street, N. Y.
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NEWSDEALERS START NEWSPAPER BOYCOTT

Object to 50 Per Cent. Increase in Their Profits Under 2-Cent Rate as Insufficient.

SAY THEIR RISK IS HEAVIER

Larger Stands Pay Little Heed to "Strike" Order, and Public Gets Its Papers There.

Following a meeting of the Directors of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association in the Harlem Casino yesterday afternoon, it was announced that a continuation of their boycott of the New York City newspapers had been decided upon. Irwin I. Rackoff, attorney for the newsdealers, who made the announcement, said last night that the boycott would be extended today to Staten Island as well as the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens.

The fight against the newspapers by the dealers started on Saturday when the new scale of prices was put into effect by the newspapers of this city. A meeting was called Saturday at the Harlem Casino at which about 500 dealers were present. Here it was determined to press the boycott "until conditions in the sale, delivery, and distribution of papers" were remedied from the dealers' point of view. After this meeting, a letter was sent to Mayor Hylan and to Police Commissioner Richard Enright, announcing the boycott and promising that there would be no violence. A paragraph in the letter to Mayor Hylan read:

"The publishers have increased the price of newspapers to 2 cents, have materially increased the wholesale rate to newsdealers, and have made newspapers absolutely unreturnable. The newsdealers feel that they can no longer do business with the publishers on the extremely narrow margin of profit allowed them."

The newsdealers have been arguing for a long time that there was not enough profit in handling a 1-cent newspaper. The papers were taken from the newspaper offices by the news companies, who paid for them 50 cents per hundred copies, and distributed them among the dealers in various parts of the city at 60 cents a hundred. The newsdealers resold to the public single copies at one dollar a hundred, thus making a profit of four-tenths of a cent on each paper. Under the new scale of prices the distributing companies buy the newspapers at $1.25 a hundred copies and sell them for $1.40 to the dealer, who thus makes six-tenths of a cent profit on each paper, or 60 cents per hundred copies. The dealers, while admitting that this gives them an increase of 50 per cent. in their profits, contend that this is not enough in view of the increase in their outlay for papers and demand them at $1.20 per hundred.

There was little disorder yesterday, though in the vicinity of Brooklyn Bridge there was some booing and hissing of men and boys who continued to sell papers. In Brooklyn some dealers refused to receive the papers delivered at their doors. The bundles were torn open by passersby and the newspapers scattered. Many persons unable to get their usual Sunday papers called up the newspaper offices to learn where they could be supplied. They were advised to go to the larger stands, where the boycott order was generally unheeded.

While the newsdealers have announced their determination to continue an absolute boycott, men who have been connected with newspaper delivery do not believe there is enough unanimity among them to carry out their threat. Several of the dealers in Harlem who declared for a "strike" Saturday night opened their shops yesterday, and sold the Sunday editions as usual. A man who delivers papers in the district lying between 110th and 125th Streets and between Eighth Avenue and Lenox Avenue said yesterday that on his route he found many of the dealers willing and ready to take the papers for sale. This man laughed at the idea of a real newsdealer boycott.

In many of the stationery and tobacco stores which handle newspapers in Harlem a notice was posted yesterday urging the storekeepers to stand by the boycott. The notice stated that, while prices were rising and profits were falling, the risk which was incurred by the handling for sale of each newspaper was doubled. The notice summoned the dealers to a meeting to be held this afternoon in the Hotel Clemens, at which the situation will be discussed.

The Socialist and foreign language papers are not included in the boycott order, nor is The Brooklyn Eagle, which has maintained its three-cent price.

GRADUATES BAR FLOWERS.

Boys and Girls to Carry Thrift Stamps at Commencement.

For the first time in the history of Public School 76, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, the girl graduates will not carry flowers at their commencement exercises next Wednesday morning. Instead, both boys and girls will bear Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps when they march to receive their diplomas. Miss Mary A. McGovern, Principal of the school, said last night that the students were working hard to win part of the $5,000 in prizes offered by Jacob Wertheim to the elementary and high schools which dispose of the largest number of stamps.

At Hunter College High School it was said that the graduating class was considering following the example set by the students in Public School 76. Miss Mary Johnson, who is in charge of the stamp campaign, approves the plan.

Pupils in the various public institutions of learning have already sold more than $148,000 worth of stamps.

The national songs of the Allies will be one of the features of the program provided for the patriotic war thrift meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday. "The Marseillaise" will be sung by Mlle. Madeleine d'Espinoy, of the Opera Comique, of Paris; Mary Jordan will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," M. Orphee Langevin will sing "God Save the King," and Philip Spooner, tenor, will sing Italy's national anthem. Signor Pietro A. Yon, formerly assistant organist of the Vatican, will preside at the organ. Elihu Root will preside at the meeting. Other speakers will be Commander J. K. Taussig, United States Navy, and Lieutenant Joseph F. Smith, United States Army; Justice Almet F. Jenks, presiding Justice of the Brooklyn Appellate Division; Patrick Francis Murphy, and Mrs. F. Louis Slade.

WAR TO A FINISH, SAYS LORD DUNMORE

No Compromise, Declares British Foreign Office Aid in Comment on Peace Talks.

SEES A PROLONGED CONTEST

Predicts Allies Will March to Victory as Soon as United States Forces Strengthen the Front.

"No compromise and war to a finish," said Lord Dunmore of the British Foreign Office at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday in commenting on present peace discussions. Lord Dunmore saw no prospects of negotiations as the result of the peace talk, but looked forward on the contrary to a prolonged contest for a decision. In his opinion the allied armies were now in the ascendency, and would be able to utilize that ascendency into an active march to victory as soon as the United States forces achieved sufficient numbers and strength at the front.

"It is highly significant," said Lord Dunmore, "that in the year of 1917 the British forces did not attack a single position which they did not succeed in taking. In other words, while the Germans by reason of forty years of preparation were able to leap ahead in the first two years of the war, in the third year for the first time we got the ascendency.

"It is easy to understand why our ascendency did not bring about a decision. We were not in a position to exploit our successes or continue our advance for the simple reason that we lacked sufficient man power. In other words it is no longer a question now of defeating the Germans. There can be no further doubt on that score. It now resolves itself entirely into a question of having enough men and munitions on hand to carry on our advance once we start it.

"In providing man power, we in England feel that we have done all we could. The reason why extra divisions were not provided to continue the Cambrai movement was that to have done so would have been to take men away from munition industries and business enterprises which were absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war. We have been eliminating as rapidly as possible from every industry every man not absolutely essential to carrying on business that has a bearing on the war. We have more than two million women working in the industries in place of an equal number of men."

Mother Country Calls Sons.

Lord Dunmore pointed out that there were a great many British subjects in this country who ought to come forward at once, and not wait until they are drafted.

"I know that they are willing to fight for the mother country," he said. "The war has shown that there are no slackers. There comes a time in every man's life when he is willing to do something big, to make some great sacrifice. Now is the time, and the mother country is calling to her sons in America. The men here want to do their duty, but perhaps they do not realize that it is up to them not to wait until they are drafted. Every man who feels it possible should enlist at once. A war like this imposes an obligation on every man. The man who enlists will be sent to the front fully twelve months earlier than he would otherwise."

Speaking of the much heralded German offensive on the western front, Lord Dunmore expressed the opinion that it could not possibly result in any military advantage to the enemy.

"Due to her vast preparations," said Lord Dunmore, "Germany gained certain successes at the beginning of the war. Last year she gained one more success, which was a triumph not for the military arm but a triumph for secret intrigue and propaganda. I refer to the elimination of Russia. The elimination of Russia has allowed several millions of fresh troops and a great amount of war material to be shifted to the western front. This is placing a great strain on the English and French, who have held that front for three years.

"It is my own opinion that the Germans will make a great offensive in the near future. I am absolutely certain, however, that no German offensive can achieve its object. We will hold the western front until the United States gets enough men in the trenches to reverse the position and commence a drive for a decision.

"The intervention of the United States is not only going to help us win the war much sooner than we would have done otherwise, but—what is even of greater importance—it is going to show the world that the bond between England and the United States is based on something stronger than community of race. It is based on a community of ideals. It will show that we are prepared to stand and fight together for the achievement of those ideals."

Has Support of Labor.

Lord Dunmore, speaking of the labor situation in England, said:

"The Labor Party is just as much determined to go on with his war as any other class of the English people. The party has fully indorsed the war aims as declared by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, the declaration of both being practically identical and the same, although here and there President Wilson may have been able to express his meaning in more forceful language. I am quite prepared to say that labor and all other classes in England are determined to support these aims."

Lord Dunmore denounced the Bolshevist formula of "no annexations and no indemnities" as poisonous and one which would merely leave in Germany's hand all the loot that she had acquired by the war.

"Under this formula," he said, "Germany would have to return all conquered territory. But she has already stripped this territory of everything of value, even to the point of taking personal possession of the inhabitants. There can be no compromise in the matter. Germany must make complete restoration, complete restitution."

Asked whether the English Government would be willing under any circumstances to reach a compromise on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, Lord Dunmore asserted that no peace would be acceptable to England unless it carried with it the complete restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The declaration of Lloyd George, that there should be a "reconsideration" of the problem of Alsace-Lorraine, according to Lord Dunmore, implied no deviation from England's original stand on the subject.

"By the 'reconsideration' of the question," said Lord Dunmore, "Lloyd George meant nothing less than the return of this territory to France. There can be not the slightest doubt about that. If there had been any doubt, France would not have indorsed his declaration of aims as she has done."

SOCIETIES JOIN IN SERVICE.

Grace Church's Rector Urges Return to Simplicity in Public Life.

Twenty societies joined in a patriotic service yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Colonial Dames of New York in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street. The church was decorated with evergreens and the American flag, and the flag of the Colonial Dames draped the sides of the pulpit, from which the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, spoke of loyalty to country and the need of a return to simplicity in public life such as was practiced by General Washington.

A musical patriotic feature concluded the service. During the morning and afternoon services $41,973 was collected for the War Commission of the Episcopal Church. Among the organizations represented were the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas, Genealogical, and New York Historical Societies, Holland Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Lords of the Manor.

TIME

Like the fast locomotive, the ocean liner, the aeroplane, the telegraph and the telephone, the Thompson-Starrett organization, with its wonderful facilities for rapid and economical construction, is dedicated to the proposition that Time is Money!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

IMPORTERS DESIGNERS
Gidding
PARIS 5th AVE. AT 46th ST. NEW YORK
WASHINGTON CINCINNATI

For Southern Wear or Early Spring at Home

The
GIDDING SALONS
now present new and appropriate fashions — for
DAY OR EVENING WEAR

Distinguished by that
DOMINANT NOTE OF SIMPLICITY
which the well-gowned woman so much admires

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Store Closed To-day
By Fuel Administrator's Order

Final Clearance Sale
TUESDAY

Women's Fur Coats
High Class Models of Selected Pelts

Fur prices will be higher than ever next winter. That's unquestionable. War's influence will be more potently felt.

If you attend this Franklin Simon sale of Women's Fur Coats to-morrow (Tuesday) you will not only purchase a handsome fur coat at a largely reduced price, but obtain a garment that will prove a gratifying investment next winter.

6 Fur-Lined Tweed Coats Full-length model, lined with natural muskrat fur, collar of various furs. *Reduced from $110.00*	68.00
6 Hudson Seal Coats ¾ length model (dyed muskrat), collar & cuffs of seal. *Reduced from $145.00*	115.00
6 Hudson Seal Coats Of all seal, (dyed muskrat), or with collar, cuffs and border of dyed skunk fur. *Reduced from $195.00*	150.00
8 Hudson Seal Coats Belted or loose model, (dyed muskrat), collar and cuffs of self or skunk fur. *Reduced from $235.00*	195.00
9 Hudson Seal Coats Belted or loose model, (dyed muskrat), trimmed with real skunk fur. *Reduced from $275.00*	235.00
8 Hudson Seal Coats Belted or loose model, trimmed with real skunk or kolinsky fur. *Reduced from $325.00*	285.00
3 Moire Caracul Coats Full-length model, trimmed with real skunk fur. *Reduced from $295.00*	250.00
3 Moire Caracul Coats Full-length model, collar and cuffs of real skunk fur. *Reduced from $398.00*	350.00
2 Real Scotch Mole Coats Full-length model, large collar of mole or taupe fox fur. *Reduced from $575.00*	475.00

Will Close Out—TUESDAY

Women's High Class Coats
Exclusive model coats, mostly one of a kind and color, richly fur-trimmed, made of finest wool fabrics, also velvet or velvet velour.

50.00
Heretofore $79.50 to $98.50

No Credits No Exchanges

Store Will Be Closed All Day Monday
BROOKLYN

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

After Inventory---Final Clearance

Fur Sale of Unusual Importance
An Exquisite Display of Authentic Modes in Soft, Rich, Superior Pelts
At Remarkably Low Prices

Distinctive Fur Wraps of Quality

Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*); full flare model, deep collar and cuffs; 42 inches long. *Sale Price*	85.00
Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*); either self or Skunk collar and cuffs. *Sale Price*	135.00
Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*); fashionable model, 45 inches long, deep collar, large cuffs and 6-inch border of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price*	175.00
Women's Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*); finest of pelts perfectly matched; 45 inches long, loose box model, 12-inch border, deep collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*; fancy silk lining. *Sale Price*	235.00
Women's Persian Lamb Coats, 45 inches long, trimmed with deep border; collar and cuffs of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price*	265.00
Women's Hudson Seal Coats (*Dyed Muskrat*), 46 inches long; large collar, deep border and Castle cuffs of *Natural Skunk*. *Sale Price*	325.00

Women's and Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats
Smart belted coats of velour cloth, plush and Burella, plain and trimmed with kit coney or seal plush. *Reduced to* **18.50**

High Cost Winter Coats—*Greatly Reduced*
Of Wool Velour and Bolivia Cloth, Tailored or Fur Trimmed.
25.00 29.75 39.75

An Extensive Display of
Women's and Misses' Stunning Spring Dresses
Exceedingly Chic and Exclusive—Suitable for Immediate Wear
Beautifully trimmed and tailored models of Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Gabardine and Jersey Cloth or in combinations of taffeta, satin, charmeuse and Georgette crepe.
19.75 25.00 35.00 45.00

Extraordinary Sale Tomorrow—Tuesday
350 Women's and Misses' Silk Dresses
Attractive afternoon and street dresses of satin, taffeta and crepe de chine in black and colors, either braided or embroidered, finished with satin or Georgette crepe collar. *Exceptional Values* **12.75**

SOLDIERS CONFESS AUTOMOBILE THEFTS

Three Enlisted Men Attached to Base Hospital Are Held by Magistrate McGeehan.

DEALER IS ALSO ACCUSED

Detectives Say Men Drove Cars to Secluded Spots and Took Tires and Robes.

Signed confessions that three soldiers attached to Base Hospital 37, United States Army, had taken part in the theft of twenty-five automobiles in the last two months were exhibited to Magistrate McGeehan in the Washington Heights Police Court yesterday by detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau when the soldiers were arraigned charged with grand larceny, together with Robert E. Topping, 35, of 601 West 181st Street, in the auto renting business, who was charged with receiving stolen goods.

The specific complaint against the three soldiers, John E. Hurley of 503 West 169th Street, Carlton Nicalus of 103 West Ninety-eighth Street, and Robert B. Kingsland of 157 West Ninety-eighth Street, was implication in the theft last Saturday of an automobile worth $3,000 owned by Jacob Bernstein, a cloak and suit manufacturer of 1,329 Madison Avenue, which was taken from in front of 137 West 135th Street.

Baron Davis, chauffeur for Mr. Bernstein, said he saw Nicalus and Kingsland in his employer's car late Saturday night in Central Park. The soldiers put on speed, he said, when he called on them to stop, and he chased in a taxicab to Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Nicalus jumped out and escaped, but Kingsland was caught and made a confession, the police said, which resulted in the arrests of the others.

Detectives Handy and Golding told the Magistrate that the men confessed their method was to steal an automobile, drive it to some secluded spot, divest it of tires, robes, and other accessories, which they would then sell to Topping. Two tires and robes from Bernstein's automobile, the detectives said, were found in Topping's home, as well as twenty-five other tires and twenty robes, one of them a sealskin robe, worth about $1,000. The other articles were valued at $3,000 by the detectives.

According to the detectives, the soldiers told them that on some nights they stole as many as four automobiles. Nicalus and Kingsland pleaded guilty and were each held in $2,000 bail for trial. Hurley, while admitting being implicated in the theft of other automobiles, said he had nothing to do with the theft of Bernstein's car and pleaded not guilty. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination Thursday, while Topping was held in the same bail for examination at the same time.

Ex-Sheriff Max Grifenhagen, who was in court, said that some time ago his automobile was stolen, and when found abandoned was minus the tires and two robes. The stolen goods are at the Fourth Branch Bureau, and the police expect that most of the articles will be identified today.

SAILOR ENDS LIFE IN HOTEL.

Lifeless Body Found by Lieutenant Stationed at Upton.

A sailor who registered at the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, last night as G. Doxstater was found dead on the floor of his room a few hours later by Lieutenant G. Goldman, an officer in the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Upton. The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station said the man had committed suicide by shooting himself, but they found no note of explanation for the shooting.

The room of the sailor adjoined that of Lieutenant Goldman, and when the officer returned to his room he mistook the number on the door and walked into the sailor's room. Patrons or employes of the hotel did not hear the report of the pistol. The office of the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was notified.

THIS CORN FOOD CUTS DOWN THE BREAD AND BUTTER BILL, SO PA STATES — says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

WELLINGTON AND WELLESLEY PAPERS

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS,

respectfully give notice that they will sell by auction at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, London, S. W. I., England, on

Tuesday, February 19, 1918
at 1 o'clock precisely

A REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF

Autograph Letters and Historical MSS.

the Property of a Gentleman

by or relating to THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON and THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Governor-General of India, of great interest in connection with COLONIAL and MILITARY HISTORY, AMERICA, INDIA, IRELAND, THE PENINSULAR WAR, NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN in EGYPT, and his projected INVASION of INDIA, including the ORIGINAL DRAFT of the MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S letter to MR. PINKNEY respecting the SUSPENSION of INTERCOURSE between the BRITISH ENVOY in AMERICA and the GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES; a letter from the DUKE OF YORK respecting preparations for WAR with AMERICA; GEORGE IV.'S letter suggesting that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON should supersede SIR GEORGE PREVOST in America, etc. May be viewed on the Friday and Monday preceding, and catalogues had from the Auctioneer.

My Lockhart Mill-End Sale "Early-Bird Bargains for Tuesday"

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" "Meet me at the Fountain"
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

My only purpose in life is not just to see how many goods I can sell. A man without a heart and void of gratitude, and who cares nothing for sentiment in business, is a poor individual who has never known the delights that come with respect, confidence and glimpses of sunshine, through a friendly smile from the patrons. I fairly live and thrive on the good-mornings and the how-do-you-do's from the people who are my friends and customers. My portion of life is greatly sweetened by such things. If the devil ever laughs it must be at the hypocrites. I try to analyze the inner motives of my very being for the express purpose of knowing whether or not I am serving the great masses in every city as they should be served. I consult and have my actions sanctioned by my eternal law giver within me, my own conscience. The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat yourself. The readers of this editorial who fail to come to my sale are cheating themselves. I want the patriotic citizens to supply their needs here, for you conserve your own substance and "DO YOUR BIT" in strengthening the United States Government by diligent, persistent, economical habits.

C. A. Lockhart.

The Little Birds Say Volumes

They're here to save you disappointment.

In going out to buy it is not always possible to secure large quantities of merchandise—especially when it is bought so far below the real value.

Some lots may be gone by tomorrow night.

Others it would surprise me to see remaining after Noon.

So—to be absolutely sure of securing them—COME THE FIRST THING TOMORROW MORNING FOR THE ITEMS MARKED BY BIRDS.

BE AN EARLY-BIRD! C. A. Lockhart.

Sale Tuesday.

Hosiery & Underwear

"Early-Bird Items. They only appear when I come on the scene with one of my Sales."

"And really they should give you food for thought in these strenuous times," adds Lockhart. Stock up with a free hand, he advises.

Women's 65c Combination Suits—low neck, sleeveless, knee length; made of excellent quality fine ribbed cotton.......... 39c

Women's Combination Suits—values to $1.50; perfect fitting; fine lisle thread, medium weight cotton and fleece lined; the lisle thread suits are low neck, sleeveless, tight knee or trimmed with good wearing lace in pretty patterns; regular and extra sizes; the medium and heavy weights are high neck, long sleeves and ankle lengths; neatly trimmed and finished with fine pearl buttons; each.......... 79c

Women's 79c Fibre Silk Hose—black, white, tan, bronze, champagne and gray; lisle thread, double garter tops, reinforced heels and toes; all perfect; all sizes; pair.......... 50c

Women's 50c Swiss Ribbed Vests—medium weight, good quality, fine combed white cotton; low neck, sleeveless; slightly imperfect.......... 29c

Children's Underwear—values to 59c; for boys and girls; broken lots of fine ribbed cotton underwear; well made and finished; all sizes, 22 to 32; at.......... 35c

Sale Tuesday.

Mr. Lockhart says: "Honest errors are to be pitied, but no one is entitled to sympathy who gets caught on the same pin hook a second time. To miss my sale once is an excusable error, but for anyone to say they have never come to it, and never will, they deserve the ridicule of all sane people."

White Goods and Domestic

$1.45 Bed Sheets—for full size beds; only 1,200 in this lot; limit of 2 to a customer; at, each.......... $1.10

38c Embroidered Initial Pillow Cases—scalloped and hemstitched; each.......... 28c

35c Lonsdale Twilled Muslin—Up to U. S. government standard; for night shirts and night gowns (limit of 10 yards to a customer); yard.......... 25c

30c Nainsook—39 to 40 inches wide; mill lengths of 8 to 20 yards; sold only by the length; yard.......... 14c

14c Crash Towelling—Irish cotton crash; 17 inches wide; plain white only; yd.......... 9c

20c Turkish Towels—hemmed and bleached; and large size fringed unbleached; each.. 14c

95c Mercerized Table Damask—70 inches; 5 choice patterns; lengths of 2, 2½ and 3 yards; yard.......... 56c

69c Bed Pillows—covered with fancy ticking; filled with new feathers; limit of 2 to a customer; each.......... 39c

$5.50 Pair White Blankets—wool finished; extra heavy, full size; with Jacquard Border and plaid blankets in blue and pink; a limit of 1 pair to a customer; pair.......... $3.95

Sale Tuesday.

"Step Up, You Autoists, and Buy a **$10 or $13.50 Automobile Lap Robe for $8.95"**

"I don't care what the Specialty Houses charge, I'm reducing the cost of high living for autoists. These automobile lap robes are of extra fine quality double plush, size 54x72, in blue, green, brown and maroon."

Sale Tuesday.

"A Mighty Fine Lot of **TABLE SILVERWARE At 25c,"** *Commented Lockhart.*

Artistic pieces that will give good service, including Horseradish Jars, Mustard Jars, Bon-Bon Baskets, Sauce Dishes, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers and Lemon Dishes. Values up to 50c.

Federal Food Board Prices

All items quoted by the Food Board sold in our mammoth pure food market at Federal Food Board's fair prices. Also the following list of Lockhart's "Early-Bird" Specials for Tuesday's selling. Mail and telephone orders filled. Telephone Chelsea 4000.

Baking Powder

★ Rumford Baking Powder—1-lb. can...... 27c

Ryzon Baking Powder—1-lb can.... 35c

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Whole Head Rice	$1.16	59c
Pearl Barley	95c	48c
Pinhead Oatmeal	85c	43c
Fresh Cornmeal	82c	42c
Pearl Hominy—Samp	79c	40c
Fresh Rolled Oats	78c	40c
Scotch Ground Oatmeal	85c	43c
Best New Farina	1.05	54c

Teas

India-Ceylon Tea — Fountain Blend, Blue Label; reg. 65c 1-lb can 58c

One Dollar Teas—black, green or blended to order; 5 lbs., $4.35; lb..... 90c

Macaroni

Nobetter Brand Macaroni or Spaghetti—dozen, $1.10; pkg.... 10c

Macaroni or Spaghetti—10-lb. container... $1.05

Peas & Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Best Marrow Beans	$1.78	90c
Red Kidney Beans	1.98	$1.00
New Soy Beans	95c	48c
Yellow Split Peas	1.35	68c
Scotch Green Peas	1.48	75c
Fancy Pea Beans	1.85	93c
Fancy Lima Beans	1.85	93c

Cocoa

Pure Breakfast Cocoa—3 lbs., $1; lb.. 35c

Sweetened Lunch Cocoa—4 lbs., $1; lb.. 25c

Coffee

Roasted fresh daily.

Combination Blend Coffee—3½ lbs., $1; lb.... 29c

Santos Coffee—5 lbs.... $1

New Canned Foods

Fountain Selected Lima Beans
Harpoon Brand Cut Beans....
Milford Sugar Corn..........
Fountain Marrowfat Peas....
Fountain Quality Spinach....
Fountain Sauerkraut.........
Dozen, each or assorted, $2.10; No. 2 size can, 18c

Ox Tongues

★ Fresh from the smokehouse; lb.... 29c

Pork & Soya Beans

★ Booth's Diamond brand; doz. $1.15; No. 2 size can.... 10c

ALL CHARGE PURCHASES
Made During the Remainder of This Month Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered March 1st.

DOUBLE Sperry Gold Stamps Until 12 o'Clock Tuesday

Double Profit Sharing Day

Two "Sperry" Gold Stamps with Each 10c Purchase Until 12 o'Clock Tomorrow

Sale Tuesday.

Lockhart's Early-Bird Sale of **$1.25 to $2.50 CORSETS At 75c**

Well-known C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, classified as "seconds," but the imperfections are nothing worse than a drop stitch or an oil spot. This season's models—while they last—low or medium bust; long or medium over hip and back.

In this sale we also include $1.25 to $1.50 Thomson

Glove Fitting Corsets at 75c

Sale Tuesday.

$5 Silk Petticoats At $3.75

An excellent Early Bird bargain is offered in this lot of Silk Jersey Top Petticoats, with flounces of novelty silk. Other petticoats of lustrous silk Messaline. Dainty up-to-date style, in a variety of colors.

Sale Tuesday.

$1.50 Night Gowns At 85c

The new Billy Burke style, made of excellent quality Cambric, trimmed with colored batiste.

75c and $1 Bloomers at 53c

These are made of dainty flesh colored crepe or white batiste, finished with elastic bands at waist and knee.

Sale Tuesday.

Notions For Early-Bird Shoppers

60c Gross Rustproof Snap Fasteners—assorted sizes; black or white; gross 38c

10c to 15c Side Combs, Back Combs and Barettes—assorted styles; choice at..... 6c

Sale Tuesday.

$3.25 "Arrow" Buck Cars

Sale in Toy Town at $1.95

Fire engine or sand car type—very popular toys. Don't miss this bargain.

Sale Tuesday.

29c. Correspondence Cards 15c

High-grade gold edge Strathmore stock,—pure white, 24 cards with envelopes to match, in telescope cabinet.

Sale Tuesday.

My "Early-Bird" Sale Boys' $1.50 to $3

Wash Suits At $1.29

Sizes 2½ to 8 years in the popular Military, Straight Pants, Middy Suits, Juniors' Norfolk styles in good washable materials, in tan, blue and gray; checks and striped effects, also plain white.

Sale Tuesday.

"I Never Saw Such Good Values in **Women's Gloves"** *Declared Lockhart.*

Women's $1.50 Two-Clasp Double Silk Gloves—good heavy quality; Paris point or three-row embroidery on back; black and grey; pair.......... 89c

Women's 98c Two-Clasp Fine Quality Chamois Suede Gloves—will wash and wear well; white only; pair.......... 69c

Sale Tuesday.

WOW!—WON'T THERE BE A CROWD HERE!

Women's $1.50 and $1.75 Felt

Boudoir Slippers at 79c

Only 1,500 pairs, and the Early-Birds will get them.

Just the thing to wear around the house during these cold days. Made of finest quality felt, with soft cushion moccasin soles. Pink, blue, lavender, old rose, red and black. Sizes 2½ to 5.

Sale Tuesday.

Mr. Lockhart Says: "My customers say: 'Your sale grows greater and more helpful every season.' This is as it should be. My experience in giving these sales has taught me many things of great value to the masses who are my customers."

Ready-to-wear Garments

For Women, Misses and Juniors—*Underpriced by Lockhart*

Women's and Misses' $29.50 and $34.50 Fur Collar Coats—at..... $18.75

A truly wonderful variety of stunning models, exhibiting the cleverest new style features, workmanship of a superior order, and the materials offer a choice of FINE VELOUR CLOTHS, KERSEY AND BURELLA, in all the correct shades. All have large convertible collars of Kitt Coney, Brown or Black Coney or French Seal; some have fur cuffs, half or full lined with silk. Sizes for misses 14, 16, 18 and 20, and for women up to 40 inch bust.

Juniors' $3.95 Raincoats—splendid coats which may be had in sizes from 13 to 19 years; they are made of tan rubberized Canton, in a full length model, with new shaped collar, patch pockets and cuffs; full belted; at.......... $2.85

ON SALE IN FUR DEPARTMENT

Muff Beds—these beds are in the fashionable new barrel and melon shapes, and are filled with floss or down; some are lined with brown or black silk and are finished with ruffles:—

89c Muff Beds; sale.......... 25c
75c Muff Beds; sale.......... 55c
$1.10 Muff Beds; sale.......... 75c
$1.50 Muff Beds; sale.......... $1.10
$1.95 Muff Beds; sale.......... $1.35

Sale Tuesday.

"EARLY-BIRD" SALE OF

Silk Remnants At Half Original Prices

Wonderful collection of silks in blacks and colors. CREPE METEOR, SHANTUNGS, MESSALINES, SATINS AND NOVELTY AND PRINTED VELVETEENS AND CORDUROYS.

Sale Prices,—50c, 75c, 98c a Yard
(Original Prices $1.00 to $2.25 a Yard)

$3 Black Imported Taffeta—finest quality; 40 inches wide; yard.......... $2

$1.85 Black Satin Duchess—splendid quality; 36 inches wide; yard.......... $1.15

Sale Tuesday.

"Above All, Don't Miss Taking in **Our Embroidery Department** *Tomorrow. Plenty of Bargains Here," Advises Lockhart.*

By way of example:—

85c Embroidered Flouncings — 18 inches; lace edge effects in the new Spring patterns; in very handsome patterns; yd.......... 47c

10c to 20c Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions—2 to 9 inches in width; yd. 5c and 10c

Sale Tuesday.

Mr. Lockhart says:—"All human life is to a small degree mixed up with commercial life. The head of a house who knows nothing of the better way of shopping is a load around the neck of the man who provides the money."

Triple Coated White Enamel Cooking Utensils

Regularly $1.05 to $1.30 Each 89c

Enamelled wares have advanced so rapidly that it's doubtful whether goods of this splendid quality will ever be procurable again at so low a price. The capacities of these utensils are guaranteed. Note that we cannot fill Mail, 'Phone or C. O. D. Orders.

At 89c. Each, Take Your Choice of:

- 4 or 6 Quart Berlin Sauce Pans—with cover and long handle.
- 4 or 6 Quart Berlin Sauce Pots—with cover and side handles.
- 5 Quart Tea Kettles.
- 1½ Quart Double Cereal or Rice Boilers.
- 1½ Quart Tea Pots.
- 12 Quart Round Dish Pans.
- 8 Quart Water Pails.
- 2 Quart Coffee Pots.
- 1½, 2 and 2½ Quart Lipped Sauce Pans—in one set.

Sale Tuesday.

"I'll Crowd the China Section Tuesday," Said Lockhart.

"And these bargains which I have selected will do it."

100 Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets—conventional border decoration; regularly $16.95; sale.... $13.95

100 Piece Dinner Sets—of American Porcelain; has plain gold band decoration; reg. $17.95; sale... $14.95

Choice of These Iris Glass Ware Pieces—regularly 49c, sale, each.......... 35c

100 Piece Open Stock Dinner Sets—of American Porcelain; has gold lace border decorations; regularly $24.95; sale.......... $19.95

$1.60 Decorated China Berry Sets—Special at.......... 79c

Iris Glass Ware—Berry Sets; reg. $1.80; special at.......... 95c

Nut Bowls, Flower Bowls, Vases, Salad Bowls.

Sale Tuesday.

"I've Got a Specially Good Lot of **Men's and Women's $1.95 Umbrellas** *Which Early-Birds Can Take Away.* **For $1.69**

"I regard this as a really low price," says Lockhart. These umbrellas are covered with fast black and waterproof cloth on paragon frames; all have silk cases.

Sale Tuesday.

"What Do You Think of a Bargain Like This? A Splendid

Three-Piece Library Suite For $41.50

"I would regard it," says Lockhart, "as an excellent offering at $70, and I know what I am talking about. Furniture of this kind isn't reduced every day to such an extent by a long shot." The suite is upholstered in genuine Spanish leather, the frames are made of selected birch, finished in a rich mahogany color. The upholstery is expertly done under the most sanitary conditions.

"And," concludes Lockhart, "remember this is only one item illustrating the splendid offerings I'm making in this wonderful department of ours during my Mill-End Sale."

Sale Tuesday.

Mr. Lockhart says:—"Most people economize; this shows a liberal endowment of common sense."

Practical Untrimmed Millinery

For the Business Woman.

$2.45 Black Glistening Japanese Straw Brim Satin Crown Hats—at.......... $1.24

Seven shapes of pokes, turbans and mushroom effects, in the ever popular glistening Japanese straws, combined with satin. Many novelties, that give just that natty touch, completely trim these hats, and adjusted so quickly too, now selling at 10c to 95c, which is way below regular prices.

Sale Tuesday.

"Cut the Price of Those **$1.50 Hand Bags and Strap Purses** *in Half—Make Them* **75c,"** *Ordered Lockhart.*

Women's hand bags or strap purses, made in a variety of styles and leathers; silk lined and fitted with purse and mirror; some with center compartment.

Hour Sales

9 to 10 A. M. Tuesday Only

No Telephone Orders,—No C. O. D.'s,—No Approval,—None Charged,—None Laid Away.—None to Children. Please try to have the correct change ready. Remember, these specials are for one hour only,—from 9 to 10 A. M.

$20 Dinner Sets—American porcelain; 100 pieces; pink spray decoration, with gold on handles; sale.......... $10

$3.50 Chatelaine Watches—for women and misses; dainty size; plain or fancy enamel or gunmetal; at.......... $1.95

$1.75 Silk and Wool Poplin—40 inches wide; colors and black; yard.......... $1

$1.25 Costume Corduroy—fine quality; wide wale; 32 inches wide; yard.......... 75c

Peroxide of Hydrogen—pint bottle.......... 14c

Vinol—$1 size bottle for.......... 75c | 6 bottles for.......... $4.25

25c Novelty Ribbons—4½ and 5 inches wide; yd.......... 14c

$7.50 to $8.50 Seal Plush Coatings—mill remnants; 4 to 9 yard lengths; sale, yard.......... $4.27

$2.25 All Wool Serge—black and colors; 50 inches wide; yard.......... $1.22

25c and 29c Zephyr Ginghams—Scotch Plaids and Checks; 32 inches wide; yard.......... 19c

29c Extra Heavy Outing Flannel—plain and fancy pink and blue stripes; 27 inches wide; yard..... 17c

22c to 25c Percales—36 inches wide; stripes and fancy figures on white and colored grounds; yd.. 12½c

50c Lining Sateens—mill remnants up to 15 yards in length; we'll cut any length you like; 36 inches wide; yard.......... 22c

Venise Allover Lace—18 inches wide; 15 beautiful patterns to choose from; regularly priced to $1.95; sale, yard.......... 49c

30c Veils—cut lengths, assorted colors; also black; each.......... 19c

$1 Ostrich Feather Boas—white and a few black; also **Maline Ruffs** in colors; only a limited quantity; each.......... 50c

$1.50 Shirts for Women and Misses—gray mixtures; belts to 30 inches; lengths to 42 inches; at.......... 75c

Women's Neckwear—assorted styles; 98c values, at.......... 49c

79c and 98c Handbags and Strap Purses—great variety (a few shopping bags included); some handbags with purse and mirror; at.......... 50c

$1.50 and $2 Gloves for Men and Women—Kid, Cape, Suede and Fabric gloves; soiled and resewn; choice at, pair.......... 50c

Smoking Tobacco—16 ounces of Tuxedo in tin humidor; regularly 85c; at.......... 75c

$1.74 Worth of Cigars—25 Mild Blended Havana cigars; at.......... $1.35

"M. & K." or "Dexter" Knitting Cotton—regularly 7c a ball; 6 balls for (Quantity limited).......... 25c

Women's and Misses' Cap and Scarf Set—brushed wool; purple and white; $1.50 values; at.......... 75c

Maids' $2.25 Dresses—black sateen or cotton pongee; sizes 34 to 44.......... $1.59

Infants' 39c Nainsook Slips—neck and sleeves trimmed with scalloped edge; at.......... 27c

$1.50 Satin Messaline—wanted colors, also black; 35 inches wide.......... 98c

Boys' 59c Tool Chests—just the thing for boys; at.......... 39c

59c Writing Paper—tinted; 48 sheets with envelopes to match; in beautiful cabinet; at.......... 39c

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs—dainty, sheer, hemstitched; several styles; regularly 6 for 75c; sale 6 for.......... 38c

Men's Handkerchiefs—pure Irish linen; half inch hand thread drawn hem; pretty openwork initial; regularly 6 for $2.50; sale 6 for.......... $1.50

$6.25 Congoleum Rugs—size 6x9; sale.......... $3.25

$4.50 Matting Boxes—size 31 inches long, 16 inches wide, 13 inches high; finished with fancy legs; sale.......... $2.25

Above items on sale only from 9 to 10 o'clock.

Filled Books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps Are Redeemable for $2.50 Worth of Merchandise in Any Department, or for $2 in Cash at the S&H Offices on the Fifth Floor. We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps as Usual. Ask for Them. Double S&H Stamps Until 12 o'Clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps Tomorrow Until 12 o'Clock.

GOVERNMENT FINDS NO LABOR SHORTAGE

Department of Employment Service Reports a Man to be Had for Every Vacant Job.

DISTRIBUTION IS NEEDED

Unskilled Men for Farms and Skilled Men for Shipyards Are Problems for Adjusters.

There is a job in the United States for every man who wants to work and there is a worker for every job that needs to be filled, according to a statement made yesterday by the United States Employment Service, a branch of the United States Department of Labor. The statement was made in connection with the announcement that this morning the employment service would open new offices at 22 East Twenty-second Street from which it will handle the labor situation in the New York district with regard to filling war jobs and making labor readjustments which will come with the end of the war.

The employment service statement said that some parts of the country had an oversupply of workers, while others had not enough, but that the totals for the whole country show about identical figures for men seeking jobs and jobs needing men.

The service has maintained quarters in the Barge Office at the Battery, where hundreds of thousands of applications for work have been handled. It has taken its new and larger quarters because of expansion of its work. A woman's department will be added in recognition of the increasing employment of female labor.

The feature of the statement, compiled from reports to the Department of Labor, refer to vain attempts of workers to find employment in California and Florida to escape biting weather elsewhere, a rising demand for farm hands, and the misdirection of candidates for shipbuilding work.

"Taking the United States as a whole," the statement says, "there is at present a balance between the number of workers asked for by employers and the number of people seeking jobs. Supply and demand are for once equal. The only hitches to an exceptionally favorable situation are the number of men the demand for whom has fallen off in certain localities, and who will doubtless have to take up work in other localities where labor will be in demand for essential purposes, such as shipbuilding.

Good Outlook for a Year.

"Except for temporary inconveniences, the United States Employment Service believes that practically every able and willing worker can be well employed during the current year, and that the needs of every industry can in a reasonable time be filled practically up to 100 per cent.

"The true labor situation now in the United States is as follows, summarized from the official reports of the Federal directors in charge of zone offices of the United States Employment Service to the headquarters at the Labor Department at Washington, and not hitherto published:

"Memphis, Tenn., reports a strong demand for negro laborers at attractive wages, white common labor not wanted, and there is no call for skilled workmen. Fort Worth, Texas, has twice as many applications for work as for help, and many workmen are leaving town as a result of Government work being completed. New Orleans farmers are beginning to call for labor. Savannah needs large numbers of negro day laborers. Des Moines will make strong demand for farm help when Spring work opens. Little Rock, Ark., wants farm hands now, also common labor. San Antonio, Texas, wants unskilled labor for farming and railroad track work. Otherwise there is no demand in Texas and wage earners are advised not to move in that direction.

"Shipyard workers are in demand in Wilmington, Del., and the district can easily absorb 3,000 additional workers. Mobile, Ala., yards are shorthanded on account of not yet being able to pay competitive wages. Portland, Me., wants ship carpenters.

"St. Louis has a job for every man and a man for every job. Likewise Milwaukee, Lincoln, Kansas City, and Bridgeport. Employment and living conditions are good in Charleston, S. C.

"There are numbers of idle men on the streets in San Francisco, and every open job is filled as soon as listed. Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara report the labor supply, skilled and unskilled, far in excess of the demand, due to the annual influx of floaters to escape cold weather elsewhere. Carpenters are lingering in Florida in the vain hope of finding employment in a warm climate.

Heavy Demand for Loggers.

"Portland, Ore., is running about equal in the number of men wanted and jobs wanted, but there is a heavy unsatisfied demand for loggers. The Seattle district is unable to give employment at present to crowds of workmen who came to build ships and found they were not of the special type needed at the moment by the ship yards, while at the same time it was impossible to supply the demand for loggers to get out the spruce needed for airplanes.

"Almost every opportunity is being filled without difficulty in Detroit, with the exception of diemakers, machinists, and toolmakers. Indianapolis reports the automobile industries down to very small forces, but better prospects are seen for workmen when the local plants have been remodeled to produce ordnance supplies on contracts just given by the Government.

"Omaha has two jobs open to every person seeking work. So has Cleveland. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia also offer opportunities, but housing is a problem in Philadelphia, and mechanics are advised not to go there unless assured of living and employment on arrival. Experienced shipworkers can find employment, but not the inexperienced.

"Chicago is in easy condition, with 10,000 applicants to balance every 10,000 thousand jobs. Practically every applicant for work finds it without delay. A large number of farmhands will be needed.

"Boston is not so fortunate, as there is doubly the number of people looking for employment as employers looking for people. It is hard to place actually more than one man in every four.

"Newark and Jersey City are busy centres, particularly Newark, with great demand for machinists and all crafts familiar with shipbuilding.

"Baltimore wants no men from out of town unless they have definitely provided for employment and living. Washington can use more men than are available, also women.

"New York and Buffalo are now showing a comfortable balance between help and jobs, although until recently the situation in New York was discouraging to the worker, who had only half as good a chance of finding an open job as the unemployed elsewhere. The floating supply of labor has been largely directed to good employment in munition works and shipyards in nearby districts."

Patriotism Urged Upon Unions.

Trade unionists are urged to give the Government full opportunity to settle all disputes during the war without resorting to interruption of production, in an appeal by A. O. Wharton, President of the Railway Emjloyes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, made public yesterday by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The department includes those railroad workers who are not members of the railway brotherhoods. Mr. Wharton declared that the man or woman who cannot actively support America's war aims should not be tolerated in this country.

As for the Federal operation of railroads, Mr. Wharton pleads for ample opportunity in the necessary readjustments to new conditions and a spirit on the part of the workers to do everything possible to make the Government operation of the roads a success.

"Whatever may have been our individual opinion prior to the declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against the German and the Austrial Empires," said Mr. Wharton, "we must now bear in mind that the constituted authorities of our Government have irrevocably decided, and our country is at war. It is a situation that will not permit one to sidestep or attempt to evade. You must be either for or against; there is no middle ground. The men or women who cannot subscribe to anl actively support the principles for which our nation is fighting has no right to receive the benefits and protection of our Government, and should not be tolerated in our midst as free men and women. It is our duty, as loyal American citizens and particularly as trade unionists, to do everything in our power to promote a spirit of co-operation with the Government in the present crisis.

"We do not presume to say that labor shall dumbly fold its hands and submit to unfair treatment at the hands of those who have always sought to take advantage of every situation or condition that presented itself. This is no time for profiteering, no place for profiteers. We reserve the right to demand, and, if necessary, to seek to compel the equal sharing of hardships and of material sacrifices by all the people. Let those who have most contribute accordingly."

LOOK FOR END OF STRIKE.

Southern Pacific Steamship Officials Will Stop Operating Line.

Officials of the Southern Pacific Steamship Line, against whom a strike has been declared by 1,200 longshoremen, said yesterday that the line would stop operation in this city while the strike continued, and it was expected that Director General of Railroads McAdoo would interfere in virtue of his powers over shipping lines run as adjuncts to railroads to compel the loading and unloading of steamers.

The strikers held a meeting yesterday, which resulted in a decision not to spread the strike to other companies and to make a settlement as soon as possible with the Southern Pacific. Captain F. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, who came here from Buffalo to attempt to settle the strike, said last night, after conferring with the local officials of the strikers, that the men would probably be back at work in a day or two. According to union officials, the only serious grievance they have against the Southern Pacific is that they have been denied pay at the rate of 85 cents an hour for work done during meal hours.

SHIP WORKERS' QUOTAS.

Reserve Each State Is Expected to Furnish in Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Quotas assigned to the States in the three weeks' campaign for a voluntary shipbuilding reserve of 250,000 men were announced tonight by the Department of Labor. The object is to enroll men fitted for shipbuilding work and not now employed in it, as a part of the war labor reserve now being registered. Men who enroll will not sacrifice independence of action, and each is advised to remain at his present job until notified that a place in a shipyard is ready for him. The quotas follow:

Alabama	8,909	Nebraska	4,400
Arizona	883	New Hampshire	1,696
Arkansas	6,022	New Jersey	11,848
California	11,310	New Mexico	1,424
Colorado	3,320	New York	39,529
Connecticut	4,786	Nevada	356
Delaware	811	North Carolina	9,384
Dist. of Col.	1,390	North Dakota	2,548
Florida	3,435	Ohio	19,902
Georgia	11,061	Oklahoma	8,492
Idaho	1,621	Oregon	3,204
Illinois	23,662	Pennsylvania	32,771
Indiana	10,847	Rhode Island	2,354
Iowa	8,581	South Carolina	6,253
Kansas	6,380	South Dakota	2,298
Kentucky	8,260	Tennessee	7,952
Louisiana	7,064	Texas	17,023
Maine	2,972	Utah	1,660
Maryland	5,250	Vermont	1,396
Massachusetts	14,321	Virginia	8,453
Michigan	11,734	Washington	5,906
Minnesota	8,762	West Virginia	5,327
Mississippi	7,488	Wisconsin	9,611
Missouri	11,812	Wyoming	618
Montana	1,583		

Pennsylvania, the department announced, is the first State to put into operation the program for co-ordination of Federal and State machinery for mobilizing and supplying labor to war industries.

Pre-Inventory SALE
of slightly used
1917 Studebaker Models
REDUCED
From $1125 to $585

SPECIFICATIONS—Six cylinder, seven passenger, 3 1/8 x 5 bloc motor, Wagner two-unit electric starting and lighting system, one-man top, demountable rims, 34x4 tires, full floating rear axle, Timken bearings, 122-inch wheelbase, honeycomb radiator, genuine leather upholstery, complete tool outfit, speedometer, extra rim, ventilating windshield, crowned mudguards, massive brakes, irreversible steering gear and many other commendable features.

Studebaker is one of the few cars manufactured throughout in one plant—not assembled.

SO great an opportunity has seldom been offered, especially when backed by a Corporation like Studebaker, whose name for 65 years has been a guarantee of quality and value. During this sale you may have your choice of cars finished in the following permanent colors: Maroon, Periscope Blue, Battleship Grey, Golden Brown, Khaki Grey, Submarine Grey, Portland Amber, Cadet Grey, Thistle Green, London Smoke, Tuscan Red, Studebaker Blues.

These are 1917 models, the choice of the used cars that have been traded in by our patrons during the last few weeks. None has been run over 6000 miles. All have been thoroughly overhauled in our own shops and are in perfect running condition. The drastic cut in price makes them extraordinary values at the present time, and the fact that we will gladly arrange convenient payments with responsible persons puts them within reach of practically every one.

STUDEBAKER
New York Showrooms, 56th St. and Broadway
Used Car Department—Fifth Floor. Telephone Circle 1400.
Brooklyn Branch, 1391 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 1484.

COAL, POWER, MATERIALS, TRANSPORTATION, CLIMATE

Coal—There is one place in the country where high grade coal is plentiful now and the year 'round; where a contract means coal deliveries twelve months in the year—SEATTLE.

Power—There is an abundance of hydro-electric power at the lowest rates in the United States—190,000 horse power now developed; 4 times as much awaiting development—in SEATTLE.

Climate—Men working out of doors at all seasons; 28,000 now working on ship-building and war industries alone; not an hour lost this winter on account of weather; no loss in summer because of excessive heat—in SEATTLE.

Transportation—Six transcontinental railroads connect with ocean ships bringing 260,000 tons of Oriental products this month, with a $10,000,000 system of deep water terminals on a harbor that never knows ice nor a break in traffic—at SEATTLE.

Materials—Products of forest, mine and mills are at the door. The leading port in the receipt of crude rubber, vegetable oils, shellac and gums, jute, hemp, tin, hides, silk and other Oriental products—SEATTLE.

First steel ship of U. S. Emergency Fleet launched; a million tons of steel and wooden ships to be built this year; factories can produce efficiently now and after war—in SEATTLE.

There is room for you—140 miles of water front. Write for facts to Seattle Chamber of Commerce—SEATTLE.

His car wore a
Hartford
Bump Absorber

"IT OFTEN HAPPENS"
and it smothered the blow.

Car escaped without damage, expense or jar.

Here's more than a *mere* bumper—*an absorber of bumps.*

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS
"HAWKS"
VENTILATING GAS RADIATORS
REDUCE BUILDING COST SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS.
No labor. No dust. No ashes. Sanitary, odorless, economical.
EACH TENANT PAYS FOR HIS OWN HEAT REQUIREMENTS.
Kidde & Company
Gas Heating Specialties
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CERVA
The World's Best Beverage
Foaming, sparkling.
A pure, soft drink.
Has the taste of hops.
Best for digestion.
At grocers', at druggists', in fact at all places where good drinks are sold.
LEMP Manufacturers ST. LOUIS
Austin Nichols & Co., Inc.
Distributors

ACIDITY Cause: Eating the wrong food, causing an acid condition of the stomach, which in turn causes headaches, indigestion, heartburn, biliousness, skin troubles, etc. Eat a Boal's Roll at night. Drink a cup of hot water or clear, weak coffee before breakfast. Change your diet as directed by your physician. Use Boal's gentle, nice-tasting, natural laxative fruit confection. Druggists, 6 Rolls 15c.
Boal's Laxative Fruit Rolls

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Now Two Cents

All the other New York newspapers, both morning and evening, have advanced the price from one cent to two cents a copy. The exception to the rule is the

New York Evening Post

The price of which beginning with today's issue has been

Reduced to Two Cents

You may now buy the best evening newspaper at exactly the cost of any other.

This reduction in price does not mean a single change in the high character and attractive make-up of The Evening Post's news and editorial pages. These standards will be maintained in every particular, including:

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The strongest and most intelligent editorial discussion.

The most complete and accurate reports of the markets, with the authoritative financial article.

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Reviews of music, art and the drama by eminent critics, and notable book reviews.

The Evening Post challenges comparison with any other newspaper in the United States.

The New York Evening Post
Was 3 Cents—Now 2 Cents

To be sure of getting your copy order of your newsdealer in advance

BIG LEAGUE PLAYERS LIKELY TO GET NO TRAINING TRIPS

MAY ABANDON TRIPS TO SOUTHERN CAMPS

Baseball Men Fear Unfavorable Weather Conditions and Congestion on Railroads.

ADVISE TRAINING AT HOME

Managers Suggest That Players Take Up Gymnasium Work to Prepare Themselves.

Several managers in the major leagues have sent out word to their players to begin daily exercising so as to be in condition for the coming season in case the spring training trips have to be abandoned on account of the congested railroad conditions or bad weather. It is the first time that the major leagues have ever asked their athletes to train at home and report in the best physical condition. While for years club owners have argued that a high-priced employe, such as a ball player, should keep in the best condition all the year, none of them has been able to put such a rule into effect, and each season the club has to stand the great expense of the Southern training trip.

This is the first indication from the baseball men that they realize a possibility of having to give up Spring training this year. They have received private advices that by the middle of March, when the players are planning to go South, the movement of troops and supplies will be so great that the regular passenger traffic will be in much worse shape than it is now.

Becoming alarmed at this possibility, some of the clubs have asked their players to spend the time between now and reporting time in gymnasiums, if possible, and if not in some form of daily exercise, which will keep them in shape for the coming campaign. As a rule ball players take it easy during the Winter months, and when they report at the Spring training camps the trainer has to spend much of his time in working off all the excess poundage which has been accumulated during the Winter.

While many ball players take exercise during the Winter by playing basketball, this practice has been frowned upon by the managers because of the risk of injury. What the managers suggest now is handball, daily jaunts over the roads, dumb bell and Indian club exercises and general gymnasium work wherever it is possible. Many of the ball players spend most of their off time hunting and they are usually in good shape when Spring comes around. It is the players who spend the Winter months in the city that the managers are advising to start training as soon as possible.

It is not only the curtailed railroad facilities which are worrying the baseball folks, but also the unheard of weather in the South this Winter. The Southern States have never known such cold weather as they have had during the last few weeks and there is no more indication of a letup than there is here in the North. In every part of the South where baseball clubs have training camps, the weather this Winter has already approached the zero mark.

Advices from the South indicate that the South expects the latest Spring on record. Baseball clubs have encountered bad weather on the Southern training trips in the past and the results have always been disastrous. So the reasons for the managers in calling upon their players to condition at home are twofold.

Few clubs cover their expenses on the Spring training trips. Of late years it has been necessary to arrange barn storming trips of exhibition games between clubs of the two leagues to furnish an attraction in a Southern city. Many club owners would welcome a chance to save this early training expense during the war, at least.

Since Business Manager Bobby Quinn of the St. Louis Browns engineered the deal whereby Pratt and Plank came to the Yankees in return for five players and a cash consideration, he is known in his home city as the Shylock of baseball. Quinn explained recently that there were no "ifs" or "ands" about the deal and that Manager Huggins of the Yanks assumed the responsibility of inducing Plank to return to the game. Huggins knew before he made the deal that Plank left the Browns last August and at that time stated that he was through with baseball forever. Quinn says if Huggins fails to persuade Plank to return to the game, it will be New York's loss. The Browns will not be forced to reimburse the Yankees for their disappointment.

Pratt and Lavan, the two players who are suing owner Phil Ball for alleged slander, have both stated that they will not sign contracts until the suits have been settled. In overruling Ball's demurrer in the case recently, the court decided that the players had not put a strained construction on the expression "laying down" which Ball is claimed to have used. Judge Rassieur said, "The construction placed on this expression by the plaintiffs was not forced or unfair and the language complained of was such as might tend to injure the plaintiffs in profession and was therefore actionable."

Manager Hugo Bezdek of the Pirates is going to use some of his college methods with the Pittsburgh players during the coming season. For several years Bezdek was athletic director at Oregon and knows all about conditioning athletes. He is going to coach his players in getting away to a quick start, just as a sprinter does. When he took hold of the Buccaneers in the middle of the season last year, he said: "Why, some of these fellows couldn't have made the circuit of the bases if they had hit the ball a mile. They were in such poor condition that if they started to run around the bases they'd fall from sheer exhaustion before they reached third base. I am not used to that and I can't stand for it. Any man who plays ball for me will have to get into physical condition and keep that way."

$30,000 PAID FOR STALLION.

Canadian Horseman Buys Marathon from J. B. Respess.

Captain J. K. L. Ross, the Canadian owner and breeder of race horses, has purchased the stallion Marathon from J. B. Respess for a price reported as $30,000. The deal was put through by H. G. Bedwell, who conducted the negotiations when Captain Ross purchased Cudgel recently from John W. Schorr, also for $30,000. The stallion will be quartered at the Ross Farm at Montreal. Marathon is an imported horse by Martegan-Ondulee. He was sold fourteen years ago for $900, after a breakdown while racing in the colors of Harry Payne Whitney. Marathon is the sire of Jack Hare, Jr., one of the leading two-year-olds of last season, and of Gipsy Queen, Desire, and Foster.

WALTERS BEATS HARRIERS.

Romps Home Ahead in Lower Manhattan Race.

Aided by the limit handicap allowance of three minutes Joseph Walters of the Paulist A. C. yesterday romped home a winner of the handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League held over the Paulist A. C.'s course of about three and one-half miles. Only eight harriers started but all finished. Originally it had been intended to hold a prize run, but because of the failure of the scheduled starters to appear this chase was abandoned and the point run held.

Walters, with his handicap allotment, showed ability over the icy streets and managed to stay in front for the biggest part of the journey. Near the finish line George Gataky of the Greek-American A. C. threatened Walter's advantage, but the latter increased his stride and maintained the lead to the finish line, which he crossed in 24:25. Gataky, from the 2:30 mark, was clocked in 24:05, while Joe Georgio of the Paulist A. C., who started from scratch, was third in 21:55. This gave Georgio the fast time laurels of the chase.

The order of finish follows:

	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1—Jos. Walters, Paulist A. C.	3:00	24:25
2—G. Gataky, Greek-Am. A. C.	2:30	24:05
3—Jos. Georgio, Paulist A. C.	scratch	21:55
4—A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.	scratch	22:10
5—F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.	1:43	24:30
6—T. Ruffino, Ozanam A. A.	3:00	26:00
7—J. Tiernan, Paulist A. C.	3:00	26:05
8—S. Jacobs, Clark House A. A.	3:00	26:10

Lack of officials caused a postponement of the scheduled handicap road race of the Harlem Athletic League yesterday, and the officials of the Morningside A. C. of Harlem took over the chase and promoted it as a members' handicap event. Twelve harriers got away and all but two finished the course of about three and one-half miles. The winner was I. Kruss, who had a handicap of 2:30 and finished the run in 22:13.

Harry Spies, the scratch man, finished fourth and was credited with the fastest time for the race, 20:30.

The order of finish follows:

	Handicap.	Actual Time.
1—I. Kruss	2:30	22:13
2—J. Daley	0:30	20.82
3—E. Kalivas	3.00	22:55
4—H. Spies	scratch	20:30
5—B. Young	3:00	23:00
6—J. Hanley	0:15	23.25
7—F. Centrell	2:00	23.29
8—D. Sanger	3:00	23:48
9—J. Sherman	0:45	23:50
10—H. Schiff	3:00	24:00

Tim O'Connor, the St. Anselm's A. C. veteran runner, captured first prize in the Bronx Athletic League's weekly scratch road race held over the three and three-quarter mile course of the Pennant A. C., yesterday. O'Connor gained the lead at the start of the race, and remained in front of the field to the finish.

The order of finish follows:

T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 21:23; W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 21:38; H. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 22:00; J. Kurtzo, Pennant A. C., 23:05; J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 23:10; F. Case, Pennant A. C., 23:15; J. Flattery, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:35; H. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 23:46; L. Constantine, St. Anselm's A. C., 24:00; C. Schelle, Pennant A. C., 24:15.

VOTERETSAS BEST ATHLETE

Greek Runner Scores 64 1-2 Points for Morningside A. C.

Vic Voteretsas, the sturdy Greek runner of the Morningside A. C., led the club's athletes in the matter of points scored in Amateur Athletic Union competitions during the past year, although his competitive activity was curtailed because of army duties. Voteretsas scored a total of 64½ points. This is eighteen points better than the total made by Terry Halpine, who was second.

Bill Kennedy, winner of the Boston marathon, was third in point scoring with thirteen, while M. Voelki was fourth with 12¼ and Fred Keiser fifth with eleven. A record of 236 points was compiled by the Morningside A. C. athletes for the competitive year, the most successful year in this regard in the history of the organization. Practically all of the club's leading athletes are now in the country's service.

PLAN AQUATICS FOR BOYS.

Organization of Eastern Scholastic Swimmers Is Arranged.

Preliminary steps toward the organization of what will be known as the Eastern Interscholastic Swimming Association were taken at a meeting in the trophy room of the New York A. C. yesterday of local scholastic swimming authorities. The idea of the association is to arrange and foster championship swimming meets among school boys, and gradually attain a growth where it will be possible to conduct national championships.

L. deB. Handley, a champion swimmer of years ago, was appointed Temporary President, and Cyril Carroll of the New York A. C. Temporary Secretary of the association. Their offices were made temporary until the complete plans of organization are formulated at another meeting to be held at the New York A. C. on Feb. 22. According to suggestions made by the authorities present, the Eastern Interscholastic Swimming Association should be conducted along lines similar to those which govern swimming competitions of the Public Schools Athletic League.

Scholastic and age eligibility rules and schedules of events for dual meets and championship meets were tentatively adopted, to be passed on by Superintendents of Schools in the various Eastern cities. The committee in charge of this work appointed is composed of Mr. Handley, Emanuel Haug, Chairman of the P. S. A. L. Swimming Committee; John J. McHugh, Instructor of Athletics in the P. S. A. L., and C. Allen of the Private Schools Athletic Association.

N. Y. A. C. GAMES MARCH 23.

Most of the Events Scheduled Will Be for Enlisted Men.

The Athletic Committee of the New York Athletic Club last night announced that the Mercury Foot organization's annual indoor games would be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 23. With the announcement came the information that the club will adhere to its policy since the entrance of this country into the war of paying particular attention to the promotion of track and field competitions among Uncle Sam's enlisted men.

The program will consist chiefly of events for soldiers and sailors, and the biggest portion will be team competitions. Only a comparatively few events will be listed as open to Amateur Athletic Union athletes. On the night of the games the gallery of the armory will be thrown open free of charge to men in uniform.

BENNETT'S EYE IS FATAL TO TARGETS

He Wins the Chief Honors in Weekly Events of New Rochelle Gunners.

Returning a high scratch score of 91 for the five events contested, A. P. Bennett yesterday furnished the best shooting of nine gunners who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club in the organization's weekly shoot on Harrison Island. Bennett, in addition to his leading scratch laurels, won a leg on the season's second Accumulation Cup competition which began yesterday; won the chief of the prizes offered for a 100-bird shoot by J. McVoy, Jr., and captured the ten and fifteen bird events which started the day's sport. In the last-named shoot Bennett returned the only perfect score, while in the ten-bird shoot he won the prize on the shoot-off.

In the shooting for the January Cup W. R. Delehanty won a leg, gaining a tie for the trophy, with A. J. Gerrard and J. McVoy, Jr., at three legs each. This will be shot off next Sunday, when the season's first Accumulation Cup tie, between T. A. Kyle and S. W. Fullerton, also will be decided. Kyle and Fullerton have each won four legs on the cup.

The summaries:

	Take Home.	Jan. Cup.	Acc. Cup.	Hdc. & Tot.
F. M. Wilson	2 24	3 21	3 23	78, 11— 89
A. P. Bennett	2 24	1 24	2 24	91, 7— 98
A. B. Stoddard, Jr.	0 20	0 16	0 16	71, 0— 71
W. R. Delehanty	3 25	3 25	3 21	87, 11— 98
E. Lembeck	0 21	0 24	0 23	90, 0— 90
A. J. Gerrard	3 25	7 20	8 25	65, 35—100
S. W. Fullerton	4 25	3 22	5 23	78, 18— 96
Mr. Bowers	0 21	0 23	0 20	84, 0— 84
G. B. Currier	.. ..	.. ..	5 22	.. .. ..

WINNERS.

Ten-Bird Event, Scratch.—Won by A. P. Bennett, on shoot-off.

Fifteen-Bird Event, Scratch.—Won by A. P. Bennett.

Take Home Trophy.—Won by W. R. Delehanty.

January Cup.—Leg won by W. R. Delehanty.

Accumulation Cup.—Leg won by A. P. Bennett.

High Scratch Gun.—A. P. Bennett.

High Handicap Gun.—A. J. Gerrard.

INVITE TEAMS TO RELAYS.

Many Colleges Expected to Take Part in Penn Games.

Invitations have been sent out for the twenty-fourth annual relay carnival to be held on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 26 and 27. Princeton's decision to re-enter competition has been closely followed by Yale, and though it is not expected that the standard of previous relay meets will be reached there is a certainty that a good entry will be received for the coming contests from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Chicago, Columbia, Dartmouth, and several other important universities.

Invitations have been sent, as usual, to Oxford and Cambridge, but there is little chance of the English runners appearing again until after the end of the war. Coach Jones of Wisconsin states that he is going to bend every energy to getting out relay teams and will bring East as many quartets as he can assemble. Pennsylvania has made it a practice to be represented in the championship relays, but this season Lawson Robertson will be hard put to it to find men for the different teams. He expects to get out at least two 'varsity teams and one freshman quartet by the end of April.

The Pentathlon will be an open event this year, as Howard Berry, the Penn crack, will be out of the competition. This should lead to a large entry of young collegians anxious to annex the greatest individual honor open to college athletes.

Wrestlers Ready for Big Bouts.

The wrestlers who will participate in the bouts arranged for Madison Square Garden tomorrow night will conclude their training for the matches today. Joe Stecher, the Nebraskan of scissors-hold fame, will oppose Yussif Hussane, the Balkan, in one of the matches, and in the other Wladek Zbyszko and John Olin, the Finn, will be opponents.

SKATING TITLES DECIDED.

Kuehne, Miller, and Schmidt Take Championship Events.

Walter Kuehne, Eastern skating champion, yesterday annexed the metropolitan championship at one-quarter mile in a spirited race on the ice at the Tremont Skating Rink. Kuehne, skating unattached, led a representative field over the greater part of the journey and at the finish line had an advantage of about ten yards on W. Sutphin, Tremont Skating Club. William Taylor, former champion, finished third, after falling early in the race. Kuehne's time was 0:41.

This event was one of a program which included three metropolitan championship title races. The other events were at one-half mile and one mile, and were won respectively by Joe Miller, unattached, and Charles Schmidt, Tremont Skating Club. The closest competition was furnished in the race for the half-mile title, in which Miller, with a spirited burst of speed near the finish line, just managed to beat William Taylor by a matter of inches. Miller's time was 1:28 2-5.

In the chase for the one-mile title Schmidt led ten rivals and annexed the honors of the competition from Walter Kuehne by about ten yards. The Tremont star skated the mile in 2:57 2-5.

Miss Elsie Muller, unattached, women's amateur champion, attempted to concede handicaps to a worthy field over a distance of one-quarter mile, but failed. She finished third from scratch to Miss Corinne Ballen, who had a forty-yard allowance. Miss M. Wheeler was second from the 20-yard mark.

The summaries:

Quarter-Mile Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by W. Kuehne, unattached; W. Sutphin, Tremont Skating Club, second; William Taylor, unattached, third. Time—0:41.

Half-Mile Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by J. Miller, unattached; William Taylor, unattached, second; W. Sutphin, Tremont Skating Club, third. Time—1:28 2-5.

One-Mile Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Charles Schmidt, Tremont Skating Club; W. Kuehne, unattached, second; J. Miller, unattached, third. Time—2:57 2-5.

Half-Mile Race, Novice.—Won by Otto Semmer, Long Branch Skating Club; F. Farley, Peerless Skating Club, second; W. Broistadt, unattached, third. Time—1:31 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Race, Handicap, (For Women.)—Won by Miss Corinne Ballen, unattached, (40 yards;) Miss M. Wheeler, unattached, (20 yards,) second; Miss Elsie Muller, unattached, (scratch,) third. Time—0:49 1-5.

WANDERERS PLAY TONIGHT.

Team to Meet Boston Arena at Hockey—Schedule Adopted.

The Boston Arena hockey seven, which defeated the Wanderers of New York in the first game of the intercity series in Boston on Saturday night, will face the local seven again at St. Nicholas Rink this evening. The Wanderers are anxious to re-establish their prestige by winning tonight. Several of them carry scars of Saturday's mêlée. Wellington being the proud possessor of a blue eye. The complete schedule of intercity games, as adopted by the National Hockey League, follows:

Jan. 26, Wanderers vs. Arena at Boston; 28, Arena vs. Wanderers at New York.

Feb. 6, Arena vs. Navy at Boston; 8 and 9, Pittsburgh A. A. vs. Wanderers at Pittsburgh; 11, Arena vs. Navy at Boston; 15 and 16, Arena vs. Pittsburgh A. A. at Pittsburgh; 16, Wanderers vs. Navy at Boston; 18, Navy vs. Wanderers at New York; 20, Arena vs. Navy at Boston; 22 and 23, Pittsburgh A. A. vs. Arena at Boston; 26 and 27, Pittsburgh A. A. vs. Wanderers at New York; 27, Arena vs. Navy at Boston.

March 4, Wanderers vs. Navy at Boston; 8 and 9, Pittsburgh A. A. vs. Navy at Pittsburgh; 11, Navy vs. Wanderers at New York; 15 and 16, Pittsburgh A. A. vs. Navy at Boston; 16, Arena vs. Wanderers at New York; 18, Arena vs. Wanderers at Boston.

Golfers Ready for Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27.—More than one hundred golfers have entered for the annual St. Valentine tournament which opens at Pinehurst tomorrow with the playing of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round. Norman H. Maxwell is paired with J. D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, former North and South champion, three times Michigan State champion and runner up to Chick Evans in a recent Western championship tournament.

ICE BOATS IN TITLE TRIM.

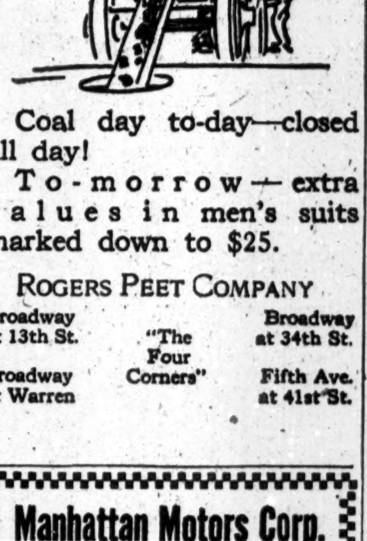
Imp and Blanche Ready to Sail for North American Laurels.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 27.—With prospects bright for the resumption of ice yacht racing this week and the probability of sailing the North American championship events within a few days, ice yachtsmen are sharpening up the runners and otherwise tuning up their white-winged fliers for the attractive Winter sport.

I. T. Straus's Imp and the Blanche, bought recently by a syndicate of independent club members, were picked some time ago to race as challengers. By her showing in this season's races, John Gibbons's Ingenue was picked by the North Shrewsbury Club as one of the defenders, and it seems to be a toss-up between George W. Bray's Daisy and Edward Fiedler's Drub as to which will race as the other defender. The Daisy has made a good record, and the Drub, as yet untried, will have to outsail the Daisy in this week's trial races to be selected as Ingenue's sailing mate.

Reuben and Ensley White will handle the Ingenue. John Gibbons's Red Rover, which lost her mast recently by the breaking of her head stay, is being put into condtion again by Rube White, and Floyd Brady is remodeling the Tyro.

A program of nineteen events has been arranged for the big ice carnival for Lincoln's Birthday. There will be ice yacht races and skating races, in which every kind of craft and every age performer will have a chance to take part.



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Guard against substitutes. Have the bottle opened in front of you, first seeing that the seal is unbroken and that the crown top bears the Fox. Sold in bottles only, and bottled exclusively by

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MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
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SUGAR

With a view to giving the public a correct understanding of the sugar situation, the following FACTS are presented:

Existing conditions are world wide in their effect, not in any sense local. Any consideration of the question of available sugar supply must take into account a series of extraordinary factors.

The immediate effect of the declaration of the European war was to cut off from the world's market the sugar of the Central Powers. About one-third of the world's total production formerly came from within the present battlelines of Europe. The Western battlefront passes through the sugar producing territory of France and of Belgium. In consequence, England, France and other foreign countries have competed with the United States for Cuba's cane sugar.

Not only did this cause an advance in the price of raw and refined sugar, but until competition was checked by the recent agreement among the Allies, it resulted in lessening the supply available to the people of this country last fall.

At the same time, an abundance of sugar—hundreds of thousands of tons—has been locked up in far-away Java, owing to the lack of ships to transport it. It is no more available than unmined gold. To provide ships to bring this sugar here—or to Europe—would withdraw them from the more important business of carrying our soldiers and their supplies overseas, as Mr. Hoover has pointed out.

The nation-wide movement to save the fruit crop last season greatly increased the use of sugar. While the quantity in the sugar bowl was for this and other reasons lessened, this sugar is wisely stored as food in preserved fruits, jams and jellies.

"Every jar of fruit preserved adds that much to our insurance of victory, adds that much to hasten the end of this conflict."

Because of the increased demand for sugar, more sugar cane has been planted in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Louisiana, the chief sources from which the United States gets cane sugar.

The reports from Cuba and Porto Rico make the situation more favorable than a month ago for a supply to meet the sugar needs of all who are dependent on this source—including this country, our soldiers abroad and the Allies.

We buy raw cane sugar in the open market and refine it. To the extent of our ability, we are co-operating with the Government to insure a fair distribution of cane sugar, to stabilize the price to the consumer and to prevent hoarding and waste. We kept our refineries working last fall so long as there was a ton of raw sugar to be had.

In order to make our output of refined sugar go as widely as possible, we distribute Domino Cane Sugars in convenient-size cartons and small cotton bags. These small-size packages make it easy for grocers to limit sales to actual needs and to prevent hoarding. They help to prevent waste in the home. Housewives can cooperate with this plan by asking for these package sugars.

It will be necessary for grocers and consumers to watch carefully their distribution and purchases during the approaching period of readjustment. The refineries are now starting up and supplies of raw sugar coming forward but it will take weeks, and possibly months, for the return of normal conditions.

In war-time and at all times it is our aim to safeguard the interests of the public we serve.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

83,067 HAVE JOINED JEWISH FEDERATION

Cheers Greet Statement That Campaign and Pledges Netted 62,067 New Members.

DRIVE'S AIM ACCOMPLISHED

Felix Warburg at Annual Meeting Praises Aids for Efforts in Making Venture a Success.

At the annual meeting of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, held last night at the Manhattan Opera House, officers reported great success during the first year of the federation, and the members cheered the announcement of full victory for the two weeks' drive to get 50,000 new members, pledged to the maintenance of the eighty-nine welfare bodies embraced in the organization.

Reports of the team Colonels, read by Jacob Wertheim, showed that the teams had enrolled 51,567 new members. In addition, H. B. Rosen, one of the leading team Colonels, has pledges from fraternal organizations which were late in starting their drives, totaling 10,500 members. There are 21,000 present members, so that the federation starts its second year practically assured of dividing its responsibilities among 83,067 Jews. The great aim of the drive, to make the union of Jewish welfare institutions a real democracy with interest, responsibility, and support equitably distributed among all parts of the community, thus was accomplished. Jews only were solicited and enrolled.

No financial figures were made public last night by Felix M. Warburg, President of the federation and "General" of the campaigning army, but it is known that despite the great increase in membership there still exists in the combined budgets of the constituent institutions a deficit of some $300,000. This, it was said last night, will be raised quietly among those best able to supply it.

The final reports of the teams were as follows:

Colonels.	Members.
Mrs. Emil Baerwald Mrs. Sidney C. Borg	2,915
Mrs. Julius J. Dukas	1,273
Mrs. Solomon de Lee	1,647
Mrs. Samuel Elkeles	537
William Fox	14,891
William Goldman	2,088
Colonel H. A. Guinzburg	1,380
Mrs. Alexander Kohut Mrs. Leopold Stern	1,559
Mrs. Max L. Levenson	792
Mrs. Alexander Marcuse	481
Louis J. Robertson	1,060
H. B. Rosen	8,011
S. G. Rosenbaum Reuben Sadowsky Jacob Sperber	6,576
Ludwig Vogelstein Arthur Sachs	1,504
Henry F. Samstag	1,861
Mrs. Israel Unterberg	2,507
Jacob Wertheim	830
Mrs. William Einstein	909
Unknowns	746
Total	51,567

In opening the meeting, Mr. Warburg said:

"It is with a mixed feeling of pride and emotion that I present to you today the first annual report of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. It is only a year since we started out to raise the amount necessary for the twenty-one institutions which were then affiliated with us. Through the efforts of a splendid group of men, we have succeeded in a short while in raising the amount of two millions and a half. This enabled us to distribute among the institutions affiliated amounts larger than the guarantee that we had undertaken, and since then we have affiliated with us additional institutions, so that today we have 86 institutions belonging to the federation, with an annual budget of about $5,041,000.

Satisfaction Is Expressed.

"That this was achieved in so short a time is a great satisfaction; that we have succeeded in creating a spirit in our board which makes this work agreeable—more, even a pleasure—is a most extraordinary achievement, which was only possible through the splendid enthusiasm which developed. And these Directors were not selected by us, but were delegated to us by the institutions. We had no right to expect that an esprit de corps such as exists today should have been developed in such a short while. We have gone through an arduous campaign just now. After one year we find the same people with the same enthusiasm at the head of the same committees, and it shows that the co-operation has been not only satisfactory from the monetary standpoint but from the standpoint of the spirit which prevailed and from the friendship which has developed among the trustees.

"Without the splendid personnel which has developed in the office these things would not have been possible. That Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, our executive director, should have been able to become acquainted with the details of such a complicated organization in such a short time, that he should have won the respect and the affection of so many of the directors and today can show an organization which is truly remarkable, is the greatest compliment to the wisdom of the people who selected the personnel that we have now with us. If we had known that this terrible war would break into the activity, we would probably never have had the courage to start this tremendous piece of work, but notwithstanding the handicaps, notwithstanding the great sacrifices which have had to be brought by everybody, we have succeeded so far, and if our organization keeps together as it has in the past, I have no doubt we will succeed in the future as well."

Resolutions for Warburg.

H. A. Guinzburg, a team Colonel, presented to Mr. Warburg engraved resolutions signed by the team Colonels, which were ratified by standing vote of the audience. Mr. Guinzburg in part said:

"Were the angel of Leigh Hunt's great 'Abou Ben Adhem' poem here, he would write on his scroll ahead of all others Felix M. Warburg's name, because he, like Ben Adhem, 'loves his fellow-men,' and so 'he leads all the rest.' You made federation a possibility. You have also made it a success. Federation has been democratized through your efforts. It rests upon us to maintain the democracy.

"It was through your personality in the campaign that we were enabled to win to the cause the great numbers who have joined with us. Every person who has had any part or share in the campaign appreciates your great effort and unparalleled leadership. You have combined rare intellect and balance with a disposition which has endeared you to all, and the will to do what is right, marking the highest type of man.

"Now, we who have the honor of serving under you, desire to present this token of our deep appreciation of what you have done for federation, of your consideration for all the workers and of the great benefits which have accrued to the entire community through your noble and unselfish example."

The speakers included Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, Executive Director of the Federation; Harry Sachs, Treasurer; William Goldman, Dr. Julius Goldman, and a representative of the Food Administration. Cantor Rosenblatt and his choir, and a band and drum corps appeared when William Fox, the winning team's Colonel, marched in at the head of several hundred from the Y. M. H. A., the Jewish Orphan Asylum, and other juvenile organizations.

Mrs. Sidney C. Borg was elected to the newly created office of Second Vice President. The old officers were re-elected.

HADLEY'S "AZORA" GIVEN.

American Opera Presented by Chicago Company for First Time Here.

The Chicago Opera Company attracted a representative audience of New York musicians and society folk at the Lexington on Saturday night when it gave the first of its actual novelties, "Azora," an American opera, conducted by Henry Hadley, its composer. This work had been produced in Chicago on Dec. 26 and once repeated there. It is due for at least a fourth hearing when the singers proceed next month to Boston, the home town of David Stevens, librettist of "Azores." Both Mr. Hadley and Mr. Stevens appeared before the curtain here with the 100 per cent. American cast, and a large silken flag, a gift to Hadley, was held aloft by Anna Fitziu while the orchestra's concert master led "The Star-Spangled Banner" and many sang the air.

Mr. Hadley is a musician by heritage of two generations, and his early career was spent near New York, at the Garden City Cathedral. He has written long and successfully for orchestra, and while his opera lacks somewhat the routine of the theatre, and still more the dramatic note, it nevertheless escapes being either mere scholar's music or unsingable. His score of "Azora" has a fine barbaric dance in the first act, a lyric episode in Act 2, with the heroine's air, "Now Fades the Opal Sky," and some sonorous ensembles, a trio of the Mexican Princess and two Generals who seek her hand, as well as the last act quintet, of the same character with Montezuma's sister and a high priest of the old Aztec gods. The quintet, notably well sung by fresh, young, powerful voices in this theatre's intimate acoustics, was only a little too prolonged, too fondly dwelt upon, as, indeed, were the Mexican people's last shouts to the conqueror, Cortez.

Ferdinand Cortez, as the late Albert Niemann once impersonated him, had appeared on the stage before, the "only naturalized American" in an opera before Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." The old Spontini spectacle, given by the Stanton management Jan. 6, 1888, had evoked a criticism that "the people employed in the representation rivaled in numbers those who had constituted the veritable Cortez's army, while the horses came within three of the number that the conquering Spaniard took to Mexico." Without attempting to carry literal realism so close to historical verity, the Campanini production of "Azora" was sufficiently colorful to suggest the glowing embers of a dying Aztec civilization. The native heroine herself was of as honorable an operatic lineage as poor Butterfly, a sister to Aida, "whose mother was Lakme, and l'Africana her grandmother."

Of the Lexington singers Miss Fitziu as Azora gave a performance remarkable in voice and action, for the rôle is a heavy one, far beyond that which she once sang in a Metropolitan "Goyescas." Forrest Lamont, a young tenor with a voice of rare mettle for one so slight, and of limpid clarity, was easily heard above the great ensembles. Arthur Middleton, a well-known baritone, also made an excellent figure of the noble Tlascalan's rival, the Mexican General Ramatzin. Cyrena Van Gordon, as the Emperor's sister, Papantzin, was a towering creature, who fairly held stage-centre in the quintet, and Frank Preisch, once seen in "Natoma," was the priest, Canek. James Goddard, as Montezuma, 6 feet 2, and every inch a King, was out of voice, but he rose to the moment of Montezuma's wrath when he condemned his daughter and her enemy lover to death.

The Mexican sacrificial stone was one bit of the antiquities of North America recognizably shown on the stage. The opera should have ended in the open, for the Aztecs worshipped on plateaus, on the pyramid of Cholula, for example, and not in caves. But the cavern here represented was of spacious depths and atmospheric distances, lighted by the dawn of that sunrise which saw the coming of the historic Cortez on his white charger, with his chanting priests and banners of the cross. It was with this theatric invocation of the "deus ex machina" that Mr. Hadley ended his opera happily and set his fictitious lovers free.

PHILHARMONIC IN WAGNER.

Army and Navy Men Numerous at Carnegie Hall Concert.

An enthusiastic crowd that filled Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon heard the Philharmonic Society's Wagner program, presented in accordance with a decision of the Directors, by which the society has excluded only the works of living German composers from its concerts during the war. The audience was an American one, and the presence of many men in army and navy uniforms of the United States and its allies sufficiently emphasized the character of those attracted by the program.

Marcia Van Dresser as soloist sang Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman," and then five Wagner songs, only strange under their new titles, "The Angel," "Stay," "In the Hothouse," "Grief," and "Dreams," all in English translation. The singer had to acknowledge applause repeatedly.

The program began with the overture to "Rienzi," the prelude to the third act of "Tristan and Isolde," the "Love Death" from that opera, and Siegfried's Rhine journey from "Götterdämmerung." In conclusion were the prelude to "Lohengrin" and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

The Wagnerian "fast" to which New York music lovers had long been subjected apparently had whetted the appetite of those who went to Carnegie Hall yesterday, and who, when the concert was over, seemed hungry for more.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Little Teacher," a comedy by Harry James Smith, will begin an engagement at the Playhouse on Monday afternoon of next week. Mary Ryan will be seen in the leading role, and the supporting company will include Curtis Cooksey, Edward Robinson, Edward Snader, Lillian Dix, and Nina Morris.

Sunday night concerts will be given on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre next Sunday and thereafter. The performances will begin at 9 o'clock, and will enlist the services of the members of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic company.

A stock company will take possession of the Lexington Theatre about the middle of next month, following the engagement of the Chicago Opera Company.

E. Lyall Swete, who came to this country to produce "Chu Chin Chow," will appear with Ethel Barrymore in her forthcoming production of "The Off Chance," at the Empire. The occasion will mark Mr. Swete's first American appearance as an actor.

The reception accorded "Seven Days' Leave" at the Park has justified the management in leasing that theatre for three months.

Vlasta Maslova, recently seen here in vaudeville, sailed on Saturday for Porto Rico, to join the Anna Pavlowa ballet company.

Members of the 308th Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton, will give a performance at the Hippodrome next Sunday afternoon in aid of the regimental fund.

CARUSO IN NEW ROLE.

To Sing Feb. 7 in Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete" at Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan will revive Meyerbeer's opera, "Le Prophete," on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, in the season's thirteenth week, with Caruso as hero singing the second new rôle he has learned this year. An official note adds that the tenor's forty-fifth birthday is but a few weeks off. The rôle of Fides, the Prophet's mother, will be sung by Matzenauer, while Muzio will appear as Bertha, Rothier as Zaccaria, Schlegel as Mathias, Didur as the Count, and Ruysdael, Bloch, Leonard, Audisio, and Reschiglian in other parts. The opera is in nine scenes, newly designed by Urban, and staged by Ordynski. Conductor Bodanzky has had the task of rehearsing a work unknown on this stage since 1903, the final season of Grau.

John McCormack will make his third appearance at the Metropolitan and his first in a new rôle in "Madam Butterfly" next Monday, with Farrar and Scotti. The Wednesday opera will be "Francesca da Rimini," with Alda, Martinelli and Amato; Friday, "Tosca," Farrar, Lazaro, and Scotti; Saturday matinée, "Marta," Caruso and Hempel, and Saturday night, Feb. 9, St. Elizabeth," Easton, Whitehill, Matzenauer, and Schlegel.

Geraldine Farrar, owing to recent illness, has notified the management that she must conserve her strength and will therefore not sing in "Lodoletta" on Friday of the present week, as announced. At the last previous performance of Mascagni's opera, her place was taken by Florence Easton.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1918.

THE AMENDED RAILWAY BILL.

The bill for Government control of the railways is so altered that criticism of the first form is justified, and not yet silenced. It is a distinct gain that the bill now contains an explicit declaration that it is "emergency legislation, enacted to meet conditions growing out of the war." Naturally, therefore, the bill is not "to be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the Federal Government concerning the 'ownership' of the carriers, or the method or basis of their capitalization. But the present declaration against Government ownership might be made affirmative rather than neutral. And there is an obvious inconsistency in declaring that a war measure shall continue effective "until Congress shall order otherwise" after the conclusion of the war. A war measure may be both expedient and constitutional during war and inexpedient and unconstitutional during peace. No enactment of Congress either now or hereafter can alter either the economics or the constitutionality of such a proposal. And there are criticisms which would be more urgently expressed when the Government had less need to ask indulgence from those whose property is taken unceremoniously, for the common good, and without a guarantee for the realization of hopes long deferred through public control of a mischievous sort.

There is betterment also in the provisions of the bill covering payment for the use of the railways during the war. As rental for public uses during military necessity it does not call for the same criticism as would be justified if the taking over, for the same price, were permanent. Reliance is still placed as much on the President's declaration of intention as upon the language of the bill. The declaration of policy by the Director General also is beneficial, and of record. If there should arise occasion for difference of opinion between Government and owners in calmer times, judicial cognizance would necessarily consider the record as well as the statute. The bill itself provides a method of adjusting such differences even under conditions of war. Firstly, a more liberal method of calculating the payments is provided. Secondly, a board of referees is set up to consider such matters. Thirdly, appeal to the Court of Claims is provided. Throughout, the bill now takes more the form of compensation for disturbance in use rather than of condemnation for ownership. Agreement rather than confiscation is the principle of the bill.

This is particularly apparent in the provisions giving discretion for the consideration of exceptional cases. There are roads emerging from prostration which have just claim for exceptional treatment even though the average treatment may be approved. Roads which have starved their income for the sake of betterments devoted to public service are entitled to the amended provision in their favor. The "short" lines are treated better in the bill than in the Director General's statement that he "had no patience" with those who wanted to know where they would come out if the other roads were taken and they were left without the protection of their normal connections. Nothing has yet been said about the division of rates between the long and short lines. It was not perfect before, and is made worse now. This may be one of the points better dealt with under discretionary power directed by good intention than by explicit legislation. It is not possible to put all details into a statute, and not surely desirable if possible. Such points may be regarded as covered by the procedure provided as well as by explicit words.

All discussion of the bill should be with remembrance that the country confronts accomplished facts. What has been done is not to be undone. But that rather strengthens the claim for equitable treatment by those treated so summarily. The public reasons are stronger than the private. The Director General is also Secretary of the Treasury, and he has declared that future national finance depends in good part upon fair treatment of railway securities. There could not be worse preparation for future Liberty Loans than the prostration of twenty billions of railway capital. There could not be better help to the nation's military plans than the improvement of transportation facilities which have been crippled by mismanagement with the best intentions, but with the effect of malice aforethought, in so far as it despised counsel and prophecy of the results now experienced.

UNPUNISHED SPIES.

It was hardly necessary for the Department of Justice to deny an assertion that fourteen German spies had been shot in this country. The author of the story under examination is quite unable to substantiate it. The Government, if it should decide to inflict the extreme penalty, would not conceal the facts. The chief object in executing a spy is to deter spying. That purpose would be nullified by keeping alive in the public mind a belief that enemy spies were immune from capital punishment.

Although the authorities at Washington have been reticent about spies, it is easy to speculate on the reasons why no spy has been shot or hanged in America. Three theories are obvious: (1) The Government has not yet caught a spy. (2) It has decided that the time has not yet come for executing spies. (3) It is hampered by statutes rendering capital punishment illegal except after long trials and with detailed proofs hitherto unobtainable. The first condition needs no discussion. The second is one permitting of endless argument, in which a large proportion of Americans would disagree with the Administration. The destructive fires at several ports within a few days are evidence that a different policy is needed. As to the existing laws, there is no doubt they are inadequate. Congress should lose no time in framing legislation to make possible the summary punishment of spies and plotters as a warning that we are determined at last to end the outrages so long perpetrated with impunity by German enemies.

MAJESTY IN BUSINESS.

German spokesmen both in Germany and in America have seen fit to adopt the taunt, "Geschäft über Alles," flung at the victims of the Lusitania by their murderers, as the basis of much of their factory-made denunciation of this country. Perhaps, as they say, an ignoble race of dollar-chasers cannot appreciate the moral principles pervading a nation devoted to the service of the nobler military virtues; but the Germans in their humble way were fairly successful dollar-chasers themselves before the war, and American business men ought to be competent critics of the business morality that has obtained in Germany.

The chief exponent of German business ethics as lately revealed to the world is, very fitly, the All-Highest, the anointed WILLIAM, who himself was called, in the years when Germany seemed to be aiming rather at commercial supremacy than military domination, the best salesman of his time. The Willy-Nicky telegrams made public last Summer revealed some of WILLIAM'S sales methods in dealings with the equally imperial but less astute NICHOLAS. After giving advice to the Czar when he was at war with Japan, which, if followed, must infallibly have led to the destruction of the remnants of his fleet, the Kaiser added a warning about Italian naval preparations, and then brought in the friendly words: "You "ought not forget to order new ships "of the line. They will be excellent "persuaders at the peace negotiations. Our private firms will be "most glad to receive contracts."

If an American constructor should set fire to a building in order to get the contract for its successor our untutored cisatlantic morality would regard his conduct as reprehensible. WILLIAM may have felt that in transactions with a non-German, even though he were a cousin and a fellow-monarch, anything was legitimate; but recent evidence shows that he was not hampered by fine-spun webs of scruple in transactions with his own subjects.

"When the Hohenzollerns wanted "to get the support of the commercial classes for their war plans," says a pamphlet attributed to AUGUST THYSSEN, the Westphalian ironmaster, who was quite properly fined for writing it, "they put their ideas before us as a commercial proposition." This was not after the murder of FRANZ FERDINAND, be it noted; it was back in 1912, before the Balkan wars. It was all explained by the Kaiser himself in three highly private speeches to conferences of business men. War with England was to bring, not later than 1915, the conquest of Canada, Australia, and India; an India which for the first time was to be really ruled, and the revenues which Britain allowed to go to waste on native princes were to be appropriated for the German lords of the earth. These conquests, of course, could not be made without money, which the German millionaires were to provide; but by way of recompense they were to be let in on "something good" beforehand. Accordingly, a hundred-million-dollar syndicate was founded to develop British Columbia, with the Government providing half the capital. THYSSEN himself was advised to buy 30,000 acres in Australia; and the money for development was to be lent by the Deutsche Bank at 3 per cent. Others—the number of those let in on the ground floor eventually rose to eighty—were aided in acquiring a strategic commercial position in India. A few weeks of war financed by the favored plutocrats, and the fruit would drop from the tree.

The loans were duly made, but the war did not go according to schedule. In December, 1916, BETHMANN HOLLWEG notified seventy-eight wealthy Germans—two, it is to be presumed, had died in the meantime—that further investment was needed to develop the property, and that they personally would be expected to take 4,000,000,000 marks of the next war loan.

THYSSEN, who is said to have believed that the war could have been prevented if Ambassadors had been recruited from the commercial instead of the official classes, appears to have seen no use in throwing good money after bad; whereupon BETHMANN HOLLWEG sent his private secretary to warn him that he would get no new war contracts until he subscribed. And when he still held out his industries were taken over by the Government for the rest of the war at 4 per cent. interest.

All of which must be encouraging reading for thrifty Germans who have put their savings into war bonds and have seen the interest on early loans met by new borrowings. As long as the much-talked-of thumping indemnity could be counted on this was all very well. But with no indemnity in sight, Germans who look forward to the end of the war must contemplate with misgiving the Kaiser's notion of commercial and financial integrity.

THE "SPIRITUALLY DEVELOPED."

Dr. VON KUEHLMANN is sometimes engagingly plausible unless you know what he means. When he told the Reichstag Main Committee on Friday that "the national will is always "formed and expressed by a relatively "small number of spiritually developed "and patriotically inspired leaders," he uttered a commonplace. Everybody knows that the people, millions of people, cannot call each other up on the telephone and by consultation determine what they are going to think about a public question. The Cavours, the Gambettas, the Gladstones, the Patrick Henrys, and others of the "spiritually developed" are always and everywhere the formulators and proclaimers of the national will. The people accept them as leaders. So there can be no quarrel with the German Foreign Secretary on that point.

There would be dissent from his next affirmation, but chiefly among the Progressives of the United States; Petrograd Bolsheviki have made it the foundation of their creed, at least of their action:

> The decision of a representative body, expressed on broad principles, is infinitely more to the purpose than a referendum.

This is good New England doctrine two hundred and fifty years old. It is nothing but the representative theory of government. But here the pit yawns, for it is Dr. VON KUEHLMANN, not FISHER AMES, that propounds the doctrine. What is the application? It is to Poland, Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, and Esthonia, Russian lands for which TROTZKY at Brest-Litovsk demands "self-determination," decision by vote of the people whether they will remain with Russia, go to Germany, or be independent. The German Generals in occupation of these provinces, having already seen to it that properly constituted representative bodies have been created, Dr. KUEHLMANN'S advocacy of the New England theory of government becomes understandable.

We get further light when we seek definitions for his delightful phrase about the "spiritually developed." He had said that, "so far as carrying "out the right of self-disposal was "concerned, there was no European "law or custom." That is miles wide of the truth. European law and custom, sanctioned by centuries of observance, still powerfully supported by an important body of opinion, is to deny the right altogether. Germany is the leading authority, Austria-Hungary a living embodiment of the doctrine that "a relatively small number of spiritually developed and patriotically inspired leaders" must fix boundary lines and decide the fate of provinces and peoples. Dr. VON KUEHLMANN is thinking altogether in terms of the Congress of Vienna, where States were enlarged or carved up with regard only to the interest of dynasties; the people of the States were considered no more than the swine in their sties. His "spiritually developed" few are the Czar Alexanders, the Metternichs, the Nesselrodes, the Hardenbergs, the Count Bernstorffs of 1918, faithfully applying the principles of their prototypes of 1815.

"The days of the Congress of Vienna are long past," said LLOYD GEORGE in his speech of Jan. 5. That really sums up the foundation difference between the Allies and the Central Powers. For Imperial Germany and Austria time has taken no step forward since the Emperors and Kings remade the map of Europe after the downfall of NAPOLEON. It is all included in President WILSON'S conditions of peace. There can be no peace, it is idle and infinitely harmful to talk of peace with Germany until she has had the idea beaten into her head that this is not the year 1815.

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORTATION.

One of the hopeful signs of the times, emphasized by our railroad congestion difficulties, has been the enlarged recognition of the usefulness of the motor truck as a transportation medium. Emerging, as it virtually is, from its experimental stage of the last few years, the commercial motor vehicle is entering upon a period of great expansion and national utility, and it is a significant fact that, in all of the various plans proposed for improvements in local freight transportation, the motor truck has figured as the most important factor. It is estimated that there are 34,000 commercial motor vehicles of all types in New York City, and the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in its latest automobile census, gave a total of about 450,000 commercial motor vehicles in the United States, or a little less than one-tenth of all the motor cars in use in the country.

The store door delivery plan and the full return loads system advocated by the Merchants' Association, the Highway Transport Commission of the Council of National Defense, the Motor Truck Club of America, the railroad traffic managers, and other organizations, are all based on getting the greatest possible service from the available number of motor trucks. Those who have studied this problem estimate that such vehicles engaged in handling shipments from the piers and other terminal centres are less than 50 per cent. utilized. In other words, more than 50 per cent. of the carrying capacity of the motor trucks available for transporting heavy commodities goes to waste, and this waste is due to a lack of any practical means of using it.

The store door delivery plan, in brief, involves the division of the city into zones and the cartage of goods direct to the consignee from the terminal point by any available truck designated for that zone, with the payment of reasonable charges by the consignee. While it is a radical transportation remedy, there is no question that it would work for greater efficiency in the use of the trucks available for such service.

The plan has been criticised by both shippers and heads of trucking concerns. No clear indication has been given as to how a sufficient number of trucks would be obtained for the rapid store door delivery system. It has been pointed out that, to be successful, some one would have to be empowered with authority to commandeer the required number of trucks. This possibility was suggested by ROY D. CHAPIN, Chairman of the Highway Transport Committee, who, in a recent conference with traffic managers, intimated that the plan, when deemed satisfactory, would go into effect with the sanction of the proper Government authority. This would involve a responsibility on the part of the administrator to make prompt payments for the truck service, for which he would be reimbursed, eventually, by the respective consignees.

In view of the recent disturbances, business interests are not inclined to look with favor upon additional Government management or interference. The ultimate solution, in the opinion of many traffic experts, will be found by private interests, which in some cases are already showing evidences of adapting some of the benefits proposed in these various transportation plans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Explicable, but Not Judicious.

Ever since their trial began, FRANZ RINTELEN and his thirteen fellow-victims of American suspicion have manifested their kultured disapproval of the whole proceeding. It is not reported as yet that, after the manner made familiar to us by our Black Hand trials of a few years ago, they have given the "death sign" to witnesses for the prosecution, but the attentive reporters have constantly noted and often recorded that these prisoners glowered with such sternness, not to say such ferocity, at late associates of theirs who took the stand against them that the repentant—or scared—sinners were visibly disturbed.

What effect the minatory glances thus directed may have had on the testimony given it is impossible, of course, for anybody to say who does not know all that the informers would have told if they had told more than they did. They told a good deal as it was, and though theirs is evidence of the sort that needs corroboration, the steadily growing indignation of the accused men—well, it can be taken as indicative of guilt or innocence, according to individual taste and preference.

The prisoners listened long in silence, however, to the revelations made, and it was not until the word "Lusitania" had frequently been repeated in the testimony that the patience of the supposedly most important of the prisoners, RINTELEN, was exhausted. The name had been used, indeed, only as a convenient date for the placing of memories as before or after it, much as Chicagoans of the older generation still say that things happened before or after their great fire. To RINTELEN, however, the name of that ill-fated ship had a particularly sinister sound, and he could not refrain from protesting to the court that its employment for any purpose was unfair and prejudicial to himself and his friends.

The sensitiveness thus displayed is not exactly mysterious, or the apprehension thus revealed entirely without basis, perhaps. But one cannot help wondering that this particular prisoner cared to make a point which was in substance a confession that any reference to the Lusitania was harmful to Germans as such. If it is, the sinking of the Lusitania was a crime so black that it disgraces a whole nation, and such an admission does not come naturally or safely from representatives of the German race.

New Diplomacy He Finds Embarrassing.

It is not only by the Bolsheviki in and out of Russia that one passage in the speech of the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs will be read with interest mingled with amusement. For there is a good deal of the naïve or the ingenuous in what Count CZERNIN had to say about the peculiar, the wholly unprecedented, difficulty that for the Governments of the Central Empires marked the negotiations for peace conducted at Brest-Litovsk.

It arose, the Count declared, from the fact that the Russian delegates insisted on spreading broadcast over the world, each day, just what was said and done at the meetings, with the lamentable result that great numbers of quite common people in all the interested countries—people with no appreciation whatever of diplomatic methods and usages—were able to express their uninvited but not entirely negligible opinions about matters far too large for their comprehension.

The grievance thus expressed has a measure of reality, for it is true that agreement between conflicting interests, even when sought by negotiators thoroughly honest and well intentioned, is not most easily and quickly reached when the discussion of them is public, and when every step toward agreement is subjected to the criticism of unenlightened or prejudiced multitudes. Relevant, too, is the ancient saw that unfinished work should not be judged by boys and fools. But by rather clear implication Count CZERNIN was complaining that these deliberations were not conducted as such deliberations always have been conducted hitherto, and to the familiar results. He does not seem to have awakened to the fact that, whatever may be the consequences to diplomats and diplomatic ambitions like those of the Teutonic Powers, the days are past, or at least fast passing, for the making of treaties in secret and their submission to public criticism, if at all, only when it is too late for objection to be effective. Had the Germans been as willing as were the Bolsheviki to have the world know what was going on at Brest-Litovsk, the special embarrassments to which Count CZERNIN really referred would not have been encountered by them.

They'll Vote Where Others Vote.

There is real, and probably sufficient, reason in the protest made by an eminent suffragist against the proposal to have women cast their votes at coming elections in polling places separate from those used by men. To follow that plan would be an infringement on, if not subversive of, the idea of complete political equality as to privilege and duty as between the sexes which is now the law of the State.

It would be worse than that, however, in that to an appreciable degree it would diminish the secrecy of the ballot which our new law, as did our old one, demands and premises. It would be interesting, of course, to everybody to know how the votes of women, as women, are cast, but nobody has any more right to know it than to know how any other class of voters—segregated by races, say, or religions—do the same thing, and anything of that sort would be hotly and properly resented by the whole electorate.

In only rare instances will women have in the common polling places experiences at all dangerous or painful or embarrassing—as often and no oftener than do men of the same social status—and when trouble occurs it will have to be endured as part price of the eagerly sought change. The woman who is afraid of a highly improbable annoyance can just stay at home, as is the wont of men similarly and unnecessarily nervous.

TROOPS IN THE WEST.

Repington's Pessimism Versus General Maurice's Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Colonel Repington, as a military critic, bears a deservedly high reputation, but his views were always more or less tinged with a political bias, illustrated in his article in The Morning Post which you republish. He has been from the beginning of the war a pessimist, finding no comfort either in the military or political régime. He states in the article referred to that "the Germans have now accumulated 165 divisions on the western front and have already more divisions on that front than all the Allies combined, excluding the Italian area." We are asked to believe this, despite the explicit statement of General Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations of the British Army, only a few days since, that the German forces are "far short" of outnumbering the Allies on the western front. This statement has been reiterated by Mr. Lloyd George and by Mr. Bonar Law. Even if, as alleged, the Germans have more divisions than the Allies on the western front, it by no means indicates that they have more men. The German division at the beginning of the war numbered 20,000 men; over a year ago it was cut down to an average of less than 14,000 men. I think Colonel Repington himself, some time since, made this statement, which is practically verified by the French and British General Staffs.

I am well aware of the fact that military writers will say that even 14,000 to the German division is exaggerated, but, assuming that to be the figure, and that the Germans have 165 divisions on the western front, their total number would be 2,311,000.

That these figures even approach those of the Allies is incredible, as it is a most modest assumption to say that the French, English, and Belgians have at least 3,000,000 men on that front.

For the comfort of those who see a foreboding of peril in the insistence of the British Government on the further recruiting of 500,000 men for its army, let it be here said that this accession of force is not deemed necessary to stem any imminent and overwhelming German attack, but to enable the Allies to carry the war into Germany, if necessary, next Summer.

Suffice it to say that the British Government denies statements from the same source that there is any loss of confidence in Field Marshal Haig or in General Robertson.

G. STANLEY SEDGWICK.
New York, Jan. 25, 1918.

Fifty-five Years with One Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is considered quite out of the ordinary if in this changeable life of America a girl keeps a place with one family for ten years. On Jan. 20, 1863, Alice Flanagan came to my father's house, where we then lived at 116 East Seventeenth Street, as nurse for myself and two brothers. From that day to this, now at 107 East Thirty-fourth Street, she has been with our family. I wish to render this tribute to the faithful and loving devotion she has shown us all, so that we regard her more as a dear friend than as a servant. It is to me a great pleasure in this way to testify to the fifty-five years of loving and diligent service given to us in this age of change and forgetfulness.

HENRY TOWNSEND SCUDDER.
New York, Jan. 20, 1918.

NEW IRISH QUESTIONS.

Difficulties of the Situation as Viewed by Ulster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Irish question is today of especial interest to America on account of American public opinion as to Home Rule in Ireland.

In so far as I have followed the discussions of the Irish question in the American newspapers, and in many English papers like The Chronicle and even weeklies like The London Nation, I have found nothing to indicate a knowledge of the actual facts of the situation in Ireland, or the difficulties to be solved.

I spent more than a month in Ireland, visiting many counties, just before the outbreak of the European war. I think I can indicate the sort of an investigation to make, if any one wants to be informed as to the difficulties of the situation in Ireland.

In America Sir Edward Carson is regarded as the head and front and the instigator of the so-called Ulster rebellion. I think that a careful investigation would show that Sir Edward Carson was selected by the Ulster people as their leader. He is a great lawyer, a man of the highest standing. He did not organize the Ulster movement. He is heart and soul with the people of Ulster, but he no more caused the uprising in Ulster than Lord Kitchener caused the European war. He was selected as leader by the Ulster people on account of his ability and probity.

A first-hand study of the Irish question would show that the difficulty of establishing Home Rule is not to be found in England, but in Ireland. It would further show that the religious question has very little to do with the matter.

Such an investigation would show that the Ulster people of Scotch or French Huguenot origin, numbering about 900,000, are as passionately devoted to their present flag and nationality as Home Rulers of Ireland are to the idea of Irish nationality.

At bottom, what the Ulster people fear is what they call a "Tammanyized Government" at Dublin. Ireland has today local self-government in her Town and County Councils, and it is claimed that the towns and counties governed by those who want Home Rule for Ireland have extravagant and expensive governments; that towns of the same size, like, for example, Enniskillen (Ulster,) and Sligo, (Home Rule,) will be taxed for local purposes as 4½ shillings are to 11¼ shillings; that, in short, the expenses of government of towns and counties are two or three times as great in Home Rule Ireland as in Ulster Ireland.

The passion for nationality in the Home Ruler is matched in intensity in the passion for nationality in the Ulster people. The 900,000 Ulster Unionists believe that if all Ireland was governed from Dublin under the terms of the Home Rule bill they would suffer all the defects and handicaps of a corrupt, extravagant, and inefficient government.

They may be unreasonable and mistaken, but they feel exactly as, say, Americans living in the border counties of Texas, where in most of the counties and cities the majority of the inhabitants are Mexicans, if, as a result of some tremendous events, it was decided to cede these counties to Mexico. Or, I may take a milder illustration. They feel as strongly as the inhabitants of Maine would feel if by treaty Maine were to be ceded to Canada.

It is customary to speak of the Ulster Scot as a dour, stiff, unlovable person. On July 11, 1914, I was present at a great gathering of Ulster people, men, women, boys and girls, and children. It was an occasion during which high dignitaries of the Presbyterian Church presented the colors to 2,400 Ulster volunteers. The people were just such looking people as would be at an American church picnic. They sang the great hymns that through the centuries were written at times of great stress.

The congregation covered many fields, the people wept as they feared separation from their own Government.

The Ulster people are a small people. They occupy but a small corner of a small country. Yet from this region came the people that furnished one-tenth of all the names in the American Cyclopedia of Biography.

It was my conclusion, after visiting seven of the nine counties of Ulster, that the Ulster Scot might be killed or deported, but otherwise it would be impossible to establish Home Rule over certain counties—say six of the counties of Ulster.

S. S. McCLURE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1918.

The Red Cross in the Coal Fields.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago we organized an auxiliary of the Red Cross in this village. We have made and sent in since that time nine sweaters, nine pairs of socks, five mufflers, and two pairs of wristlets. We have twenty-seven members, and many people too poor to pay their dues are only too willing to work.

Glenhayes is located in the mountains of West Virginia, in the western end of the coal fields. The natives are very poor and ignorant and difficult to arouse into an active interest in what is going on in the outside world, but in this work we have been most successful in arousing not only their interest but their desire to knit.

We have to furnish these people with wool which costs $12 for every five pounds.

Would some people who believe in the good work of the Red Cross and who also appreciate how right it is to wake up the proper patriotism in every corner of our country help us not only to do work in our small way toward supplying our soldiers, but keep alive that patriotism which we have awakened by sending us a contribution toward the cost of the wool? We could use forty pounds of wool in the next two months.

Mrs. C. C. MACKUBIN,
Secretary Glenhayes Auxiliary of the Wayne County Chapter of the Red Cross.
Glenhayes, W. Va., Jan. 21, 1918.

DO IT NOW!

Brand the traitor! Broad and deep
Set the stigma on his brow!
Let your will no longer sleep!
Sear the scar—and do it now!

Now, while coward souls are shirking!
Now, while craven foes are lurking!
Ere they group, to strike with might
That which honor knows is RIGHT,
Rise, and with a fearless hand
Scourge the traitors of our land!

Brand the enemy who waits
At your doors, to learn your ways.
Brand, and drive him from your gates—
He will harm you if he stays!

Now, while stealthy feet are stalking!
Now, while subtle tongues are talking!
Ere they wreck all peace within
Brand them with the mark of sin
So that all the world may see
Their red seal of treachery!

Brand the traitor, now, today,
That the true blue of our skies
Light no foe upon our way,
Led by vicious, hireling spies!

Now, while mercy's voice is calling!
Now, while valiant men are falling!
Be it brother, stranger, friend,
Bring this menace to an end!
Brand the traitor's guilty brow!
Scar and sear—and DO IT NOW!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE UKRAINE AND THE TEUTONIC EMPIRES.

A Separate Peace with Austria Merely a Prelude to Complete Domination of the Great Slav Territory.

By JOSEPH GORICAR, LL. D.
Former Austro-Hungarian Consul.

In Vienna there was founded in the beginning of the world war a periodical called Ukrainische Nachrichten, which pretended to be the organ of a Ukrainian political party, but in reality was the mouthpiece of Count Berchtold, the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, with the object of utilizing the opportunities afforded by the war for gaining political influence upon the Ukrainian people, to whom it offered political independence in a sort of personal union with Austria, and on the basis of a democratic construction of society. The larger note in the general political situation would be the fact that a free Ukrainia, united and powerful, would best conserve the interests of Austria-Hungary and Germany, as well as of all southern and western Europe, by acting as a buffer State against the great purely Russian power.

This reveals clearly the intentions of the Central Empires in regard to the Ukraine. The language is the same as was so long used by Teuton diplomacy in regard to Poland, the sole difference at the present stage of the war being that they have already ceased to speak of conquered Poland as a buffer State.

In the report of the peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, General Hoffmann, spokesman of the German war party, has outlined on the map the future frontier between Germany and Russia as running from the Gulf of Finland to Brest-Litovsk. "Germany and Austria," testifies also Leon Trotzky, the head of the Russian delegation, "seek to cut off more than 150,000 square versts from the former Polish kingdom of Lithuania, also the area populated by the Ukrainians and White Russians, and, further, they want to cut into territory of the Letts and separate the islands populated by the Esthonians from the same peoples on the mainland. Within this territory Germany and Austria wish to retain their reign of military occupation, not only after the conclusion of peace with Russia, but after the conclusion of a general peace. At the same time the Central Powers refuse not only to give any explanation regarding the terms of evacuation, but also refuse to obligate themselves regarding the evacuation."

And the Bolshevist Foreign Minister ought to know what he speaks about in spite of the compliment paid by Count Czernin to President Wilson that "we also are a supporter of an independent Polish State."

But in casting overboard their scruples in regard to Polish independence, are the Teuton diplomats animated by better intentions in their dealings with the Ukraine and will they keep the pledges of the same nature as those they have so easily broken in regard to Poland?

Not in the least. I am assuming this in spite of Count Czernin's assertions to the contrary, that Austria-Hungary does not desire to annex a single meter of Russian territory, nor wants to exact a single kreutzer from Russia as war indemnity. And I have good reasons to believe it.

In a communication to The Providence Journal in December, 1917, I told of the secret war aims of the Central Empires in regard to Russia, and in particular to the Ukraine.

"The guiding principle," I said, "in the Teuton negotiations regarding the first partition of Russia, that has since the defeat of Russia in Manchuria so greatly troubled Austrian and German statesman, was the following: To deprive Russia of the life-giving sea by chasing the Russians from both Baltic and Black Sea shores and pressing the whole Russian nation in the steppes behind the Volga. In the terms of this first agreement the whole northwestern part of Russia, that is, the Baltic provinces, including Petrograd, Russian Poland, and Lithuania, were to fall to the lot of Germany; while Austria, besides retaining her grip on Galicia, was to receive as her share of the war spoils the whole of the Ukraine, including also the old Khanat of Crimea, with the prospect of reviving all the aspirations of her Ruthenian subjects, to the region north of Caucasus, and to the territories between the Caspian Sea and the Ural, far into the region of Orenburg Cossacks."

As for the fact that the Austro-German armies in their last drive through Galicia, chasing before them the troops of General Korniloff, stopped short at the frontier of the Ukraine, it is explained by the agreement the Central Empires reached, to let Russia accomplish her own self-destruction through revolution while the Teuton diplomacy did all in its power to detach the Ukraine from Russia and to enter with her for the while into a defensive and offensive alliance.

In centring all their efforts on breaking the western front the Teutons would be for the present satisfied to have the Ukraine give them food in exchange for the "cession" of the old Government of Cholm. It is in Austria that the food situation is acute, in the big ammunition centres of Vienna, Wiener-Neustadt, Graz, &c., and it is through a separate peace with the Ukraine that they hope to remedy this menacing condition, and once more smooth over the trouble until the time arrives for the great stroke on the western front. If they are able to announce to their peoples that they have reached a satisfactory understanding with the Ukrainians, then indeed the war party of Austria would be master of the situation in the monarchy as far as food is concerned.

Of what immense value the Ukraine, the greatest granary of Europe, is for the Central Empires, in these days, when their supplies are running low, may be judged from the following compilations made in Vienna, in 1914:

According to this data, the annual production of the Ukraine in wheat, rye, and barley alone, in spite of very primitive methods of exploitation, amounts to 150,000,000 q. (1 q.=220.46 lb.) annually, or one-third of Russia's output. Other farm products are just as abundant. The sugar beet production of the Ukraine is five-sixths that of all Russia. Of tobacco the Ukraine produces over 700,000 q. a year. It possesses the largest and finest orchards and vineyards of Russia. As to stock raising, the Ukraine has 30,000,000 head of cattle, one-third of all European Russia's; sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry are very numerous; in fact, in this matter the Ukraine has 50 per cent. of Russia's supply.

These figures show the immense importance of Ukraine as the grain and meat producer of Russia. And it is also true that the mineral resources of the country play an important part in the economic life of the Russian Empire. Iron, chiefly in the Government of Cherson, in the year of revolution, 1905, was turned out to the amount of 31,000,000 q., or 60 per cent. of the total output of the entire Russian Empire; in 1915 this percentage was over 69. Of manganese, the Ukraine furnishes one-sixth of the world's production, or 82 per cent. of Russia's production. No mercury is produced in Russia except in the Ukraine, (320,000 kg. in 1905.) The coal deposits on the Donets (23,000 sq. km.,) produced 130,000,000 q. of hard coal in 1905, or 75 per cent. of the total production of European and Asiatic Russia; of anthracite coal, 90 per cent. of Russia's output is from the Ukraine. Space forbids me to discuss the other forms of the mineral wealth of the Ukraine, such as petroleum, ozocerite, peat, phosphorite, kaolin, &c.

Factory industries have already reached a fair stage of development in the Ukraine. Of pig iron, 17,000,000 q. were made in 1905, (62 per cent. of Russia's production;) of steel, 18,000,000 q., (58 per cent;) crude sugar, 80 per cent.; refined sugar, 59 per cent., &c. How important the Ukrainian grain output is for the world's grain trade is evident from the figures given above.

At this moment the problem of the duration of the war, and most certainly the question of hundreds of thousands of human lives, depends on the wisdom and farsightedness of the men who are guiding the destinies of the Ukrainian people. The Teuton plan is clear. By lending help to the Central Empires the Ukraine would place the sword at her own throat. After accomplishing their ends in the west the Teutons would turn once more against the East, to carry out fully their original designs in a manner which would make the Slav forever a slave of the Teuton.

As a Slav I trust in the good sense of the Ukrainians, that they will not let themselves be so deceived by the cunning Austro-German diplomacy, and be deprived of the fruits of the terrible sacrifices the Ukrainian nation has made in this war. I trust that they will not be thrown off their balance by whatever is going on in Petrograd, but will rather adhere to the old-established principle that Governments change, but peoples remain. The independence of the Ukraine is assured by Russia and her allies. To have received this precious gift from the hands of her own brothers in arms means freedom to her; to have to pay for it to the Central Empires means slavery forever.

In conclusion, I appeal to all Americans of Ukrainian and in general of Slav origin, as to all Slav organizations in America, to raise in this fateful hour their voice in defense of the allied interests. I hope this time to be better understood than when I was urging, so desperately, the same course in regard to Bulgaria and Poland.

AN "OLD CONTEMPTIBLE."

He Won't Admit the Germans Are Thus Far Victorious in the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your issue of today I came across "The Strike in Austria," by Frank Bohn, and there is no doubt he has given your readers a very clear idea as to why we must not expect a revolution from the present strike. I was greatly interested in his able letter, but I don't agree with him on one point, and that was this: "Germany is today victorious on every front." How does Mr. Bohn come to such a decision as that?

As an "Old Contemptible" of French's army I certainly must tell him he is wrong, and I fancy I know as much about the western front as the next one. When the boches came with their grand army sweeping into France after the battle of Mons, and made their great advance on Paris, they undoubtedly were victorious, but since the Marne they have not won a foot of ground in France or Flanders, bar their great attack on Verdun. Surely Mr. Bohn knows how long it took the boches to make that advance, and the thousands of men it cost them, and they lost it all in a few days' fighting. Has he not read in every newspaper in the world the advance of the French and British last Summer, and the smashing of the famous Hindenburg line, so will he please tell your readers how he knows that the boches are victorious on every front.

I am going to tell Mr. Bohn that the boches are as far into France and Flanders as they will ever get. They were never able to fight unless in overwhelming numbers. Otherwise they are cowardly and treacherous. Von Kluck had over a quarter of a million men and hundreds of guns against French's 80,000 men. The "Old Contemptibles" were never driven back by actual fighting, but by overwhelming numbers. Let Mr. Bohn read the fight of the Guards' Brigade at Le Cateau, where the pride of the Imperial German Army went down like corn before a scythe by rifle fire alone, the heroic defense of the Welsh regiment against the Prussian Guards at the canal at Ypres, the charge of the First Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Pilkem, and he will understand that, man for man, gun for gun, the boches never had a ghost of a chance.

I am anxiously looking for the braggarts of the German staff to commence their main and final advance; it is their last. They have held all the commanding positions on the western front for the last three years, but today they are looking up from the plains below. These impregnable positions, consisting of dugouts forty feet below, pill boxes four feet thick, of solid concrete, bristling with machine guns, were captured by a Lancashire brigade in their first engagement, after a march of eleven hours through the swamps of the terrible western front, and this brigade was composed mostly of men who, six months before, were working in the cotton mills, against the pick of the boches' army, who have been preparing for the last forty years.

In conclusion, may I say that if the Russian Army had only held the thousands of men of the boches' army there instead of releasing them for service on the western front, there would have been very few Huns in France or Flanders today. Vulture emperors and military mad princes are doomed, and the "bluffing army" of the U. S. A., as the Huns called them in your paper of today, will put the finishing knock this year, as the "Old Contemptibles" did in 1914. As the Huns will realize before long, the sons and grandsons of men who fought for the freedom of the New World are prepared to emulate the deeds of their fathers and even go one better.

A BRITISH IMPERIALIST.
New York, Jan. 24, 1918.

$30,519,259 TO HELP RED CROSS IN FRANCE

American Appropriations Since War Declaration Greatest in the World's History.

$7,063,649 MORE TO COME

Bulk of Gift, $14,019,889, for Military Relief—Large Fund for Rehabilitation.

The American Red Cross announced last night that it has made appropriations for relief work in France to cover the period up to April 18 of this year, bringing the total amount appropriated for France since Congress declared war on Germany to $30,519,259. In addition to this amount appropriations amounting to $7,063,649 have been made for the purchase of supplies in the United States for shipment to France. Of the total amount appropriated for the American Red Cross work in France, $14,019,889 was for military relief, $9,556,482 for civilian relief, $3,359,541 for the Bureau of Supplies and other bureaus, and $3,519,259 for miscellaneous expenses.

Never in the history of the world has one nation expended so much money for relief activities in another country as is the case of the United States in France. The extent of the American activity is indicated by the itemized statement which accompanies the announcement given out last night by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. That statement follows:

For Military Relief.

Hospitals, dispensaries, purchase of five tent hospital units, American Hospital for Red Cross personnel, nursing service, diet kitchens for hospitals, kitchen service, medical research, and medical and surgical information	$1,253,700.00
Canteen service, including canteens at the front, canteens on line of communication, canteens at railroad station, and metropolitan canteens to provide hot food, sleeping quarters, and bathing facilities for French and American soldiers	1,671,789.00
Hospital supply service, with 3,190 hospitals on the original list, to which new hospitals are being added at the rate of 100 a month	3,119,000.00
Surgical dressing service, including the building up of large reserve supplies	1,963,925.00
Communication rest stations for the American Army, for building and operating seven stations and construction and maintenance of additional ones, which will provide hot food, sleeping quarters, and bath facilities to troops in transit	565,077.50
Recreation and welfare service, including work for American troops in hospitals, and for the renting of farms where convalescent soldiers can be sent for recuperation; also recuperation camps, maintenance of hotels outside of Paris for officers and enlisted men who are suffering from nervous exhaustion	497,787.50
"Revitaillement" service, furnishing of materials other than medical, surgical, and recreational supplies to hospitals for American Army; equipment of portable kitchens, ice plants, dental ambulances, mobile complementary hospitals, hospital tents and barracks, &c., and providing for supplies other than medical to be distributed to men in hospitals	4,263,385.00
Relief for French mutilés and manufacture of artificial limbs	155,836.00
Information and casualty service, to supplement the reports of the United States Army on casualties and prisoners	87,000.00
Nitrous oxide and oxygen service	117,780.00
Investigation and relief service—emergency funds to provide for cases of especial need through existing societies and organizations	78,650.00
Field representatives with American expeditionary force—for the study of the needs of the United States Army and to observe the work of the Red Cross in the field	65,502.50
Lighting and heating service, ice plant service, laundry service, portable baths and disinfecting service, radiographic and sterilizing service	43,750.00
Miscellaneous—articles for Christmas comfort bags, small articles for distribution to soldiers, donations to "Mon Soldat," &c., surgical specialties	82,108.50
General supervision — including salaries and expenses of travel and administration	54,598.50
Total	$14,019,889.50

For Civilian Relief.

Aid of refugees, including better housing and living conditions for 8,000 families in Paris and suburbs and 8,000 families outside Paris	$2,867,866.25
Care of repatriated French citizens returned from behind German lines	129,750.00
Care and prevention of tuberculosis	2,147,327.00
Care of needy children and prevention of infant mortality—assistance of orphans, &c.; work includes care of children in war zone by establishment of refugee and medical centres, hospitals for repatriated children, &c	1,149,129.70
General relief work in six districts in devastated areas, dealing with approximately 5,000 families, and reconstruction work in villages; clothing, bedding, farm implements, &c., for destitute families in devastated districts, &c	2,709,739.50
Re-education of mutilated soldiers, artificial limbs and relief for blind, clothing, employment, &c., for soldiers discharged because of physical disability	452,043.50
Assisting American organizations for civil relief	51,900.00
General supervision — including salaries, traveling expenses, &c.	48,726.20
Total	$9,556,482.15

Supplies and Administration.

Section of Transportation—Purchase of automobiles and camions, spare parts, tools, machinery, &c., to set up a transportation service in France, so that Red Cross supplies can be mobilized and quickly distributed	$1,536,400.00
Operating expenses of Transportation System, covering dock rentals, garages, gasoline, oil, tires, spare parts not carried in stock, chauffeurs' salaries, and the administrative offices of this department throughout France	1,000,257.50
Department of Engineering, including cost of saw and planing mills, rock crushers, concrete mixers, engines, boilers, traveling machine shops, tools, &c., for work in the devastated districts	129,317.00
Bureau of Construction	17,692.25
Section of Purchase	50,252.50
Insurance on goods in warehouses and in transit, liability and indemnity insurance	35,723.00
Operating expenses of 27 warehouses throughout France	297,186.00
Bureau of Finance and Accounts	72,302.00
Rent, repairs, heat, or office furniture and general office expenses in France	213,936.50
Bureau of Permits and Passes	6,475.00
Total	$3,359,541.75

Miscellaneous Activities.

Appropriation to commission for emergency purposes	$395,000.00
Relief of sick and wounded French soldiers' families	1,000,000.00
Red Cross Health Centre	1,000,000.00
Foodstuffs for distribution to French people	175,000.00
Friends' Units—work of Joint Committee American and English; agricultural implements; woodworking machines; medical supplies; autotrucks; Friends' War Victims' Relief	218,971.20
American Ambulance Fund	400,000.00
Norton Harjes Ambulance Unit—purchase of Ford cars, operating expenses, &c	227,800.00
Women's War Relief Corps	43,550.00
Pediatric Unit—salaries, expenses and supplies	18,350.00
Scottish Women's Hospital for Home and Foreign Service	75,000.00
Emergency allowance for doctors and nurses abroad	15,000.00
Chaplains at base hospitals—salaries	6,725.00
Donations for French Oeuvres	4,325.00
General Policy and Legal Advice	5,625.00
Investigation of agencies through which Red Cross aid is transmitted indirectly, known as liaison service	3,500.00
Total	$3,583,346.20
Total for relief work in France	$30,519,259.60

The appropriations, amounting to $7,063,649.12, which have been made for the purchase of supplies in the United States, for shipment to France, as soon as distributed will be credited to the budgets of the Commission to France, to which they belong.

EXHIBITION

SKETCHES and PAINTINGS

By the "Nova Scotia Group"

Charles Basing
Fred'k W. Hutchison
Galen J. Perrett
Eliot Clark
George Macrum
Harry Townsend

JAN. 28th to FEB. 4th

The Milch Galleries
108 W. 57th St. New York City

CHICAGO OPERA CONCERT.

Hippodrome Houses Large Audience, Which Greets Singers Heartily.

The Chicago Opera Company gave the first of four concerts at the Hippodrome last night. The audience, filling the big theatre, arose to the occasion and gave the visitors a hearty welcome. During the intermission a representative of the company said the responsiveness of New York audiences was as great as that evoked by the Chicago Opera Company in its home city. The orchestra as well as the five soloists and three conductors were greatly pleased by the numerous demonstrations.

Georges Baklanoff, base-baritone, shared the honors with Rosa Raisa, soprano, the size of the Hippodrome proving no hindrance to either of these voices. The substitution of Baklanoff for Riccardo Stracciari, who has yet to appear with the opera troupe here, was somewhat of a puzzle to the crowd. Baklanoff received nine recalls when he sang an air from Rubinstein's "The Demon" and later one from "Carmen." The house called for the prologue to "Pagliacci," which was to have been Stracciari's number.

Before the demonstration had ceased, Rosa Raisa was brought to the front, but the audience would not be hushed. Conductor Sturani waited a moment for quiet, and seeing there was to be none, raised his baton, and the orchestra began the air from "Norma" for Miss Raisa. The soloist's voice, with its great volume, was completely lost for a few moments, but finally emerged from the uproar. Miss Raisa sang also an air from "Sicilian Vespers." She appeared with Arimonda in a duet from "The Huguenots."

The program included selections from "Orfeo" and "Samson" for Carolina Lazarri, who received all the floral tributes of the evening, and airs from "Faust" and "Favorita" for Juan Nadal, tenor. Marcel Charlier conducted the overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," and Sylvia Lazari, the Parisian composer, conducted his own "Prelude d'Amour."

"TARZAN OF THE APES."

Jungle Story Appears in Film Form at the Broadway.

"Tarzan of the Apes," which excited considerable interest among the readers of popular-priced fiction several years ago, was shown at the Broadway Theatre last night in film form. Being the story of a primeval man—or, rather, of a man brought up among apes and endowed with many of their abilities—it presents not a few difficulties to the movie maker. All of these have been overcome in the film at the Broadway, and apes swing realistically from bough to bough in the jungle the while lions and leopards seek their prey on the ground below.

Intertwined with the jungle story is a domestic narrative which grows tedious at times, and the expedient of the cut-back is resorted to a trifle too freely. All of this is more than compensated for, however, by the stirring scenes of the jungle. A majority of these were photographed in Brazil, and several hundred natives appear before the camera. The picture as a whole, in addition to being interesting, also has a touch of educational value. An actor named Elmo Lincoln meets the difficult requirements of the hero satisfactorily.

A new patriotic film entitled "Lest We Forget," which began an engagement last night at the Lyric Theatre, has for its principal scene a vivid duplication of the Lusitania sinking. The scene takes on added interest by reason of the fact that the star of the picture is Rita Jolivet, one of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster. The film carries only the thread of a story. A majority of it is devoted to summarizing the crimes of Prussianism, and it is an eloquent statement of this country's reasons for entering the war.

Charles Ray, in "The Hired Man," began a week's engagement at the Rialto, and Mabel Norman, in "Dodging a Million," was seen at the Strand. At the Rivoli today Dorothy Dalton will be seen in "Flare-Up Sal."

Zimbalist at the Metropolitan.

Efrem Zimbalist played Hubay's violin concerto in G minor last night at the Metropolitan concert, as he had recently for the first time with the Symphony Society, and he added several pieces by himself. De Luca gave baritone airs from the "Le Roi de Lahore" and the "Barber of Seville." Owing to the illness of Claudia Muzio, a printed slip was inserted in the program to announce another star, Florence Easton, who sang airs from "Madama Butterfly" and several songs by MacDermid and Mrs. Beach. There were many encores.

Symphony Orchestra Home Again.

The orchestra of the Symphony Society with Walter Damrosch conducting, gave its first concert since returning from a ten days' tour in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Haydn's symphony in D, Beethoven's pianoforte No. 4 in G, and, with Ethel Leginska, three movements from the "Mother Goose Suite" by Cavel, and Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker Suite." A new suite after "A Child's Garden of Verse," entitled "Stevensoniana," by Edward Burlinggame Hill, which was to have been played was postponed because of lack of time for adequated rehearsal.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Levin Hicks Campbell of 124 West Eighty-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louisa Hollyday, to Paymaster Walter Doyle Sharp, United States Navy. The wedding is to take place on Tuesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taylor Gates of 66 South Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Lucile Gates, to Lieutenant Morris Randolph Mitchell of the 315th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Lee, Va. Lieutenant Mitchell is the son of Samuel C. Mitchell, President of Delaware State College. No date has been set for the wedding.

Kaufman-Blumberg Wedding.

The marriage of Harry A. Kaufman, President of the Manhattan Knitting Company, whose home has been the Claridge, and Miss Rosalie Blumberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William I. Blumberg of 310 West Ninety-third Street, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Rabbi Wise officiating. Mr. Kaufman's best man was George Boochever. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman have left town for a two months' honeymoon trip.

MANY CITY PULPITS JOIN SALOON ATTACK

William J. Bryan Leads Two Big Union Meetings in Demand for Prohibition.

CATHOLICS BLESS FLAGS

Dr. Young Upholds War Criticism—Bishop Lawrence Praises Secretary Baker.

In many New York churches the pulpits were given over yesterday to speakers who took part in the "concerted discussion" of prohibition arranged by the Anti-Saloon League. Most notable of the speakers was William Jennings Bryan, who talked to a union gathering in the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church at Broadway and 174th Street, yesterday afternoon, and to another in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, last night.

"We have heard of meatless days and wheatless days," said Mr. Bryan. "Why doesn't some one suggest a few beerless days? We can't afford to take the children's bread and give it up to men to convert into alcohol. How can we justify the making of any part of our breadstuffs into intoxicating liquor when men are crying for bread?

"We cannot have our men's strength impaired. We need men at maximum strength, with their brains clear and their nerves steady. The law makes that man a criminal who sells liquor to a soldier in uniform. I don't know but that we might have a law passed putting every man in uniform and settle it that way."

Mr. Bryan defended American soldiers from charges made against their character, declaring that they were the pick of the land physically and morally, and then said that, if it was worth while to keep alcohol from the men on the firing line, it was equally worth while to keep it from the men at home who are working on munitions and who ought to be kept "100 per cent. pure."

Referring to the case of the one American soldier put to death in France because of a crime committed while intoxicated, he said: "That boy who went to France to give his life for his country was hanged for a crime. The authorities said it was a just punishment, but the man who sold him the liquor was not punished. It is time to reach the men higher up. The brewers would take the men in our army and make drunkards of them all, making you defenseless before the foe, just to make money from the liquor traffic."

Resolutions were adopted at the afternoon meeting saying that it was the sense of the twelve churches whose membership was represented that the representatives in the national and State Legislatures from the district should assist in the campaign to get the national prohibition amendment ratified by the State. Another resolution urged as a conservation measure that no grain be used in making alcohol for the duration of the war. At both meetings large crowds were turned away.

Speaking in the Central Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild said: "There are single saloons in this city that ruin more young men than all the churches put together save in the same time. We have now come to the place in our fight where we are not willing to wait for the conversion of the saloonkeeper; we propose to do our utmost to put the saloon out of business. Something has been done in the prohibition of the manufacture of the stronger drinks for the period of the war. But this does not go far enough. A drunk's a drunk, no matter what saintly airs brewers may now assume as makers of temperance drinks."

In several Catholic churches service flags were blessed with formal ceremony. At St. Stephen's Church, 147 East Twenty-eighth Street, a flag with 200 stars was unfurled after a mass celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. John P. Chidwick, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, the rector of St. Stephen's, blessing the flag. Similar services were held in the afternoon at St. Joseph's Church at 59 Sixth Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, preaching in the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, called for more publicity as to the Government's war preparations. "In a republic," he said, "you have to take people into your confidence. In the present state of the public mind the next Liberty Loan could not be floated. The public generally is imagining a lot of things. The trouble with the hush-up method is that it does not hush up. Before next Spring we are likely to have bad news from the other side of the ocean, and at the first serious disaster our nation will deal ten times as harshly with its governmental heads as it will at present. It is wicked to spare men's feelings. Officials may have to be sacrificed as well as soldiers. It would be poor solace for submission to Prussian tyranny to be able to say that it was some one else's fault."

The Secretary of War was highly praised for his interest in religious work in the army by the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts and head of the Church's War Commission, in his sermon at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Dr. Lawrence declared that there was need for more chaplains; that the War Department was co-operating to the fullest possible capacity, and that the churches themselves were at fault if they did not provide the religious workers who were needed.

At Trinity Church the preacher was the Right Rev. James de Wolfe Perry, Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island, and the services were attended by the Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America.

BURIED EIGHT HOURS, LIVES

Laborer on a Coal Chute Has a Remarkable Escape from Death.

After he had been buried for eight hours under five feet of coal in a chute near the Municipal Ferry pier on Staten Island, William Reilley, an employe of the ferry, was dug out alive yesterday. Physicians who had waited for an hour expecting to pronounce the buried man dead when he was uncovered, were surprised when Reilley recovered upon their first efforts in resuscitation.

Reilley was working at a coal chute, with an endless chain of buckets carrying coal down 100 feet to a vessel, when something went wrong with the apparatus at the top of the coal station. When he went to the top of the chute he stumbled and slid down into the chute and almost into the bunkers of the vessel. The crash of his body against the chute started the coal carriers again and before Reilley had recovered from the shock of the fall the chain of buckets was burying him with coal. Half an hour later other workmen missed Reilley and began a search for him. They stopped the machinery and looked through the chute, the coal station, the bunkers, and finally decided that he had fallen into the water.

After a search of several hours firemen and policemen decided to dig into the coal, and they found Reilley packed tight against the side of the chute. He had to be dragged back to the top of the chute with a rope. He recovered consciousness in a few minutes, refused to go to a hospital, and started with a companion for his home at 91 Ninth Avenue.

CREOLE IN A COLLISION.

Returns to Port With Hole in Her Starboard Bow.

The Creole of the Southern Pacific Line, which left here on Saturday with 137 passengers for New Orleans, returned to her pier yesterday with a hole seven feet by ten ripped in her starboard bow in a collision on Saturday night in a blinding snowstorm with a freighter off the Delaware Capes.

Captain Jacobs deemed it unwise to continue on the voyage with a hole which would be dangerous if the ship encountered heavy seas, and put back for New York. The freighter was towed into the Delaware Breakwater. The Creole will be ten days undergoing repairs.

NEW HOTEL PLANNED FOR BATTERY DISTRICT

Ten-Story Structure, with 200 Rooms, to Take Place of the Eastern on Whitehall St.

Plans for a ten-story hotel, with 200 rooms, on the site of the old Eastern Hotel, that has remained in business at South and Whitehall Streets for almost a century, were announced yesterday by John Bittner, President of the Eastern Hotel, Inc., when he purchased the ground for a sum that has not been made public. The old hotel will be torn down within a few months and the new hotel, costing $500,000, will be started.

In announcing his purchase of the piece of ground, 108 feet on Whitehall Street and 48 feet on South Street, near the Battery, Mr. Bittner said he thought the deed for the property was the oldest in the city. It was executed on May 27, 1790, in the estate of John Cole. None of the direct heirs of the original owner is alive, and the estate has been under the trusteeship of United States District Judge Augustus N. Hand.

Many quaint stories are told about the old hotel. Its original owner, John Cole, the skipper of a packet ship, opened the place under the name of the Eagle House on May 9, 1822. The tale is that Captain Cole had returned discouraged from an unsuccessful trading trip to South America and was forced to sell his packet. Some of his comrades suggested that he build a hotel where the skippers of packets could gather to spin yarns. Captain Cole accepted the idea and tore down a flour warehouse to make room for his inn. When he had been forced to return from South America without a cargo he had ballasted his ship with heavy mahogany timbers about a foot square. He put these into the structure of the two-story building, and two years ago, when improvements were made, the timbers were hard and well preserved.

Then the hotel was leased by Frank Foot, a relative of Daniel Webster, who always stayed at the hotel when he was in the city. Among the other patrons of the old hotel were Jenny Lind, Tom Thumb, P. T. Barnum, Commodore Vanderbilt, and many skippers that crossed to the Americas or sailed from the port.

Mr. Bittner said last night that he believed his new hotel, with moderate prices, would be successful because the passing of the Astor House and the Stevens House had left the downtown district with few good hotels.

TAFT SPEAKS AT HAMPTON.

Extols General Armstrong's Memory and Counsels Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., Jan. 27.—William H. Taft, President of the Hampton Institute Board of Trustees, delivered today an address in memory of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, soldier and educator, who founded the Hampton School in 1868, and for twenty-five years devoted all his powers to the development of vocational education for negro and Indian youths, and the promotion of good will among all classes and races. Mr. Taft said:

"Armstrong launched the struggle of a race to deserve freedom, to vindicate its citizenship, to justify equality of opportunity. It is given to few men by their efforts, unaided by circumstances, opposed by prejudice, injustice, and contemptuous criticism, to win the victory which was Armstrong's. His name will go down in history with that of Lincoln as a great benefactor of the negro race. Today we mourn the death of his successor, Hollis Burke Frissell. Recognizing the fundamental value of the Armstrong spirit, Dr. Frissell kept himself in the shadow of Armstrong's great name. He was wonderful, however, as an executive, wonderful in winning the loyalty and enthusiasm of his Hampton associates, in retaining and enlarging the supporters of Hampton, in making Hampton's excellence and value known to the white men of the South, who must co-operate to make this great work a success.

"The Rev. James Edgar Gregg, straightforward, effective, earnest, religious, broad, and feeling the joy of service and full of the greatness of the task he assumes, we may feel confident will prove to be a worthy follower of the great men who have gone before."

Speaking directly to the Hampton Institute battalion of cadets, Mr. Taft said:

"We are neither Republicans nor Democrats now. We are Americans in supporting the President in this righteous war. Our Allies have been fighting this monster of militarism for three years. They are nearly exhausted, and we are praying that they may hold out until we can get there with our forces, so as to predominate in man power and win this world war for righteousness. Therefore it is that you, my boys, have before you an opportunity to show the value of these equalities of opportunity, show that you are not only citizens of the United States, but citizens of the world. Do not allow yourselves to be misled by the thought that peace is near."

WOULD CANCEL WAR DEBTS.

C. S. Fairchild Says We Owe Our Allies the Billions We Have Lent.

That after the war the United States should give to the allied Governments the billions of dollars which have been lent to them was urged yesterday in an address at Calvary Baptist Church by Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

"I have felt all along since the very beginning of the war," he said, "that England, France, Italy, and Russia have been fighting our battles for us; that the war was the final clash of freedom against autocracy, and that it was aimed as much at us as at anybody. While the European Allies were fighting our battles we got immensely rich, and it would be only just recompense to tell them that our loans were a gift.

"This step would not be without precedent, for we returned to China our portion of the indemnity exacted after the suppression of the Boxer uprising, less what was needed to make restitution to those of our citizens who were injured. Now China has never forgotten that. It has borne valuable fruit from the purely business standpoint, and I am sure a gift to our allies such as I have suggested would be equally good from the business point of view, as well as being an act of justice.

"The ill-winds of war have blown good to some in this country, and to some others than the food speculator and the maker of munitions. As a nation we have become more broadminded, and have shown ourselves to be the most unselfish nation on the face of the earth. The social intercourse that has been stirred up among us by the preparations for the war has been a great benefit.

"We were fast becoming a nation with no regard for each other socially, but now we are held together in a great bond of sympathy."

$315,000 IN GIFTS TO POLES.

More American Contributions Are Cleared Through Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 27.—Funds for the relief of war sufferers in Poland again have been transmitted through the American Legation here. They include $90,000 from the American Red Cross and $25,000 from friends of Poland in Boston. Within two months America has sent $315,000 through this city to the Poles.

Girls Pack Checkers for Soldiers.

The "Red Triangle Volunteers," young women employed in the headquarters of the National War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, will spend today at their homes filling tobacco bags with checkers for soldiers in cantonments in this country and in France. The matter of getting 300,000 checkers loaded into bags of thirty each was a problem until the girls volunteered. About 10,000 soldiers will get a checker board and fifteen blue and fifteen white checks. After the checkers have been bagged and returned to headquarters they will be sent to the soldiers.

Son Born to Lieut. Shiland.

A son was born yesterday to Lieutenant Andrew R. Shiland and Mrs. Shiland. Lieutenant Shiland is serving in the Signal Corps in France. Mrs. Shiland, who was Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin, is spending the Winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Willet McAlpin at 11 East Ninetieth Street.

BASE SORTING PLANT PRAISED BY GOETHALS

Quartermaster General Finds Work Patriotically Done Without Profit.

The controversy growing out of the Government contract entered into with the Base Sorting Plant has been shown to have had no justification as a result of a personal investigation by Major Gen. George W. Goethals, Acting Quartermaster General of the army.

General Goethals's letter, in which he completely exonerates Mr. Eisenman, and in which he indorses the work of the Base Sorting Plant, follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington.
Jan. 24, 1918.

Mr. Charles Eisenman, Committee on Supplies, Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.:

My dear Mr. Eisenman: When I asked you to accompany me to the base sorting plant in New York on Saturday last it was with the desire of getting at the facts in the situation, a result which could be better accomplished with you present. I must confess that the information I had concerning this establishment gave me a strong impression that it was nothing short of a profiteering scheme and that, while you were not directly connected with it, you were responsible for its establishment. From the general trend of talk that I heard outside I gathered that this same impression had taken hold elsewhere.

The result of the investigation on Saturday showed how erroneous my information was—and, consequently, the conclusions that I had reached—and I feel sure that others who hold the same opinions that I did would experience a similar gratification to mine upon learning the true situation.

Some basis for a contract had to be adopted and I believe that the one selected was an equitable one at the time the contract was drawn. The sense of fairness of the parties to the contract was clearly displayed in November, when, based on a better knowledge of the costs—developed through experience—they proposed a change; and then again early in December, when they offered to eliminate all profits. An examination of the accounts has unquestionably shown that no benefits have resulted to any of the individuals concerned, either directly or indirectly; that their motives and intent were clearly patriotic, and that they handled the business efficiently and economically.

It gives me pleasure to tell you of my gratification at the results disclosed by the investigation and the complete reversal of my original impression. I now know that the Government has materially benefited through your foresight and that nothing but praise is due you for the work which you have done in this instance.
Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. GOETHALS,
Acting Quartermaster General.

Ira A. Kaplan, who is a Director of the Base Sorting Plant, in a statement issued on Dec. 30 pointed out that not one cent of profit had been made by any person connected with the Base Sorting Plant. A complete itemized and audited statement dealing with the operation of the Base Sorting Plant was filed with the Council of National Defense by Mr. Kaplan.

DISGUISED COMPANIES GET INFORMATION HERE

Defense Society Opposes Licenses for Insurance Concerns Organized in Neutral Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—On evidence it claims to possess showing that camouflaged enemy insurance companies are obtaining information invaluable to Germany and are transmitting it to that country, the American Defense Society today announced that it has asked for a hearing in Washington to oppose the application of certain fire insurance companies in Europe to do business in the United States.

At the instance of the society, Secretary McAdoo recently deprived several alien companies of the right to do business in this country, but ways and means to get around this prohibition appear to have been found. The request of the society for a hearing is based on evidence held by it that German insurance companies have reorganized in neutral countries and are in a position to transmit valuable information to the enemy.

For instance, it is reported that since the dissolution of the enemy fire insurance companies in this country, six new insurance companies, capitalized at $6,000,000, have been formed in Norway, with the probability that their capital is largely German money. These companies are licensed in the United States and, according to the American Defense Society, have, as was pointed out in the case of the companies suppressed here, access through State and national boards of fire underwriters to information of incalculable military value.

The society draws attention, as an example, to the report of one State Board, which informs these companies that at a specified pier of a specified railroad (the names being given in all cases there are daily four carloads of dynamite, and each week (the day being specified) a carload of small-arms ammunition. Another report states that on Railroad Q, station Z, at an open platform about 5,000 feet from Blank Avenue bridge, north, there are seven cars a week of explosives, including loaded projectiles.

The letter requesting a hearing was addressed to Secretary McAdoo by Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society.

"In the nine months of the war," said a statement authorized today by Mr. Hurd, "enemy incendiaries have destroyed $50,000,000 worth of property in this country. There is not a single industry essential to war efficiency which has not suffered. This, of course, is a very definite method of warfare, and one in which so far the enemy has made great progress. We must take every possible step to prevent the enemy from getting information which will help to increase their victories along this line."

FARMER DIES AT 104.

John Black Said to Have Been the Oldest Resident of South Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

SWEDESBORO, N. J., Jan. 27.—Just a week after reaching his 104th birthday, John Black, said to have been the oldest resident of South Jersey, died at his home near here early in the week and was buried yesterday. He had lived alone for years in a little farmhouse built on land which he cleared half a century ago.

Mr. Black was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 16, 1814. He came to this country in 1834 and worked for years as a farmhand at various places in Gloucester County. He accumulated sufficient funds to buy a small tract of land in 1851. He married in 1851, but his wife died in 1855 and he never remarried. Two sons, born of this union, survive him.

George S. Loder Dead.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 27.—George S. Loder, for many years connected with the firm of James H. Dunham & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, 340 Broadway, New York, died at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Noah Loder, Portchester, N. Y., today of pneumonia. He was 73 years old, and was a member of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., New York. He had been a Trustee of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church in Portchester for forty-five years. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

Ex-Senator Fulton Dead.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 27.—Charles W. Fulton, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, and for many years a prominent figure in State politics, died at his home here today, aged 64. His term in the Senate was from 1903 to 1909. He was born in Lima, Ohio.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GETTINGER.—Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Gettinger wish to announce the birth of a daughter on Jan. 20, 1918, at Brunor's Sanitarium.

WARNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Warner (nee Sadye S. Goldberg) of Newark, N. J., announce the birth of a daughter, Jan. 27, 1918, at 32 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

ALEXANDER.—Jan. 21, 538 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Alexander, a son.

GOODKIND.—Jan. 22, 2,385 Grand Concourse, Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Goodkind, a daughter.

GREENBAUM.—Jan. 24, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Greenbaum, a son.

HARRIS.—Jan. 22, Long Island College Hospital, to Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Harris, a son.

LEVY.—Jan. 26, 566 West 159th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Levy, a son.

MANSFIELD.—Jan. 22, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Mansfield, a son.

PLANICK.—Jan. 22, 634 West 135th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Planick, a son.

Engaged.

CASIN—CERF.—Lucile J. Cerf to Jack Casin.

COHEN—FRIEDLANDER.—Anne Friedlander to Sanford H. Cohen.

COHEN—SCHWARZ.—Miriam Schwarz to Maurice Cohen.

FALK—BLUM.—Della Blum to Leroy Falk.

FILLER—SKLAR.—Lillian Sklar to Victor William Filler.

FREUND—LEVINSKY.—Jennie Levinsky to Jesse Freund.

GREENBERG—WEISS.—Ethel Weiss to Bernard Greenberg.

HOBBS—MAGUIRE.—Mary J. Maguire to Frederick D. Hobbs.

KATZ—MANE.—Alyce Mane to Leonard S. Katz.

KLEINMAN—HARRIS.—Selma Harris to Leo Kleinman.

LEVY—MICHAELS.—Estelle Michaels to Max A. Levy.

MAINTHOW—GOLDBERG.—Estelle Goldberg to Albert Mainthow.

MEYER—SILBERSTEIN.—Anita S. Silberstein to Isaac Meyer.

ROSENTHAL — LOWY.—Hattie Lowy to Harry Rosenthal.

SCHNEIDER—GOODMAN.—Sophye Goodman to Ernest H. Schneider.

SIEGEL—BLUMENTHAL.—Muriel Blumenthal to Lieutenant Samuel Siegel.

STEARN—STRAUSS.—Sophie Strauss to S. Stearn.

STOCK—KRITZMAN. — Alice Kritzman to Joseph Stock.

VENTERS—CAVENEGET.—Helen Caveneget to Andrew D. Venters.

WALLACE—WEISS.—Madaline Weiss to Joseph Wallace.

Married.

SINCLAIR—HART.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918, at noon, at the First Congregational Church, Williamstown, Mass., by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, assisted by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Theological Seminary, Marjorie Tallman Sinclair, daughter of Mrs. John Sinclair of Williamstown, to William Cook Hart of Williamstown.

WEHNCKE—COLE.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Evangeline Cole to Martin H. Wehncke, in New York City.

Died.

AYLES.—On Jan. 26, Thomas Steven, aged 2½ years, beloved son of Charles and Elizabeth, (nee Smithwick.) Funeral from 157 West 68th St. on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.

BAGLEY.—On Jan. 27, 1918, Robert A. Bagley of Chicago. Services at Carleton Winterbottom's Chapel, 14 East 39th St., on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Interment Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.

BOLLMANN.—Charles A., beloved husband of Christine Bollmann, (nee Becherer,) aged 64 years. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 29, 3:30 P. M., at Woodrow M. E. Church, Huguenot Park, S. I.

BRUDERLE.—Christian J., aged 38, suddenly, Sunday, Jan. 27, dearly beloved husband of Lou A. Klein. Funeral from his late residence, 55 Marble Hill Av., Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock.

BURDETT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 21, at Santa Fe, N. M., Emily Maria Renshaw, wife of Louis S. Burdett. Funeral service will be held in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2:30 P. M.

BUTTS.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, at her residence, 115 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Estelle Fields, beloved wife of Harry H. Butts. Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 28, private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

CARBONELL.—Albert. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Monday, 10:30 A. M.

CASPER.—Heyman, aged 67, of 2 East 127th St., suddenly, on Jan. 27, beloved husband of the late Jennie Casper, father of Max, Jesse, Edwin, Harold, and Rose Levi. Notice of funeral hereafter. New Orleans and Dallas papers please copy.

EDDY.—On Jan. 27, at her residence, 698 Trinity Av., Madeleine F. Eddy, beloved wife of the late Charles D. Eddy. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FITZGERALD.—Catherine, dearly beloved mother of Annie, Mary, James, and Mrs. Catherine Hannegan. Funeral later from her late residence, 9 West 64th St.

FRANCIS.—Jan. 27, Mary Douglas, mother of Mrs. Robert H. Hutchinson. Services West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av., corner 105th St., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

FRASER.—Bessie Grant, on Jan. 27, at her residence, 1,351 Clinton Av., Bronx.

FULLER.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Alexander Denniston Fuller, only son of Dr. Clarence W. and Mary Denniston Fuller, aged 1 year 9 months and 27 days. Funeral service at his parents' residence, 741 North Broadway, Yonkers, Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

GARRISON.—Vita A. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Bldg., Wednesday, 11 A. M.

GILMARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, James T., beloved son of Johanna and the late James, after short illness. Funeral Monday from late home, 5,000 Broadway. Requiem mass at Church of the Good Shepherd, Paulist Fathers, Broadway, near 207th St. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Chicago papers please copy.

GOTTLIEB.—Joseph, of the Preferential Waist Company, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918. Funeral Monday, Jan. 28, 12 M., from his late home, 58 East 96th.

HANAUER.—Henrietta, on Sunday, Jan. 27, at her residence, 207 West 128th St., after a short illness, in the 76th year of her age, widow of the late Moses G. Hanauer and beloved mother of Albert and Jerome. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HASKELL.—On Jan. 25, 1918, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Foley, wife of Ernest Haskell and daughter of Mrs. John A. Foley, in the 38th year of her age. Funeral service at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., Monday, Jan. 28, at 9:30 A. M.

HOGUE.—At her residence, 22 Park Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Jan. 25, 1918, Eliza B. Hogue, beloved wife of Charles Hogue. Services at the residence on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

JOACHIMSON.—Morris, suddenly, on the 27th inst., brother of Hugo Joachimson and Mrs. I. D. Kohns.

JOHNSTONE.—Sue Du Bois, widow of George W. Johnstone and daughter of James T. Watson, at her residence in Perth Amboy, N. J., Jan. 26. Funeral services Monday, Jan. 28, at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J., at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

KELLY.—Malachy, on Jan. 26, 1918. Funeral from John Graham Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx, Monday, at 2 P. M.

KOHRS.—On Friday, Jan. 25, at his residence, Torrington, Conn., Henry Kohrs. Funeral services at Torrington, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 2:15 P. M.

KREBS.—Barbara, age 88, Jan. 26, widow of Jacob Krebs. Funeral from her late residence, 146 Willis Av., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

LAUBER.—Daniel Webster Lodge, No. 24, I. O. F. S. of I., you are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Samuel Lauber, from his late residence, 71 3d Av., Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, 10:30 A. M.

A. ROSENTHAL, President.
BENJAMIN ORBACH, Secretary.

LODER.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1918, George S. Loder, in his 74th year. Funeral services from his late residence, 251 Westchester Avenue, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Veterans of the 7th Regiment and Lafayette Post, No. 140, are cordially invited to attend.

McBRIDE.—On Jan. 27, Mrs. Kate McBride, widow of William McBride. Funeral at 2 P. M., on Jan. 29, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Blanche Van Antwerp, 524 West 134th St., Manhattan.

McRICKARD.—Samuel, on Jan. 26, in his 83d year, beloved husband of Cecelia Mulholland and father of Margaret, James, Frank, and Samuel E. Interment private.

MAYER.—At rest at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1918, William Turner Mayer, beloved husband of Henrietta Louise McEwen. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MEYER.—Stella E., wife of Benjamin F., on Sunday evening, Jan. 27, 1918. Funeral services at late residence, 209 West 97th St., Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:30 o'clock.

MILLEG.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, Therese, daughter of William and Justine Milleg, deceased. Funeral from her late residence, 311 East 196th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Interment Calvary. Auto cortege.

MILLER.—William Patrick, on Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., beloved husband of Ella Murray. Interment New Orleans.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Minnie Byerly, beloved wife of Rev. William H. Morgan, D. D. Funeral services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., Tuesday, 29th inst., 4 P. M. Interment at Sharpsville, Penn.

Died.

NIXON.—Entered into life eternal, Jan. 26, 1918, John Macaulay, son of the late John Macaulay and Elizabeth Ogden Nixon. Services at his late residence, 37 East 64th St., Monday morning, at 10:30.

NORRIS.—At Tenafly, N. J., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, George Norris, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral later.

PAUL.—After a brief illness, Mary T., beloved wife of Captain Robert Paul of N. Y. F. D., and beloved mother of Robert, Jr., and Harold E. Paul and Mrs. Grace M. Johnson. Funeral from her late residence, 105 Lamont Av., Elmhurst, on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Bartholomew's Roman Catholic Church, where solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Mount St. Mary's Cemetery, Flushing, L. I.

PEHLEMANN.—Jan. 27, Miss Elizabeth Pehlemann, daughter of the late Carl and Wilhelmina Pehlemann, of Bury, Canada. Funeral services at 8 P. M., Monday, Jan. 28, from her late residence, 139 West 129th St. Funeral private.

PICKETT.—Elizabeth. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Bldg., Wednesday, 11 A. M.

PLAGE.—On Jan. 26, 1918, Hannah C., beloved daughter of Martin and Hannah Plage. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 87 Vermont St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:15. Interment private.

PRICE.—Emily Moss Price, widow of Captain Philip M. Price, U. S. Army, Saturday morning, Jan. 26, at the Manhattan Hotel. Funeral services at Arlington Cemetery Chapel at 11 A. M. Tuesday. Washington papers please copy.

PUTTFARCKEN.—At her Summer home, Babylon, L. I., Jan. 26, after a short illness, Julia, beloved wife of Charles E. Puttfarcken and daughter of Julia and the late Peter A. Young of Brooklyn. Services at Babylon, L. I., on Monday evening, Jan. 28. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, 1 P. M., Jan. 29.

ROMAINE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, John H. Romaine. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

SINGER.—Louisa, beloved wife of Georg Singer, Jan. 26, in her 43d year. Services at her late residence, 1,816 Monroe Av., (formerly Mount Hope Av.,) near 175th St., Monday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

SMITH.—At New Rochelle, Jan. 27, Sarah E., (nee Martin,) formerly of Brooklyn, beloved wife of W. Robert Smith. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at her late residence, 8 Brookdale Av., New Rochelle; thence to the Church of the Holy Family, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 A. M. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Brooklyn. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

STARR.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Jan. 25, 1918, Henriette Delaplaine Danforth, beloved wife of Howard White Starr and daughter of the late George H. Danforth. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Mountain Road, Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 28, at 11:15 A. M. Special train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., returning after the services. Kindly omit flowers.

TEBRICH.—Sadie, (nee Bemak,) beloved wife of Charles Tebrich, at her home in Brighton, Mass. Funeral in New York. Notice later.

UMLA.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, in his 54th year, Charles Umla. Funeral services at his late residence, 121 Warwick St., Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 28, at 8 P. M. Friends are invited; also members of Lincoln Lodge, No. 748, F. and A. M.; Ridgewood Chapter, No. 263, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton Commandery, No. 27, Knight Templars; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and Concordia S. S. Interment private.

VAN NUYSE.—At her home, 191 Glenwood Av., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 27, 1918, Eliza Seaman, widow of Stephen C. Van Nuyse, in her 94th year. Funeral private.

VAN WAGENER.—At her residence, 302 West 78th St., Jan. 27, Susan Anderson, widow of Cornelius Doremus Van Wagener, in her 92d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WEIERBACK.—Jan. 25, 1918, Anthony Weierback, aged 61 years. Services at his late residence, 509 East 77th St., Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

WYCKOFF.—At Kodai Kanal, India, Jan. 17, 1918, Mrs. Gertrude Chandler Wyckoff, widow of the late Rev. John Henry Wyckoff of the Arcot Mission, India, in her 61st year.

ZABRISKIE.—At his residence, Hempstead, L. I., Jan. 26, 1918, suddenly, of heart failure, Augustus, son of the late A. Oothout Zabriskie, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Jersey City papers please copy.

ZEIGER.—Ernst, age 68 years, suddenly, at his home, 771 Prospect Av., on Friday, Jan. 25. Services on Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BALMER.—Andrew L., 150 West 103d St., Jan. 26. Funeral service today.

BUTTERFIELD.—Francis C., 360 Riverside Drive, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARR.—John J., 332 East 176th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CARR.—Mary, 139 West 49th St., Jan. 26. Funeral notice later.

CASSIDY.—Michael, West Brighton, S. I., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CLARK.—Emma S., 69 East 125th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CONNOR.—Captain David, 1,295 Fulton Av., Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DAX.—Edward S., 56 West 129th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEVANEY.—Margaret, 302 West 129th St., Jan. 25.

DYER.—Michael J., 463 East 135th St., Jan. 25.

ELTING.—Anna, 9 West 106th St., Jan 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FAIRMAN.—Clarence F., 34 West 55th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAGNEY.—Michael H., 405 West 54th St., Jan. 26, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

HEANEY.—John J., Jr., 411 Pleasant Av., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUGHES.—James, Jan. 25. Funeral 2,020 Madison Av. today, 10:30 A. M.

KENNELLY.—Ella, 2,117 Arthur Av., Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KLOPFER.—Mina, 1,763 Topping Av., Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral service today.

KNIPE.—Maria, 209 West 15th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LILLY.—Thomas F., 397 Willis Av., Bronx, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MARRON.—Rev. Francis T., St. Vincent's Hospital, Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MEEHAN.—Patrick, Jan. 26. Funeral 263 West 118th St. today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—James, 1,648 Avenue A, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Patrick, 522 East 135th St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

OLWELL.—Denis, Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

REILLY.—William, 229 East 46th St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

RYDER.—Anna, 1,492 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

THOMPSON.—Fannie, Jan. 25. Funeral 2,815 2d Av. today, 9:30 A. M.

TRUSS.—Catherine, 206 West 64th St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

VOLPE.—Joseph, 212 3d Av., Jan. 26, aged 46. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WAGNER.—Hermann R., Jan. 26, aged 71. Funeral 438 East 83d St.

WALTERS.—Frank, Jan. 25, aged 31. Funeral 161 8th Av.

WEBER.—John, 734 East 133d St., Jan. 26, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WEHLAN.—John, Jan. 26. Funeral 263 West 118th St. tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WELLMAN.—Christoph, 418 East 163d St., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ABEL.—Stephen, St. Peter's Hospital, Jan. 25, aged 42. Funeral today.

ARAM.—Robert F., 231 72d St., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BERGBROM.—Edith, 439 Central Av., Jan. 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

BRIODY.—Annie M., 502 Greene Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CARRANO.—Joseph, 200 Union St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Mary, 104A Somers St., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DAILEY.—Leander J., 2,105 Beverly Road, Jan. 26, aged 55.

DE LOY.—Helen M., 5,017 New Utrecht Av., Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EARLY.—Ellen, 95 Butler St., Jan. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FOLEY.—Edward S., St. Mary's Hospital, Jan. 25, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FREDERICKS.—Anna, 248 Grove St., Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GEARY.—Julia, 323 Berry St., Jan. 26, aged 29.

HAACKE.—Frederick, 280 Hewes St., Jan. 26. Funeral Jan. 30.

HEMLOW.—Nancy M., 398 8th St., Jan. 26, aged 76. Funeral service today.

HOLMES.—Margaret, 517 Hamburg Av., Jan. 26, aged 80. Funeral today.

HOWLAND.—Claire F., East 91st St. and Henlerfly Road, Jan. 25, aged 22.

LENZ.—Margaret, Holy Family Hospital, Jan. 26, aged 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAGGIO.—Rosalia, St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan. 25, aged 9.

MILES.—Elizabeth S., 293 East 16th St., Jan. 25, aged 81. Funeral private.

NEHRBAS.—Philip, 339 Clinton St., Jan. 26. Funeral notice later.

SHAUGHNESSY.—James, 418 Broadway, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPECKIN.—Henrietta, 117 Conover St., Jan. 26, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VALENTI.—Concetta, 186 Richards St., Jan. 25, aged 3.

WERNER.—Michael J., 7,811 3d Av., Jan. 25, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

BARNARD.—Ethel C., Newark, Jan. 25, aged 32.

CHRISTINGER.—Barbara, 164 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Jan. 25. Funeral today.

ERGENZINGER.—Jacob F., 120 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, Jan. 25, aged 71. Funeral today.

GRADY.—James H., 243 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Jan. 26.

HOUSTON.—Andrew, 103 Roseville Av., Newark, Jan. 26, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KEEGAN.—Bridget, 70 Congress St., Newark, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KOPF.—Herman W., Jersey City, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

LANG.—Mildred, 56 Hopkins Av., Jersey City, Jan. 25.

Died.

LIEBHAUSER.—Joseph A., 43 North 7th St., Newark, Jan. 25. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

LONGSTREET.—Charles W., 315 6th Av., Newark, Jan. 25. Funeral today.

MARCH.—Clarence V., 241 Warren St., Jersey City, Jan. 25. Funeral today.

SHERIDAN.—John A., 327 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Jan. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WILLIS.—Lizzie, 238 6th Av., Newark, Jan. 25, aged 81. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILSON.—George T., 116 Maine St., Newark, Jan. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

GILBERTSEN.—Alma M., Central Park, Jan. 26, aged 20.

JENKINS.—Alfred, 160 Beebe Av., Long Island City, Jan. 26, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCORMICK.—Alfred E., Ozone Park, Jan. 26, aged 40. Funeral Jan. 30, 10 A. M.

POTTER.—Mary E., Jamaica, Jan. 26, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow.

REGENHARD.—Frederick, Hollis, Jan. 26, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

DODGE.—In loving memory of Helen Todd Dodge, who passed from suffering into the life eternal Jan. 28, 1915.

BRENNAN.—Catherine E. C., mass Sacred Heart Church Jan. 31, 8 A. M.

BROWN.—Jennie, in memory of; died Feb. 2, 1917.

CARROLL. — John J., mass St. Ignatius Loyola's Church today, 10 A. M.

CULLEN.—Thomas F., mass St. Stephen's Church today, 9 A. M.

DECKER.—Thomas A., in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1917.

GILBRIDE.—Mary T., mass Carmelite Church today, 9 A. M.

GROGAN.—George E., mass St. Bridget's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

GOODWIN.—Mary, mass St. Vincent de Paul Church today, 8 A. M.

LAVELLE.—Edward, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1917.

McCAFFERTY.—Harry, in memory of; died Jan. 31, 1916.

McLEAN.—Margaret, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A.M.

McTIGUE.—James, mass St. Ignatius Loyola's Church today, 8 A. M.

MEAD.—Clifford, in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1916.

MULHERN.—William H., in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1911.

NAKOS.—James, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1915.

RAUMANN.—Nani, in memory of; died Feb. 2, 1917.

RAYMOND. — Julius, in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1910.

SAWYER.—Nathaniel, in memory of; died Jan. 28, 1904.

SCHWAN.—Fanny, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1911.

SECKEL.—Dora V., in memory of; died Jan. 28 1916.

UHL.—Elizabeth, in memory of; died Jan. 29, 1916.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN W. BOYCE, a contractor of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J.

EDWARD M. PLATT, editor of the Litchfield (Conn.) County Leader, died on Saturday at his home in Winsted, Conn.

JOHN M. NIXON, an exporter until his retirement two years ago, died on Saturday at his home, 37 West Sixty-fourth Street.

GILBERT WASHINGTON REDMOND, head of the importing department of Fownes & Co., died on Friday at his home in Mamaroneck, N. Y.

PHILIP SCHWARZ, a dry goods merchant of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there. He was 74 years old and a native of Austria.

DENNIS OLWELL, the oldest conductor on the Staten Island Railway System, dropped dead in Beach Street, Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday from a heart attack. He was 65 years old.

ROBERT A. BAGLEY, who was the first theatre ticket broker in Chicago, retiring several years ago, died last night in the Hotel Claridge, from cancer, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. GERTRUDE CHANDLER WYCKOFF, widow of the Rev. John Wyckoff of the Arcot Mission in India, is dead at Kodai Kanal, India, according to word received here yesterday.

PHILIP M. DEVIN died suddenly at his home, 182 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Devin was a brother of the late General Thomas C. Devin.

JOHN W. MEYTROTT died on Thursday, at his home, 549 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was born in the Eleventh Ward of this city and had been a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department of this city. He was 71 years old.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, Supervisor of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, with which he had been connected for thirty years, died on Saturday night at his home, 144 Midland Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J. He was 47 years old.

DAVID CONNOR, a veteran fireman, said to have been the last member of the first New York City Fire Department, who retired in 1900, after thirty-five years' service, died on Saturday at his home, 1,295 Fulton Avenue, the Bronx. He was born in Ireland in 1837.

ROBERT FREDERICK ARAM, aged 50, died at his home, 231 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born in Manchester, England, and came to this country thirty-six years ago. Mr. Aram was for thirty years auditor in the Department of Docks and Ferries.

FREDERICK WILHELM HAACKE died Saturday, at his home, 280 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis. He was born in Germany seventy-seven years ago and came to this country in his eighteenth year. Until his retirement, fifteen years ago, Mr. Haacke was an active worker in civic affairs in Brooklyn.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
Times Square, New York

The Woman Voter

About the Independent Voter, Who Does Not Always Sway Elections for the Better—Constitutional Changes in the State, and Their Effect.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE.—SHE HEARS ABOUT INDEPENDENT VOTING AND CONSTITUTION CHANGING.

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"There are two kinds of independent voters," said the Politician. "There are those who stay altogether outside of the parties and merely vote, as they express it, 'for the best man.' There is a far more numerous class who act in general with one party, but never vote a straight ticket."

"The independent voter," said the Lawyer, "is one who wants reform and good government, and votes for whatever candidates represent those things, no matter on what ticket they run. He is an anti-machine man."

"I take leave to differ with you," retorted the Politician. "Sometimes he is and sometimes he isn't. The independent voter is not bound by party, and he may vote against his party because he wants reform, or because he doesn't want it; because he favors good government or opposes it. There never was a ticket which was more openly committed to the spoils system, to machine government in its most autocratic form, to government of the people by politicians for spoils, than the Tammany ticket which was elected in New York City in 1917, and yet many men voted for it without regard to party. If a man had been voting the Fusion ticket for ten years, and in 1917 he voted for Tammany, wasn't he breaking away from his party affiliations? Wasn't he, therefore, an independent voter, so far as that election was concerned?

"You, and men like you, have in your mind's eye a vision of an abstraction called the Independent Voter, a pure and lofty soul who votes for the Good, the Beautiful, and the True. The Independent Voter is frequently moved by bad motives as well as by good ones. He may cut his party ticket because his soul recoils from the evil men on it, or he may cut it because the good men on it won't give his wife's brother a job he isn't fit for, or because he is in the gambling business and they threaten to close up the joints. The Independent Voter is a multifarious being, just as is the partisan voter; and if we cease to personify him we will come a good deal nearer to understanding him, and we will be less bewildered and shocked when elections don't go the way we expected them to.

"George William Curtis was an independent voter. He voted for the Good, the Beautiful, and the True, no matter on what ticket he found it. But Jay Gould was an independent voter, too. He defined his position as follows at the time he was running the Erie Railroad: 'In Republican districts I was a Republican. In Democratic districts I was a Democrat. But I was an Erie Railroad man all the time.' His politics was guided by the interests of the Erie Railroad, or rather by his own personal interests in that road. Curtis's was guided by the question, How can I vote so as to get good Government? But neither one of them was a partisan; both were independent."

Anna looked disturbed. "But isn't it a fact," she protested, "that if you stay outside the parties and use your vote as a menace to the politicians they will be compelled to nominate better men for office than if you don't?"

"You can use your vote as a menace whether you stay outside the parties or not," replied the Politician. "Joining a party doesn't compel you to vote for its candidates. If you don't join one, you have no power to work for any reform you may want. You leave it to your friends inside the party to work for that reform, and if they don't succeed because you and other good souls like you won't join it and work with them, then you signify your royal disapproval at the polls. They have that same power to disapprove the result at the polls that you have, and in addition they have the power to work for reform before the ticket is nominated, which you have not. Staying outside the party is disguised under high-sounding names, but strip it of its pretense and you will find it to be nothing but plain, old-fashioned laziness, and its motto is, 'Let George do it.'"

"You seem to be slamming the Independent Voter," said the Correspondent, "but you are only slamming one class of him, and you yourself said there were two. The Independent Voter who toploftically stays outside of the parties and prides himself on not being a publican and sinner may deserve your attack, but, as you said a minute ago, there is a far more numerous class, which acts in general with one party, but never votes a straight ticket. And that class is mighty useful. It is what throws the fear of God into the politicians, and does more than anything else to keep them straight.

"Besides, I don't agree with your strictures even on the absolutely independent voter when it comes down to city politics, though I think you are right as to State and national politics. My reason is that there is no sense whatever in party divisions in city politics, because the Republican and Democratic Parties don't represent anything there. At the beginning of this discussion we talked over the fundamental difference in the conception of government which divides men into two great parties in the nation. But when you get down to the city, that difference ceases to divide. City government is wholly a business matter, so much a business matter that some cities have abolished political office holders altogether from Mayor down and govern themselves by commissions, while other cities appoint business managers just as a private corporation would do."

"Isn't there a difference of conception in cities about whether government should be administered for the benefit of the people or for the enrichment of officeholders and their backers?" demanded the Politician. "And if there is, isn't there a political division along that line at election time?"

"Yes," struck in the Lawyer, "but it isn't a division along lines of Republicanism and Democracy. It is a division along the lines of good government and spoils government. The people who believe in one should line up for it, the people who believe in the other should line up for that. That is the very reason why no man or woman should vote in a municipal election along Republican or Democratic lines; for a city government cannot be either Republican or Democratic, either high tariff or low tariff, either Federalistic or Jeffersonian; it can only be in the interest of the people or in the interest of the politicians."

"I suppose, then," suggested the College Woman, "there has always been more independent voting in city elections than in national and State elections?"

"It's natural to suppose so," said the Lawyer, "but it isn't so. On the contrary, independent voting had made a good deal of headway in the nation before it began to make much impression on the city. In New York the three machines were still nominating their straight partisan tickets for years after the Mugwump movement of 1884 had familiarized the nation with the idea of independence.

"But after the idea of nonpartisanship in city elections took root it grew very fast. The ideal city government would be one which was entirely divorced, not exactly from politics, but from divisions along national party lines. In this city that has actually been the case in more than one election, and was entirely so in the election of 1913, when Mitchel became Mayor.

"The movement to take national politics out of city government got a great impetus when it was enacted that the city election should be held in a different year from the State and national elections. Before that time the city election had come every two years, and had always fallen in the even-numbered years, so that when you voted for Mayor you were also voting for either a President, a Governor, or a Congress, or for all three. Naturally, in a time of such high partisan excitement, one was likely to vote his party ticket, Mayor included.

"So it was ordained that the Mayor should be elected in odd-numbered years. The term of the Governor was made two years—it had been three—and placed in the even-numbered years, when a President or Congress, or both, were being elected. So the contests which rightly ought to be conducted on partisan lines must always come in one year, and the contest which never should be conducted on partisan lines comes in another; 'and never the twain shall meet.'

"The term of the Mayor was lengthened to four years with the idea of giving him time to carry out his policies; so that Mayor Hylan, for instance, may be undisturbed in the statesmanlike working out of the lofty and high-minded systems of reforms which the people of the city, in their cool and mature judgment and in their anxiety for good government, commissioned him to prepare. That's the theory. The practice is somewhat varied."

"Does this city ever have the majority of votes in the Legislature?" asked the Business Woman.

"Never," answered the Lawyer.

"Why not? Hasn't it a majority of the people in the State?"

"Yes. It has five-ninths of the population. But the State Constitution of 1894 provided that it should never have more than half the Legislature, no matter how much of the population it might have."

"That seems to be unjust," said the Business Woman. "Why is it?"

"It was a measure of self-protection on the part of 'up-State,' as we call that part of the State north of the city," replied the Lawyer. "Its motives were partly political and partly statesmanlike. The political motive was that the Republicans, who controlled the Constitutional Convention of 1894, wanted to guard against this Democratic city controlling the Legislature. But to do them justice, I think their motives were not so much partisan as inspired by a real foreboding of the danger to 'up-State' if the city ever got the upper hand.

"The fact is that the interests of the city and up-State are not always the same, and they don't hitch so well together as they might. The State boundaries, in other States as well as ours, are arbitrary, and some up-State counties may have a more real affinity with Ohio or Pennsylvania than with New York City. That was exactly the case with Virginia, the western and eastern parts of which were yoked together in a galling harness. The real interests of Western Virginia were Northern; those of Eastern Virginia were Southern. Western Virginia's real metropolis was Pittsburgh, not Richmond. When the war of secession came this division of interests led the western half of the State to secede and set up a separate State Government. It is now the State of West Virginia, and a good deal more like Pennsylvania than it is like Virginia.

"The difference of interests isn't so pronounced in New York State as it was in Virginia, and the two sections of the State get along together, though frequently with a good deal of grumbling. The city charges up-State with a lack of sympathy, with trying to govern a metropolis in accordance with rural standards, and up-State looks with real terror on what might happen if Tammany Hall, which it abhors, ever got up-State in its hands as it sometimes gets the city.

"This cleavage has cut the Democratic Party in two in this State. The up-State Democrats would seek refuge in the arms of the Republicans rather than let Tammany extend its control over them, and there have always been virtually two Democratic organizations in the State, that of the city and that of up-State. The up-State organization has for years been a poor thing, with no central point to rally round, merely a lot of local leaders, each running his own bailiwick, but with no strong man to combine and inspire them. It had such a man in David B. Hill, under whom the up-State Democracy was a strong organization, full of life.

"Well, you would think that in such a condition the up-State Democracy would surely fall under the yoke of the city Democracy, which is strong enough and is well centred. So it would, if the city organization were anything but Tammany; but for Tammany the up-Staters have an unspeakable loathing, and that sentiment suffices to keep them apart from it, even though they have no great strength of their own. The up-State Democracy leads an independent but vegetable existence.

"This inability to control the State, no matter whether it has a majority of the votes or not, has always been a sore spot with Tammany, and in 1914 Boss Murphy succeeded in having a Constitutional Convention called so that he could have the Constitution revised in this respect. He did this because he thought the State was surely going Democratic at the next election, and that consequently the majority of the delegates elected to the convention would be Democrats. It so happened that he made a slight miscalculation; the State went Republican by about 130,000, and the Republicans controlled the convention which Mr. Murphy had so sagaciously called. This, by the way, is a consoling proof that bosses don't know everything about politics, and the truth is that they often haven't any more idea about how an election is going than my maiden aunt."

"Is that the way we change a State Constitution—by holding a convention?" inquired Anna.

"We hold a new Constitutional Convention every twenty years, in theory, though in fact more than twenty years usually go by before the Legislature passes the necessary provision for it," said the Lawyer. "The Constitutional Convention which was ordered in 1914, as I have just told you, met in 1915, and prepared an excellent constitution which would have been of great benefit to the people. Its most important reforms were in the way of simplifying legal proceedings so as to give the litigant more chance in the courts.

"But it was submitted to the people, and they refused to adopt it by an enormous majority, chiefly, as I conclude from the nature of the discussion I heard at the time, because of a clamor that was raised against the personality of the men who had framed it, especially Elihu Root. I did not hear any discussion, on the part of the men who voted against it, of the merits of the constitution, but only of the characters of the constitution-makers. Of those I talked with I never found one who had read it. It's a way the people sometimes have, and is one reason why we sometimes suffer a long time from bad laws.

"However, that's not the only way to amend the State Constitution. Individual amendments are submitted to the people from time to time, but their fate is always uncertain, because an election is going on at the same time and the people are too busy arguing about who should be Governor or Mayor to pay much attention to the Constitutional amendment until they find it staring them in the face when they get to the polling-place. I sincerely hope that one of the first things you ladies will do, now that you can vote, is to set your faces, each one of you, against this practice; for as a result of it most voters vote for or against Constitutional amendments in very much the same spirit in which they would toss a coin. Consequently the merit or demerit of such an amendment has very little to do with the probability of its acceptance or defeat at the polls. That we have so good a Constitution as we have is a proof of the watchfulness of Providence, not of any care exercised by the voters."

"So that's the way we amend the State Constitution," said Anna. "But how do we amend the Federal Constitution?"

The next article in this series will be printed in tomorrow's issue.

Army to Honor Lincoln's Birthday.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Lincoln's Birthday will be observed in every American camp in France. The Y. M. C. A. has instructed its workers at the various camps to arrange an appropriate program. A pamphlet containing a sketch of Lincoln's life, together with some of his most famous letters and speeches will be distributed to each soldier.

ASKS BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

Citizens Union Proposes Amendment Relating to Campaign Gifts.

The Citizens Union will present to the Legislature this week a bill proposing amendments to the Corrupt Practices Article of the Election Law. The bill changes the legal definition of "political committee" to include "any combination" of two or more persons, instead of three or more, as at present. The requirements for the filing of statements of payments not made through political committees is broadened to include corporations, associations, and clubs, and is made to apply to those who receive, as well as pay out, funds.

A statement of receipts and payments up to the seventh day before election is required to be filed not later than the fifth day before election.

"It is well known that, in a municipal campaign in New York, numerous clubs and associations, organized ostensibly for social purposes, become centres of great political activity," the Union's report says. "Money is received and expended through these mediums which is never accounted for publicly. We recommend that the law be amended to require the filing by all corporations, clubs, and associations, of statements of campaign receipts and expenditures, whether they come within the definition of 'political committee' or not.

"Voters are entitled to know before election the extent and sources of campaign funds; statements should be filed about five days before election. This change should be made at once, and will go far toward curbing unscrupulous and reckless use of funds in political campaigns."

WIDEN VOTE FOR WOMEN.

Will Have Voice in Picking Democratic Congress Candidates.

A meeting of the women of the Bronx who expect to exercise their newly acquired right of franchise at the special election for Congressmen in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congressional Districts on March 5, was held last night by the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Committee of the Bronx at the committee headquarters, 862 Tremont Avenue. The Executive Committee decided that in order to give to the women of the Bronx an equal chance with the men, not only in voting on Election Day, but in the actual selection of the candidates to be put up by the Democratic Party, that the women join with the men in making the Democratic nominations.

Steps will be taken immediately in the two Congressional districts to request women to enroll as Democrats. They will have the same representation in each election district as the men. The committeewomen chosen will meet with the men and vote with them to select the candidates.

Until primary elections are held, which will not be until next September, women, without such a plan as that adopted, can take no part in the selection of candidates. Even then they can only participate in selection of candidates at the primaries after the Legislature provides a plan to enroll women in the respective parties.

President to be Out Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — President Wilson was not troubled so much today by the cold which has kept him indoors since Friday, and Secretary Tumulty said he probably would be out tomorrow.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

THE GLEN SPRINGS

Watkins, N. Y., On Seneca Lake

Open All Year Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel

Winter Conditions for Taking the "Cure" Especially Desirable

The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL. Our own Heating and Lighting Plant is supplied with abundance of Natural Gas from our own wells.

Send for illustrated Booklet

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

PALMER, Lakewood, N. J. Running water. Private Baths; moderate rates.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

"SPEND A DELIGHTFUL WEEK-END AT THE SHORE."
FRIDAY TILL TUESDAY.

HOTEL STRAND ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Fireproof Capacity 600

Directly on the Ocean Front
Offers You Every Comfort
"You will find us sincerely interested in making your visit a most pleasant one."
'Phone Atlantic City 1455.
Ownership Management.

The Breakers

ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL

Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and Spring Seasons. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage.

Marlborough-Blenheim

THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Gulf-stream-tempered Climate
No Slush No Dust No Dirt Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25248.

Notice is given that WILLIAM H. RUDOLPH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, February 27th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
ORCHESTRA CAP. 600
Steinstein Props.

ON THE BEACH
ATLANTIC CITY
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE – HOMELIKE
ALWAYS OPEN

PIERREPONT

Atlantic City. Homelike; no advance in rates. Free sea water baths. Mrs. Gerson L. Kahn.

SOUTHERN STATES.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

LONGWOOD HOTEL, LONGWOOD, FLORIDA. Hunting, Fishing, Sulphur Spring Bathing; Booklet.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia.
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
FREIGHT AGENTS, 29 BROADWAY.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines — Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 489 5th Av., New York.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Wek Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 23d St., 6 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Service Temporarily Discontinued.
For information 'phone Franklin 4675.

COME TO CALIFORNIA

The Trains to California Will Be Run as Usual!

W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, has announced that passenger service to the Pacific Coast will not in any way be affected by the Eastern changes.

The Land of Sunshine and Sights to See

COME TO CALIFORNIA AND SAVE THE COAL. THE TRAINS THAT bring you, the hotels and homes you live in, their heat, their light and their power come from abundant natural sources of crude oil, natural gas and hydro-electricity.

COME TO CALIFORNIA, WHERE THE OVER-SUPPLY OF FRESH BEEF, lamb and mutton has eliminated "meatless day."

COME TO CALIFORNIA, WHERE YOU CAN WORK OR PLAY GOLF nearly three hundred and sixty-five days in the year and where the climate adds immensely to the value of industrial opportunities on every hand.

COME TO CALIFORNIA, WHERE YOU ADD TO YOUR STRENGTH and the length of your days. Here splendid hotels cater to the wants of the most discriminating. Here comfortable accommodations suited to every purse can be obtained. Swift, modern trains bring you here on time as usual. Motors whirl you where you will over matchless paved highways, and life is worth while. Consider the low expenditure an investment. The necessary contribution to your health and welfare that makes possible your wartime subscriptions.

COME TO CALIFORNIA, THE LAND OF BEAUTY, FLOWERS AND SUNSHINE. A LAND WITH WONDROUS MOUNTAINS AND THE SEASHORE OF THE GREAT PACIFIC OCEAN.

COME TO CALIFORNIA NOW—START TODAY

These Communities Bid You Welcome to Southern California:

Riverside, Coronado, Beverly Hills, San Diego, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Long Beach, Santa Barbara, Pasadena

The nearest ticket office of any railroad will make your Pullman reservations and check your baggage direct to Southern California points

Circle Tours with liberal stop-overs at San Francisco and Northern California points may be arranged at no extra cost while the Pacific Northwest may be visited for just a few dollars more.

Placed by The Charles F. W. Nichols Company, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Address Any Chamber of Commerce in the Above Communities for Full Information.

THE
G B G
MFG. CO., INC.
15 EAST 26TH ST.
Announces That:—
In order to facilitate speed in this country's effort to rapidly show its power to defeat the Kaiser, this concern will obey implicitly the wishes of President Wilson.
"We will be closed today."

TO CONVERTERS OF COTTON GOODS
We have the following for Spot Delivery:
500,000 yards 1.70 54" 3 leaf Drill
50,000 yards 1.10 54" Sateen Drill
Moleskins in Different Coats:
282,000 yards .93 54" Moleskins
195,000 yards .93 54" Moleskins
99,000 yards .93 56" Moleskins
Exporters Dry Goods Exchange,
17 PEARL STREET
H. WOLFSON Broad 1439

Halpert Bros.
Skirts
Will Be Shown Today
AT HOTEL BRESLIN
Room 908.

Goldberg & Rosenblatt
Shirt Waists
$18 to $45 per Dozen
Will Be Shown Today
AT HOTEL BRESLIN
Room 908

PERLMARK DRESSES
SILKS SERGES
$12.75 to $22.50
All styles shown are in stock for immediate delivery.
TEMPORARY SHOWROOMS
ON CONSERVATION MONDAYS
HOTEL IMPERIAL
MARK PERLMAN
25-29 West 31st Str. New York

For the Convenience of
DRESS BUYERS
Our Line Will Be Shown in
HOTEL BRESLIN
On Monday, January 28th
Venus Costume Co.
159 West 25th.

FOR ARMY & NAVY
FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2346.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE WAR.
"I am glad to give my testimony to the value of The New York Times Current History Magazine as a means of keeping our people aware of the course of the great war."—Dr. George Trumbull Ladd. Published monthly, 25 cents; $3 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO HEAR MERCHANTS ON GERMAN BOYCOTT

Proposal to Threaten Continued Military Autocracy with Commercial Isolation.

AFTER-THE-WAR MEASURE

Association Will Get Views on Question Offered by National Chamber of Commerce.

The Merchants' Association will hold a public hearing on Wednesday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock on the question submitted to commercial organizations by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of organizing trade discrimination against Germany after the war if the organization and temper of the German Government at that time make it desirabe in self-defense. The hearing will be at the headquarters at 233 Broadway.

The argument in favor of such discrimination, if desirable, as well as a careful distinction between such action and the discredited idea of trade discriminations to be used as punishment and not as a defensive measure, is given in an argument prepared by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has been sent out to the commercial bodies included in the referendum.

"The business men of the United States," says the statement, 'know that should the war end leaving the present form of Government in Germany, a large part of every dollar given to Germany in trade after the war would be used again by the Government to further imperial and military ends, just as the German prosperity of the past has been used in preparation for the present war.

"Germany's ability to maintain and increase her armaments after the war will depend upon her success in getting raw materials and in re-establishing her foreign trade. Extensive armament on the part of Germany would then force the rest of the world into the most burdensome era of war preparation known in history. The United States, in common with other nations, could not afford to do anything which would advance Germany's commercial success so long as a military autocracy had the power to turn that business success into a weapon against them. If the German Government remains autocratic, self-preservation will force the business men of the world to discriminate against German business. It cannot be otherwise, unless they are content to see the whole fruits of industry and toil absorbed by the maintenance of armaments.

"Evidence is increasing that German business men are regarding with apprehension the possibility that German goods will find no market after the war in the ports of her present enemies. They know that no treaty provisions can give Germany the willing custom of free men, without which there can be no commercial success. If a statement of future business policy toward Germany can be made, showing that the one thing that will go furthest toward consolidating the rest of the world in business opposition to Germany after the war will be distrust of any military autocracy, one of the most powerful arguments will be placed in the hand of German business men to join in the demand for a greater share in the control of their Government.

"This proposal must not be confused with the numerous suggestions that have been made for an economic combination against Germany as a policy of revenge. These would result in a stiffening of the German war spirit and an increasing conviction among Germans that for them this is a war of defense.

"The distinctive feature in the proposal of this referendum is recognition that under normal circumstances business boycotts and other artificial interference with economic laws are unsound and in the long run unprofitable to all concerned; and a recognition that if the German Government is made responsible to the German people, the rest of the world can be measurably sure that German prosperity will not be used by German military ambition. Sound business consideration will then dictate a determined opposition to an economic war against Germany purely as a matter of revenge. This proposal is concerned only in making it clear to the business men of Germany that a continuance of the present German military autocracy will compel the rest of the world to unite in business opposition to Germany as an act of self-preservation."

Army Wants Garment Cutters.

The Labor Board Recorder of the Government clothing factory at the Charleston Navy Yard sent out notices yesterday that jobs were open in the factory for 1,800 cutters, cutters' helpers, sewing machine adjusters, and pressmen (balers.) Applications may be obtained from the local Civil Service Secretary or at any first or second class Post Office.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Mon., possibly ice storm in cen.; colder in w., with a cold wave at night; Tues. fair, colder, with a cold wave in s.; fresh e. to s. winds, becoming w. Tues.

S. Car.—Rain Mon., colder in w., with cold wave at night. Tuesday fair, colder, with cold and fresh Mon. night.

Ga.—Rain Mon., colder in n., and at night in s. w., with a cold wave; Tues. fair, colder, with cold wave in s. e.; moderate s. winds, shifting to w. and becoming fresh Mon. night.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except rain in n.; colder in n. w., with cold wave at night; Tues. rain, fair in n. w., colder on the peninsula, with cold wave in n. e.; moderate s. to w. winds, except fresh w. to n. w. over n. w. portion.

Ala.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Mon., much colder, with cold wave at night; Tues. fair and cold; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming n.

Miss.—Snow or rain in n. and cen., rain in s. Mon., much colder, with a cold wave by night in cen. and s.; Tues. fair and cold; moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming n.

Tenn.—Snow in w., rain turning to snow in e. Mon., colder, with cold wave at night in cen. and e.; Tues. fair, continued cold.

Ky.—Snow Mon.; Tues. probably fair; little change in temperature.

Ind., Ohio.—Snow Mon.; Tues. probably fair and continued cold.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., snow in s. Mon.; Tues. snows; little change in temperatures.

Ill.—Snow Mon., probably heavy in n. and cent.; Tues. cloudy and colder, probably snow flurries in n.

Mo.—Snow Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

Wis.—Snow Mon., probably heavy in s. e.; strong n. e. shifting to n. w. winds.

Minn.—Light snow Mon., colder at night; Tues. fair and colder; winds becoming fresh to strong n. w. Mon. night.

Iowa.—Snow Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

N. Dak.—Snow flurries and colder Mon.; Tues. fair, colder in e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and not so cold Mon., followed by colder at night; Tues. fair and colder, winds becoming fresh n. w.

E. Tex.—Mon. unsettled, rain or snow in n. w.; Tues. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Mon. snow in n., rain in s., rising temperature in n.; Tues. probably fair.

Neb.—Unsettled and not so cold Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

Kan.—Cloudy and not so cold Mon.; Tues. fair and colder.

La.—Mon. fair in n., cloudy in s., with occasional rains, colder; Tues. probably cloudy.

Ark.—Mon. fair; Tues. probably cloudy.

Okla.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy; warmer Mon.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon., not so cold; snow at night Tues.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BURELLA Wanted.—Andrews 6088, all shades; also Fisher Kennedy tweeds; cash. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will look at the medium and better kinds, Monday. Call, fifth floor, 34 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Call with samples, Hotel Latham, Room 520.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity; red, yellow, light blue, black, green; all widths for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

JERSEY REMNANTS Wanted.—16 oz., all colors, and heather mixtures from 1¼ yards up. Farragut 3832.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, any quantity, cash. Shapiro & Davis, Greeley 6373.

POPLINS-SILVERTONES wanted, also open for Silvertone Burellas and heavyweight coatings. L. Jacobson's Sons, 134 West 37th Street.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar, all shades, cash. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Navy whipcord, Buckley & Cohen 711; will pay spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

SILVERTONES and Crystal Cloth Wanted.—All shades, price, colors, and quantity. Phone Murray Hill 5458.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses, and Skirts Wanted.—Harry Kenarik, 438-40 Springfield Av., Newark, N. J., will look at popular priced lines of Spring models Tuesday from 9:30 to 12 o'clock, and 1:30 to 5 P. M., Broadway Central Hotel.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Large quantity Belgium blue, navy, and all other street shades; good quality only. Weisen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359 reindeer and Pekin for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St. Farragut 3440.

VOILES Wanted.—In woven and printed effects; also Pacific printed flannels and percales. H. Wolfson Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—In tan, gray, and Pekin; will pay cash. Rosenberg Brothers & Brown, 15-17 West 26th St. Farragut 3047.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACT Wanted on knee pants; out of State. W 30 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOTH TAPE.—At bargain, large quantity cloth tape, ¼ to 4 inches wide. Rubber Roofing Co., Five Cortlandt. Cortlandt 4929.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Flapper coats for hard-to-fit girls; showing complete line. McAlpin Hotel, Room 1542, Monday. Julius Goldstein.

COATS.—Showroom open Monday. See special offerings. Neumann, 15 West 20th, first floor.

DRESS BUYERS, Attention! Our first floor showroom will be open today; silk and serge dresses from $8.75 to $16.50 to deliver from stock; special values. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av., near 30th St.

DRESSES, French Serge.—Immediate delivery; $6.25. Empire Waist and Dress Co., 41 West 17th St. 7724 Chelsea.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and party dresses to close out at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, jerseys, evening dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DUCK.—Have two thousand yards perfect twenty-five-inch seven-ounce double-filling duck; immediate delivery. D 357 Times Downtown.

GABARDINES AND SERGES.—Garfield's 4666 and 519; all colors. Farragut 257.

GEORGETTES.—200 pieces of white and flesh imported georgette, 40 in. wide, to be sold at a very cheap price. 423 4th Av. Tel. M. Sq. 3867.

JERSEYS.—Will sell Keystone jerseys, style 1981. Simon Ginsburg & Brother, 16 West 22d St.

NEW BATH ROBE CUTTINGS.—20,000 pounds, for satinets manufacturers. "Becker," Madison Square 9380.

PANAMAS.—227, 228, S. P. A., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3452.

RESIDENT BUYER.—Coat jobber looking for resident buyer. Hotel Latham, Room 520.

SERGES.—6120, 7120, 54289, 11433, 519, 0936, 1210, 87, 4002, 7301, 94. C. F. L., I. Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 3452.

SILKS.—Jap habutais and satins, below market; immediate delivery. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Tel. Madison Sq. 7598.

SKIRTS.—Exceptionally attractive serges, $2.25. Rich Skirt Co., 153 West 27th St.

TAFFETAS, colored; Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Letzter & Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 3313-3314.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TWILL.—Twenty thousand yards of 28-inch 6½-ounce bleached twill, navy; standard goods; no dealers. R 45 Times.

YARNS and Knitting Worsteds in all colors; immediate deliveries. Wool Novelty Co., Inc., 47-49 Greene St., New York. Phone 1646 Canal.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted, also sock yarns; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Large waist manufacturer desires contractors on fine silk waists; good opportunity; steady work. G. C. 278 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted.

RECEIVING CLERK wanted for piece goods department; must be experienced and have good handwriting; call Monday. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway, 6th floor.

SALESMEN to carry a select side line of ladies' pocketbooks and belts; all territory; commission only. R 55 Times.

SALESWOMAN to call on department stores, city and vicinity; strong line women's neckwear; commission basis. R 79 Times.

Situations Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Manufacturers' military necessities can secure highly competent representation through entire South and Southwest by experienced man with large established trade; act quickly. G 136 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM FRENDER, trading as "Williams Clothes Shop," Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 25 East Fourteenth St., New York, and on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., at 14 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock of men's clothing, suits, coats, overcoats, pants, fixtures, etc.
MARCUS HELFAND, Trustee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WM. A. CAMP & CO., INC., against Steamship "EUGENIA J. DIACAKIS," her engines, &c. Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for cargo damage $30,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on February 4, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, January 28, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FINKLER & McENTIRE, Proctors for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—RAMON J. BOERA et al, against Steamship "EUGENIA J. DIACAKIS," her engines, &c. Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for cargo damage $25,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on February 4, 1918, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, January 28, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; Mr. Glas, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; R. K. Rambo, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

ATLANTA—Ginsberg, Kirshon & Ginsberg; S. L. Ginsberg, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. E. Collier, notions, hosiery, neckwear; W. E. Hopkins, dry goods; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

ATLANTIC, Iowa—L. Oransky & Sons; I. Washer, rugs, ladies' apparel, neckwear; 72 Madison Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Saks Clothing Co.; I. Saks, clothing; 220 5th Av.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge Co.; Miss M. Hoban, waists, petticoats, infants' wear; 99 John; Great Northern.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss C. E. Kane, Miss K. McCarthy, misses' suits; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Halpern's; Mrs. Conning, coats, suits; Prince George.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; R. Hunting, misses' coats; C. O. Cooper, A. C. Smith, misses' dresses; H. Schroeder, Mr. Minshill, corsets; Miss J. Griffin, women's silk, cotton, woolen waists, sweaters; Miss M. Mitchell, Miss R. Reddington, misses' waists, sweaters; Mrs. Whitbeck, misses' dresses; W. Silberman, dresses, (basement;) Miss E. Dortt, Miss G. Williams, Miss L. Peck, misses underwear, petticoats, bathrobes; Miss F. Koleski, neckwear; Miss E. Jansen, toilet goods; Miss M. Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery; Mrs. Sweeney, gowns, dresses; W. Tripp, bathing suits, women's skirts; Miss Sweeney, millinery; J. F. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; H. Rafield, girls', juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Greenspau Bros. Co.; S. Greenspau, gen'l mdse.; Wallick.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces, hdkfs., neckwear; 404 4th Av.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Boston Store; H. Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Boettke, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; Miss E. Sweet, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss I. Wayt, corsets; 1,150 B'way; Laurelton.

CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorf, woolens, trimmings; 258 Church.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; F. Hengeset, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—S. Greenblatt, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; Cumberland.

CHICKASHA, Okla.—Hub Clothing Co.; W. Reinheimer, ready-to-wear; Bristol.

CINCINNATI—Superior Tailoring Co.; A. L. Wyler, Mr. Rainer, clothing; Laurelton.

CLINTON, Iowa—Royal Cloak Co.; S. Kline, Spring ready-to-wear; Martinique.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Mimnough & Co.; J. L. Mimnough, dry goods, 45 West 34th; Holland House.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; F. Hirsch, notions; 19 East 24th; Broztell.

DALLAS—Titche, Goettinger Co.; S. Neumaier, laces, notions, gloves, hosiery; 1,150 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ky.—A. N. Robertson & Bros.; A. S. Robertson, dry goods; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Royal Cloak Co.; M. P. Kline, Spring ready-to-wear; Martinique.

DAYTON, Ohio—Adler & Child; C. P. Adler, suits, coats, dresses, jobs, Winter suits, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

DENVER—Denver D. G. Co.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery, 30 East 20th; Great Northern.

DES MOINES—Millinery Fashion Co.; M. O. Kahn, millinery; Bristol.

DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

DES MOINES—L. Oransky & Sons; L. Oransky, furn. goods, dress goods, hosiery, underwear, boys' clothing; D. Oransky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss M. McKinley, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. Weiss, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Sahm Bros.; I. Sahm, S. H. Sahm, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Davidson D. G. Co.; J. L. Davidson, general mdse.; Herald Square.

HOUSTON, Texas—W. C. Munn Co.; L. Mistrot, millinery; 1,170 B'way.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Segal, men's, women's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 72 Madison Av.; Latham.

LIMA, Ohio—M. J. Federman, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.; Imperial.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Lesher Specialty Shop; Mrs. G. Lesher, ladies' wear; Sherman Square.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. D. Cohn, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt & Klopfer; H. O. Schmitt, coats, suits, waists, mdse. manager; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—The Vogue; A. Levy, coats, suits; Claridge.

LOS ANGELES—Coulter D. G. Co.; L. H. Kennedy, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway; Collingwood.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; Miss M. O'Brien, coats, suits, waists; 1,133 Broadway; Gregorian.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. W. Rector, coats, suits; 2 West 37th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman; Miss Dunne, millinery; 1,140 B'way, Imperial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Moore Co.; W. S. Bailey, clothing, furn. goods; Flanders.

NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; E. A. Levy, shoes; 116 West 32d; Herald Square.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Grossman's; A. F. Grossman, coats, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, petticoats; Elks' Club.

PADUCAH, Ky.—W. M. Rieke & Co.; J. C. Rieke, furn. goods, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Guthrie Co.; R. R. Guthrie, jobs plush coats, Winter, broadcloth, serge suits; 1,133 B'way.

PARSONS, Kan.—J. Strasburger, dry goods; M. Davenbaum, furn. goods; Imperial.

PEORIA, Ill.—L. G. Federman, coats, suits; Imperial, 72 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss S. Goodman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss M. B. Gibian, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—B. C. Wasson, dry goods; Longacre.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

SEATTLE—Seattle D. G. Co.; P. W. Phibbs, dress goods, silk; 225 4th Av.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; C. H. Ray, coats, suits, waists; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; Miss K. Ryan, waists, petticoats; 1,261 B'way.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; F. L. Liles, Mrs. W. R. Gaffney, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; E. McBride, domestics, dress goods, silks, carpets; E. S. McBride, coats, suits; F. D. Page, clothing, furn. goods; 225 4th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Martin-Barnes D. G. Co.; Miss M. Achtenberg, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d; Breslin.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Sturgess, Ellingwood & Goerman D. G. Co.; Miss Pepperell, women's ready-to-wear; Latham.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Sturges, Ellingwood & Goerman D. G. Co.; J. S. Ellingwood, women's ready-to-wear; Latham.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. J. Herzog, coats, raincoats; 874 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; E. S. Strauss, Miss E. Borck, millinery; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d; Broztell.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. Reynolds, juniors' coats, suits; L. Schmidt, representing; 23 E. 26th.

TACOMA—Rhodes Bros.; Mrs. M. Crumfley, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss A. McGowan, fancy goods; 1,150 B'way.

TEMPLE, Texas.—McKelvey-Hartman D. G. Co.; E. W. Hartman, dry goods, ready-to-wear, furn. goods; Miss McKee, corsets, millinery; Breslin.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; M. Landman, domestics, linens, cotton dress goods, blankets; 19 East 24th; Bristol.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; Miss K. E. Miller, corsets, ladies', misses' wear; 1,140 B'way.

WAXAHACHIE, Texas—J. S. Campbell Co.; J. S. Campbell, dry goods; Collingwood.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Justin Bergman; Miss Smith, house dresses, dressing sacques, kimonos; J. Bergman, children's wash dresses, sun bonnets, silk, cotton waists; 72 Madison Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS GRAY and MALVINE GRAY, individually, and the firm of M. & L. GRAY, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the sales of the property of the above named bankrupt estate, consisting of furniture, store fixtures, and a Ford Auto Truck, set down for January 22nd and 23rd, 1918, were duly adjourned to January 29th, 1918, and notice is hereby given that part of said property will be sold by the Trustee, by J. W. & W. H. Reid, Auctioneers, on January 29th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. at the premises, 690-692 and 706 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and part of said property of the said bankrupt estate will be sold by the Trustee, by said auctioneers, on Thursday, January 31st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at the premises, 2,566-2,568 East 14th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., said latter premises being near the Sheepshead Bay Railway Station, and notice is hereby given that said auctioneers will also sell balance of stock, furniture, &c., at 706 Fifth Avenue on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.
Dated January 24th, 1918.
ROBERT F. TILNEY, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. ANDRE CO., INC., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 774 Columbus Ave., and immediately thereafter at the following addresses: 820 Columbus Ave., 884 Columbus Ave., 2,161 Eighth Ave., 2,201 Eighth Ave., 1,744 Amsterdam Ave., 2,016 Amsterdam Ave., 4,218 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of general fixtures, scales, ice boxes, counters, racks generally used in a butcher shop. Also one carriage and other vehicles.
WILLIAM J. McARTHUR, Receiver.
MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

MOYSES & DREYFUS
COATS & SUITS
MONDAY
Closed in accordance with the wishes of the Fuel Administrator.
TUESDAY
Open as usual at our old address
WEDNESDAY
GRAND OPENING
OF
OUR NEW SHOWROOMS
Note the new address and call
1 East 33rd Street
MOYSES & DREYFUS
COATS & SUITS
1 East 33rd Street

Show Opens Tomorrow
SEE THE
SVELTLINE
MIRACLE
in Corsets, Costumes, Suits, Coats, Underwear, Waists and Skirts.
LEARN the radical difference between so-called "stylish stouts" and scientifically planned Sveltline apparel, at the
Sveltline
REVELATION
On Living Models
For dealers and representatives only
at 47 West 34th St., 3rd floor
Exhibition continues for 30 days.
Nothing to sell but the Sveltline Principle.
Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc.

In Accordance with the
Fuel Administration
I. D. KARPAS & CO.
22-24 West 26th St., N. Y. C.
Will be closed to-day, MONDAY
We are showing a line of
COATS and SUITS
of the newest materials and latest styles. BETTER THAN EVER! Don't delay your visit!—See our line Tuesday.

5,000 Spring Coats on Racks
LATEST MODELS
THE STRONGEST LINE
IN THE MARKET
$6.75 to $32.50
KAPLAN BROS.
22-26 West 32d St.
ON MONDAYS, ONLY, AT
HOTEL ABERDEEN,
WEST 32D ST.,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE OUR PRESENT LOCATION.

Conforming with the order
of the Fuel Administrator
we will be closed Monday
Superior Garment Co., Inc.
1333 Broadway

LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
SUIT No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$12.75
COAT No. 3556
American Woolen Co. Poplin. All colors.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$8.75
D. M. JONAS,
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

IN obedience to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, our entire establishment, including offices, showroom, and factories, will be closed today.
Star Skirt Company
Nevershrink Skirt Company
15-19 East 26th Street

Sunny Klime Klose
For the convenience of
DRESS BUYERS
in the market,
Our line will be shown in
Parlors D and E,
HOTEL McALPIN,
on MONDAYS
Until further notice
Propp & Gerrick
115-125 West 30th St.

THE COHEN
FRIEDLANDER &
MARTIN CO.
TOLEDO, O.
Redfern Coats
and Suits
ARE BEING SHOWN AT
ROOM 368
HOTEL McALPIN

WONDER
Dress & Costume Co.
Showroom now on 1st Floor.
Silks, Serges, Jersey Dresses at $8.75 and up.
Ginghams, Voiles, etc., $3.75 and up.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
152 West 25th St.

KARP BROS.
45 West 27th St.
Will Show Their Line of
Coats and Suits
MONDAYS AT
Breslin Hotel
Suite 1102.

Acorn Brand S. L. Munson Co
ALBANY N. Y.
WAISTS, SMOCKS, & DRESSES
Munson made
N. Y. Salesroom
225 5th Ave.

Open Monday
Walk Up Two Small Flights
SEE SUIT NO. 469
$16.75
MICHAEL SENET
29-33 West 35th Street

OPEN TO-DAY
ELEVATOR SERVICE
See Our Unsurpassed Line of
SUITS AT LOW PRICES.
Cooper & Grapes
302 Fifth Ave.

DRYFOOS
Silk Petticoats
"At Home in Best Stores"
131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.
PHONE GREELEY 397

SHOWROOM
OPEN TO-DAY
Suits at popular prices for immediate delivery.
Gittelson & Steinhaus
19 WEST 34TH ST.

M. KANANACK
will show his complete line of
COATS & SUITS
TO-DAY
at the
HOTEL IMPERIAL

WE WILL SHOW OUR LINE AT
ROOM 247
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Broadway and 32d St.
MEZERITZKY & STOLLERMAN
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
12 West 23d Street, New York.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.

TODAY
We are Showing Our
Line of
SILK & COTTON
DRESSES
HOTEL
IMPERIAL
SUITE 461
Prices from
$10.50 up
With Special
Values at
$13.50
LEVINE &
GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.

LEVISON & CO.
141 FIFTH AVENUE
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Auctions.

20 ELECTRIC TRUCKS
CHARLES SHONGOOD, AUCT'R
Sells Wednesday, January 30, 1918, at 2:00 P. M., at corner 42nd Street and First Avenue, 20 Electric Trucks, 1,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds, All equipped up-to-date. Baker and G. V.
To the highest bidder without reserve.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Auction Sale
All Stock Furs Must Be Sold
TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918,
at 10 A. M. Sharp.
Perlstein Brothers
25 West 31st Street, near Broadway
$75,000 Fine Skins
Mink, Russian Sable, Hudson Seal, Skunk, Ermine, Foxes, Muskrats, etc. Men's Fur Coats, Ladies' Fur Coats, Neckpieces finest quality, Figures, Machines, Fixtures.
HARTMANN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION.
Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale heretofore advertised in this newspaper to be held on January 14th, 1918, pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 8, 1917, in an equity cause therein pending between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, etc., as complainant, and Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants, (said decree having been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, in the ancillary cause therein pending between the same complainant and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants) will be adjourned and postponed from the date originally appointed, to wit, January 14th, 1918, to February 1, 1918, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the same place, to wit, the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina. For full terms of sale and a description of the property so to be sold reference is made to said decree and said former advertisement, and any further information desired will be furnished by the undersigned Special Master.
January 2, 1918.
B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master,
Charleston, S. C.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated, January 3, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 4172 and 4377, R. S., U. S., I have seized and hold Twin Screw Vessel "JOYEUSE," &c.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 4, 1918, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated January 19, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government
Municipal, Railroad
and other
Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Three Choice Short Term Investments

Running from
One to Two Years

To Yield Over
7%

If you are on the lookout for thoroughly conservative short-term investments yielding a high return, these issues merit your earnest consideration.

Write for Circular No. 1203
"Short Term Investments"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian
Government & Municipal
Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%

Principal and interest
payable in New York

Send for Circular A-63

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Five Opportunities in Public Utility Bonds

Public Utilities stand third in the coal priority order of the Fuel Administrator

PUBLIC UTILITIES are a powerful factor, both directly and indirectly, in the prosecution of the war.

Their efficiency and prosperity are indispensable to communities at all times. They are the arteries which feed our present-day development.

There are five public utility bond issues of unusual attractiveness, yielding from 6.00% to 6.83%, to which we invite your special attention.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Gradually Approaching Co-ordination

In the midst of interesting happenings in Congress, at industrial centres struggling to get coal and transportation, and in the European capitals, whence have come new definitions of war objects, the stock market has pursued a remarkably uneventful course. The volume of dealings has been down to what has come to be regarded as the minimum, and price fluctuations of no particular significance. The market's indifference to events of far-reaching importance is cited as evidence of the strongest kind of a technical position. The admission that overproduction of commodities and underproduction of transportation necessitated the closing down of a very considerable part of the nation's industries was itself a shock which would have found the weak points in the financial situation had there been any speculative overextension. The public has largely withdrawn of late from both investment and speculative operations, leaving securities in the hands of professional traders. It has apparently decided to await a definite indication of the actual inception of peace negotiations before buying stocks with a view to possible appreciation following the end of war. There has been an irregular but fairly satisfactory demand for the better grade of bonds and short-term notes, accompanied by liquidation of Liberty bonds. The situation is one that is well calculated either to withstand unfavorable news, or to supply a base from which an upward movement may be started once conditions begin to work out along normal lines again.

As to the end of the war, banking authorities have almost ceased to argue. Any one who assumes that peace overtures are actually receiving consideration now through the publication of the views of President Wilson and Lloyd George for the Allies and of Czernin and von Hertling for the enemy can find plenty of evidence that peace will not await a decisive military victory. Upon the other hand, the consensus of opinion among those who are actively engaged in the conduct of the war is that the United States must bend every effort toward making itself felt in a campaign which may extend into 1919. For this reason the attempt to inject party politics into the war situation at the national capital has attracted less attention than the benefits which it is expected the Administration will derive from the pressure for improvement. Co-ordination has been preached from the moment that the United States declared war, but it has not been practiced, although the lesson of independent agencies working sometimes against one another was brought home forcibly by the early months of Great Britain's preparations. The bringing together of all purchasing agencies under one executive specifically assigned to that work is at last to be realized. It is a step which should have been taken many months ago and which, decided upon then, might easily have avoided the congestion of facilities of distribution today. With an experienced business head empowered to control the placing of orders for five important departments it is not too much to hope that the confusion that has developed under the old competitive buying and routing will gradually disappear. A similar condition was in the making early in 1915, when the Allies decided upon co-operation in order to effect a proper distribution of their requirements here and to avoid an unrestricted scramble for raw material.

It is apparently still an open question as to what form the next Government financing shall take. Originally planned for next month, it now appears likely that it will not need to be undertaken until the first of April. The Secretary of the Treasury has at hand alternative means for providing funds for some weeks to come without hastening the preparations for the third Liberty loan. It is better to make free use of the temporary Treasury certificates of indebtedness than to attempt the flotation of a popular loan against unfavorable conditions. It would be obviously inopportune to offer a new issue of bonds while labor is being denied the opportunity to work more than five days a week in a large area and while manufacturers are unable to assure themselves of an ample supply of fuel. The speeding-up process did not proceed evenly, with the result that overproduction developed in many lines, with a shortage of things needed to maintain a steady movement of shipments against requirements. The congestion is showing signs of clearing away, and the coming of more favorable weather will undoubtedly see the industrial and transportation agencies in much better shape. In the meantime the Treasury officials, acting with banks throughout the country, can arrive at a decision as to the form of a bond offering which is most likely to receive widespread popular support.

So far the Treasury has not benefited to anywhere near the extent counted upon from the sale of war savings stamps. It had been confidently expected that proceeds from the new thrift movement would by this time be an important aid supplementing the bond sales. Against the amount authorized the aggregate sale of thrift stamps to date has been most disappointing. The campaign got off to a bad start and has since been accompanied by extremely unfavorable business developments. The agitation for curtailment of nonessentials seems to have reacted against the sale, but the distribution has picked up in the last week and is gradually regaining momentum.

An interesting solution of the old difficulty of settling foreign balances has been worked out in conjunction with the Argentine Government. Instead of sending gold for the settlement of obligations contracted by American importers they are now permitted to deposit funds in New York, together with a premium of 3 per cent., which would have to be paid if remittances were made to Argentina, and the credit thus established at this centre can be utilized by Argentina in making offsetting payments here. The Argentine Government pays the creditor in notes, and a stipulation has been entered into to suspend the exportation of gold to settle any differences until the end of the war.

COLLECTIONS FROM ENEMIES

War Trade Board Issues Rules Governing American Firms Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Announcement was made by the War Trade Board today that it has authorized branches of American corporations and other American houses, in neutral countries, or in countries associated with the United States in the war, in cases where a lease has been made without knowledge of the enemy character of the tenant or landlord to receive and pay rent under certain conditions. These conditions are:

1. To receive rent from enemies or allies of enemies, where refusal to accept the same will result in failure to collect the debt.
2. To pay rent to enemies or allies of enemies where refusal to pay the same will result in forfeiture of the lease or damages.

But a report of every such lease must be mailed to the War Trade Board in Washington after the discovery of such enemy interest. Such report must also state the date when the lease was made, the date when the lease expires, the amount of rental payable, the name or names of the enemy tenant or landlord, as the case may be, and the names of other parties to the lease.

The War Trade Board has also authorized branches of United States corporations and other American houses, established and engaged in business in neutral countries, or in countries associated with the United States in the war:

1. To receive in payment of indebtedness, and to collect drafts or checks drawn or indorsed by enemies or allies of enemies, where refusal to accept the same may result in failure to collect the debt.
2. To pay drafts or checks drawn in favor of or indorsed by enemies or allies of enemies where refusal to pay the same will result in a violation of law or commercial obligation.
3. To receive for collection drafts or checks drawn by, or accepted, or indorsed by enemies or allies of enemies.
4. To become a party to clearing house transactions in the ordinary course of business where an enemy or ally of enemy may be a member of such clearing house.

However, a written report of every such transaction or trade with the enemy or enemy allies must be mailed to the War Trade Board in Washington on the fifth day of each month, covering the transactions of the preceding calendar month under 1, 2, and 3 above. The report must state the dates of the respective transactions, the respective names of the drawers, drawees, and indorsers, and the respective amounts of the drafts and checks involved. Any United States corporation or other American house joining a clearing house must immediately mail to the War Trade Board here a statement of the facts in the case.

The War Trade Board also announced today that it had granted a general license to all interested persons in the United States to trade with, or on behalf of Nicolas Castano y Capetillo of Cienfuegos, Cuba, until Oct. 1, 1918.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.13	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.02	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.12
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.91
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.68

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con.	.43
Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Merger	.03
Halifax	.16	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Extension	.17
McNamara	.19	Kewanas	.07
Midway	.09	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.06	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.10	Consolidated	.11
North Star	.03	Morning Glory	.12
Rescue	.08	Union Amal	.03
Tonopah Divide	.50	White Caps	.44
Tonopah Ext.	1.57½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.74	Nevada Hills	.04
West Tonopah	.15	Packard	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.32
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.22
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.80
Florence	.13		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	5	Granite	45	50
Dr. Jackpot	4	5	Isabella	7¼	7¾
Elkton	6	7½	McKinney	6⅜	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	109	110
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15¼	18
Golden C.	175	180	Vindicator	31½	40
Gold Sov.	2½	3			

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.24¼	1.23⅞
Jan. 22	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.25¼	1.24	1.24¼	1.23⅝
Jan. 23	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.25¾	1.25	1.24⅝	1.23½
Jan. 24	N1.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.26⅜	1.25⅜	1.25	1.24⅝
Jan. 25	*1.27⅛	*1.27⅛	1.27	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.24⅛
Jan. 26	..	..	1.26⅞	1.26⅜	1.25½	1.25
W'ks rge.	1.27¼	1.27¼	1.27	1.24	1.25½	1.23¼

*February.

OATS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	79⅛	78⅜	78¼	77⅞	76⅞	75⅞
Jan. 22	79¼	79	78⅛	77⅞	76⅛	75⅞
Jan. 23	80⅞	79¼	79⅛	78⅛	77⅞	76
Jan. 24	82	80⅞	80⅞	79⅛	78⅞	77⅜
Jan. 25	83¼	81⅞	82⅞	80⅝	79⅞	77⅞
Jan. 26	84	83½	83⅞	82⅞	80¼	79⅛
W'k's r'ge.	84	78⅜	83½	77⅞	80¼	75⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	24.77	24.75	25.02	24.97
Jan. 22	24.80	24.67	25.10	24.90
Jan. 24	24.70	24.62	25.00	24.87
Jan. 25	..	..	24.87	24.80
Jan. 26	24.75	24.65	25.05	24.85
Week's range	24.80	24.62	25.10	24.80

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	24.02	24.00	24.45	24.40
Jan. 22	23.95	23.95	24.45	24.35
Jan. 23	24.05	23.92	24.45	24.35
Jan. 24	24.00	23.87	24.40	24.32
Jan. 25	23.85	23.65	24.30	24.22
Jan. 26	23.80	23.75	24.45	24.22
Week's range	24.05	23.65	24.45	24.22

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	..	..	45.90	45.75
Jan. 22	47.20	47.10	45.92	45.70
Jan. 23	47.25	47.25	45.80	45.75
Jan. 24	47.40	47.22	45.97	45.85
Jan. 25	47.12	47.10	45.85	45.72
Jan. 26	47.25	47.25	46.20	45.87
Week's range	47.40	47.10	46.20	45.70

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 21	Holiday.					
Jan. 22	..	..	31.00	30.53	30.60	30.00
Jan. 23	30.86	30.55	30.75	30.35	30.30	29.95
Jan. 24	31.00	30.93	30.95	30.70	30.55	30.30
Jan. 25	31.35	30.83	31.03	30.39	30.58	29.94
Jan. 26	..	..	30.50	30.15	30.03	29.65
Wks rge.	31.35	30.55	31.05	30.15	30.60	29.65

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 21	Holiday.					
Jan. 22	30.27	29.73	28.88	28.43	28.72	28.38
Jan. 23	29.95	29.60	28.55	28.25	28.26	28.10
Jan. 24	30.18	29.97	28.74	28.50	28.40	28.31
Jan. 25	30.14	29.60	28.65	28.27	28.44	28.06
Jan. 26	29.72	29.30	28.36	28.04	28.12	28.12
Wks rge.	30.27	29.30	28.88	28.04	28.72	28.06

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Subscriptions for The New York Times for American soldiers and sailors with the expeditionary forces or in training camps may be handed in at the new Harlem offices of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street. Give number of regiment, or name of ship—$1.00 a month. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 26, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,956,026	11,662,459
Same period a year ago	2,651,540	14,692,644

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	66.69	65.25	–68.37	64.12
Same period a year ago.	87.92	86.19	90.46	85.99

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	AJAX RUBBER	51	50	50½	+ ½
8,600	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅞	1⅞	2⅝	+ ⅝
15,000	Alaska Juneau	3⅛	2½	2½	..
1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	19⅛	18⅞	19	..
500	Am. Agricul. Chemical	83	82	83	+2
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	90	90	90	+ ⅞
11,700	Am. Beet Sugar	78½	75	77	+2½
6,600	Am. Can	37½	35⅝	36⅞	+1¼
200	Am. Can pf.	89¾	89¼	89¾	− ⅞
7,600	Am. Car & Foundry	72½	70¼	71½	+ ¼
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109	109	109	+2
4,000	Am. Cotton Oil	29¼	26½	28	+1⅝
3,200	Am. Hide & Leather	13⅛	12	12	− ¼
3,600	Am. Hide & Leather pf	55½	52½	53¼	− ¼
800	Am. International	56	54⅜	55⅞	+ ⅞
83,700	Am. Linseed	33⅜	30	32½	+2⅜
6,500	Am. Linseed pf.	74½	71	74¼	+3⅜
5,800	Am. Locomotive	56⅞	55	56½	+1¼
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	96⅛	96	96	..
100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	51	51	51	−3
74,300	Am. Smelting & Ref.	84½	81	82⅝	+ ⅛
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105	105	105	− ½
181	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅝
200	Am. Snuff	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+6⅞
1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	61	59¾	60	− ½
11,110	Am. Sugar Refining	107¼	100¼	105	+6
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	..
8,800	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	67¼	65½	*65½	+1½
150	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	87	87	87	−1
2,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	103⅜	104¼	..
2,800	Am. Tobacco	161½	157¾	160½	+3½
200	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95	94	94	−3½
3,800	Am. Woolen	47⅜	46	47½	+ ⅞
100	Am. Woolen pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅝
2,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	15½	13⅛	14½	+1¼
39,700	Anaconda Copper	62⅜	60⅛	61¼	+ ⅝
1,300	Associated Oil	59¼	57	59¼	+3¼
3,700	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	84⅝	82¼	84	+1¼
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	81	81	− ⅞
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅝
100	Atlantic Coast Line	90	90	90	..
13,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104¼	99	102⅝	+2⅝
800	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60⅛	59	60	+1⅛
22,300	BALDWIN LOCO.	61⅝	58½	61⅛	+1⅛
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	96	96	96	−2
8,300	Baltimore & Ohio	51	49	50⅞	+ ⅝
100	Barrett Co.	86	86	86	..
100	Barrett Co. pf.	101	101	101	..
1,300	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1	..
1,100	Beth. Steel	76	75½	76	− ½
62,000	Beth. S., Class B, t. c.	76¼	72⅞	75¼	+ ⅝
1,300	Beth. S. pf. sub.rcs.,f.p	98⅜	98½	98⅜	+ ¼
5,300	Booth Fisheries	23⅛	21	22⅞	..
2,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43	42½	43	+1⅜
100	Burns Brothers	112	112	112	..
700	Butte & Superior	19	18	18½	− ⅜
600	CAL. PACKING	39	38	38⅜	+ ⅜
3,417	Cal. Petroleum	16½	15	15	−1
1,800	Cal. Petroleum pf.	44⅜	42¼	43⅜	+ ⅜
200	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	+1½
11,600	Canadian Pacific	143	138½	142¼	+3
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	77	77	77	−1
200	Central Foundry pf.	45	45	45	+1
9,800	Central Leather Co.	66⅜	64½	65⅝	− ¼
600	Cerro de Pasco	31	30½	31	..
400	Chandler Motor	73½	72¼	73½	+ ½
5,500	Chesapeak & Ohio	53⅝	51½	53	+1
200	Chi. & Alton	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
200	Chi. Great Western	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
100	Chi. Great Western pf.	20	20	20	..
5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43⅜	41	43⅜	+ ⅜
3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	74⅛	72	74	+1⅜
300	Chi. & Northwestern	93	92½	93	+ ½
7,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	20⅜	19	20⅜	+ ⅛
2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62	59½	61½	+ ½
4,100	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52¼	49	52¼	+2⅜
10,200	Chile Copper	16⅜	15½	16	..
4,300	Chino Copper	43	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅜
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	28	28	28	..
500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	35	35	−1
700	Colorado Southern	21	20	21	..
2,600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	33⅜	32⅜	33	..
100	Comput. Tab Record'g.	30	30	30	..
700	Consolidated Gas	88	87¼	88	+1
44,250	Corn Products Ref.	33⅜	30⅜	32⅞	+1⅛
1,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	93½	90⅞	93½	+2⅞
14,100	Crucible Steel	56⅜	53¼	56½	+2
100	Crucible Steel pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	− ¼
33,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	32½	30⅜	31⅝	+ ⅝
1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	79	80	+1
710	DEL. & HUDSON	110½	109	110½	+3⅜
200	Den. & Rio Grande	3¼	3	3¼	− ¼
1,200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8⅜	6½	6⅜	−2⅛
10	Detroit Edison Co.	101	101	101	..
47,400	Distillers Securities	38¼	36	37½	+2
1,400	Dome Mines	9½	8⅜	9½	+1⅛
6,200	ERIE	15¼	14¼	15¼	+ ¼
2,800	Erie 1st pf.	25	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
200	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	− ½
350	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	30½	30	30	..
200	Fisher Body	26	26	26	−2
100	Fisher Body pf.	75	75	75	+4⅜
1,100	GASTON, WM. & W.	34½	33⅜	34¼	+ ¼
100	General Chemical	165	165	165	−10
100	General Chemical pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..
9,400	General Electric	131¼	129	129	−1½
32,800	General Motors	118⅜	110½	117¼	+7½
300	General Motors pf.	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	+ ½
10,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	45	39	45	+6
200	Goodrich pf.	97⅞	97	97	−1
100	Granby Consol.	74	74	74	−1
1,700	Great Northern pf.	89½	87½	88⅜	+ ⅞
4,800	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	27⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ½
100	Greene-Cananea Cop.	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅞
100	Gulf States Steel	89	89	89	+2
2,100	HASK'L & BARKER	36⅛	35	36¼	+1¼
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	95	94	95	+1
6,800	Inspiration Copper	45⅜	43	45⅜	+1¼
800	Interboro Consolidated	8	7¼	7⅜	− ⅛
1,700	Interboro Consol. pf.	45⅝	43⅜	43⅜	−1⅛
1,400	Inter. Agricultural	14	13	14	+1⅜
2,900	Inter. Agricultural pf.	45⅜	43	43	+1
700	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	120½	119¼	120½	+ ⅝
400	Inter. Harvester Corp.	66⅛	64⅜	66⅛	+2⅛
53,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	24⅞	22⅜	24⅜	+1⅜
203,100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	91⅛	88⅜	91⅛	+1⅜
3,400	Inter. Nickel	29⅛	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
3,100	Inter. Paper	28⅜	26½	27¼	+2
220	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	59	58	58	−2
200	JEWEL TEA	36	36	36	+3
800	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	17¼	16½	17¼	+1¼
200	Kan. City Southern pf.	50	50	50	+ ¾
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	43½	44	−1
6,500	Kennecott Copper	33	31½	32⅞	+1
100	Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4½	4½	..
100	Kress (S. H.) pf.	100	100	100	+2
1,650	LACK. STEEL	77	75	75½	− ½
100	Laclede Gas	85	85	85	..
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	14	14	14	− ½
700	Lehigh Valley	56½	55¼	56½	+ ½
300	Liggett & Myers	166	165	165	−5
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	103	102½	102½	+ ⅝
10	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	82	82	82	..
100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	170	170	−5
300	Louisville & Nashville	113⅜	112⅝	113⅜	+2¼
200	MACKAY COS. pf.	58	58	58	+1
460	Manhattan Elevated	97	96	96¼	− ¾
100	Manhattan Shirt	75	75	75	+14½
700	Maxwell Motors	27	26	26	+1½
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	58	56⅜	57	..
1,000	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	22	20½	22	+ ¼
138,700	Mexican Petroleum	93⅞	88⅜	90½	+ ⅝
2,400	Miami Copper	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅞
7,600	Midvale Steel	44⅝	43½	43⅞	− ⅛
200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	9½	9½	9½	..
300	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	86½	82	86½	+2½
400	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	5	4⅝	5	..
100	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	8½	8½	8½	..
5,900	Missouri Pacific	22⅜	20⅜	22⅛	+ ⅝
1,400	Missouri Pacific pf.	44½	41½	44	+2½
100	Montana Power	67½	67½	67½	− ½
600	NATIONAL ACME	30	29½	30	+1
1,100	National Conduit & C.	16	15⅛	15⅜	− ¼
17,100	National Enam. & S.	44⅛	41¼	43⅜	+2½
500	National Lead	45	44⅜	45	+ ½
1,500	Nevada Con. Copper	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
200	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	19	18	19	..
500	New York Air Brake	122	120	122	+2
7,700	New York Central	70¼	68½	70¼	+1¼
100	New York, Chi. & St.L.	14½	14½	14½	−1½
1,350	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29	27½	28	− ½
400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19¼	18¼	19¼	+1
1,300	Norfolk & Western	103½	102	103½	+ ⅛
200	North American	44	44	44	− ½
3,540	Northern Pacific	83½	81⅛	83½	+1½
400	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	66	65	66	−2
10,221	OHIO CITIES GAS	37⅜	36½	36⅞	+ ⅝
800	Ohio Fuel Supply	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ½
900	Ontario Mining	4½	4¼	4¼	− ¾
300	Owens Bottle Machine	60	59⅞	60	..
300	PACIFIC MAIL	24	23½	24	+ ½
1,600	Pan. Am. Pet. & T. pf.	90	88	89	+1
4,700	Pennsylvania Railroad	46	45½	46	..
3,100	People's Gas, Chicago	46	44½	45¼	+2⅞
500	Pere Marquette	12⅞	12	12	− ½
300	Philadelphia Co.	26	26	26	− ½
700	Pierce-Arrow	35½	34⅞	35½	+1½
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+ ⅜
6,700	Pitts. Coal	46⅜	45	45⅜	+1⅛
500	Pitts. Coal pf.	82¼	82	82	+1
9,500	Pitts. & West Va.	27⅞	26½	27	+ ¼
2,700	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	66½	64⅜	65⅜	+1
900	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	60½	61	+ ⅞
1,100	Pullman Co.	112	111	112	+ ⅞
3,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	51½	49	51½	+1¼
4,600	Ray Consol. Copper	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅝
26,800	Reading	73⅞	71⅛	*73¼	+1⅝
200	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37	+1
8,800	Republic Iron & Steel	76	73½	75⅝	+ ½
200	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95¼	95	95	..
1,600	Royal Dutch t. r.	77⅜	75½	75⅞	−1⅜
2,100	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12	11	11½	+ ½
650	Savage Arms	61½	58	61½	+6½
200	Saxon Motor	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+1⅛
700	Seaboard Air Line	8	7½	8	+ ½
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
2,600	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	152¼	148½	150	+4
600	Shattuck-Arizona	17⅛	16	16	+ ⅝
11,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	34	32⅝	32⅝	− ⅝
400	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	40½	39	39⅜	− ½
4,600	Southern Pacific	82⅜	80½	82⅜	+ ⅝
7,900	Southern Railway	23½	21⅜	23¼	+1
500	Southern Railway pf.	58	57	58	+1
100	Standard Milling	79	79	79	+1
19,950	Studebaker Co.	51	48	50¼	+3
1,200	Stutz Motor	42	39½	42	+2½
500	Superior Steel	35	34⅜	34⅜	..
22,500	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	15½	13½	15¼	+1⅜
25,600	Texas Co	151½	146	149	+8½
4,800	Texas & Pacific	18⅛	16½	18	+1
33,300	Tobacco Products	55½	52⅜	54⅛	+1⅞
300	Tobacco Products pf.	91½	91	91	+1
100	Tol., St. L. & W. tr.cfs.	5½	5½	5½	−2
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. tr. cfs.	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
150	UNDERW. TYPE. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	−2⅜
100	Union Bag & Paper	65	65	65	−2½
18,700	Union Pacific	114⅜	110⅝	114¼	+2½
700	Union Pacific pf.	70	69⅞	70	..
100	United Alloy Steel	37½	37½	37½	..
22,427	United Cigar Stores	99	94	*94½	+3¼
200	United Drug 1st pf.	47	46	47	..
715	United Fruit	120	118½	120	+2½
400	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
9,100	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	122	117½	118⅛	+2⅛
100	U. S. Indus. Alc. pf.	95	95	95	..
100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	11½	11½	11½	+1½
20,800	U. S. Rubber	57	53½	55⅜	+2⅜
1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	96½	95	96½	+1½
2,800	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	47⅛	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅜
324,600	U. S. Steel	92⅞	89⅜	91½	+ ⅜
1,200	U. S. Steel pf.	110	109⅞	110	+ ½
12,800	Utah Copper	83⅜	79⅞	82	..
2,900	Utah Securities	14½	12½	13⅜	+1⅜
8,400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40¼	37	40⅛	+3¼
125	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	99	99	99	..
1,200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	52	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅝
710	WABASH	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ⅝
1,400	Wabash pf., A	41½	40	41½	+1⅛
900	Wabash pf., B	22½	21⅜	22½	+1
100	Wells Fargo Express	81	81	81	−1
100	Western Maryland	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
200	Western Pacific	14	13¼	13¼	− ⅝
100	Western Pacific pf.	50	50	50	−1½
3,000	Western Union Tel.	91	89	90¼	+1½
4,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	40½	39½	40⅛	+ ¼
400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	9	+ ½
200	White Motors	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
4,600	Wilson & Co.	58	51¼	52	−4½
11,000	Willys-Overland	17⅛	16⅜	*17¼	+ ½
100	Willys-Overland pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ¼
800	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	116⅜	115⅜	116⅜	+2⅛
200	Worthington P. pf., A.	86½	86	86	−1½

*Ex dividend.

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DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Copy of Notice regarding dividend to be inserted in various newspapers.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 50c per share has been declared by the Directors of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., and that the same will be payable on or after the 31st January, 1918, in respect of the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company, within three days after Coupons No. 1 attached to said Bearer Share Warrants have been presented and delivered at the following Banks:

The Royal Bank of Canada,
60 Church St., Toronto, Canada;
The Farmers Loan & Trust Co.,
16-22 William St., New York, N. Y.;
The Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Ltd.,
26 Old Broad St., London, England,
Or

The offices of the International Petroleum Co., Ltd., 56 Church St., Toronto, Canada, such presentation and delivery to be made on or after the 28th day of January, 1918.

The payment to shareholders of record whose shares are fully paid up at the close of business on the 28th day of January, 1918, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates will be made by check mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of January, 1918.

The books of the Company for the transfer of shares will be closed from the 28th to the 31st day of January inclusive.

BY ORDER of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE, Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada, 11th December, 1917.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable February 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business January 16th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after February 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, December 20, 1917.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on February 25, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, February 8, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

The transfer books will not be closed.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.
New York, January 24, 1918.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

Baltimore, Md., January 11th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and a Half Dollars ($1.50) per share on its Capital Stock payable January 31st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 22nd, 1918; also an extra cash dividend of Three Dollars ($3.00) per share on its Capital Stock payable February 11th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1918.

In the case of both dividends the transfer books will remain open. Dividend checks will be mailed.

T. K. STUART,
Assistant Treasurer.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1917, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,259.26, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.
Dated January 3, 1918.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 11th, 1918, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

NOTICE.

The Farmers National Bank, located at Virginia, in the State of Illinois, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

V. E. ROBERTSON, President.
Dated January 8, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33
N. Y. City, January 23rd, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year, on February 28th, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
N. Y. City, January 23rd, 1918.

The second installment of Two Per Cent (2%), (1% in cash and 1% in stock) of the Eight Per Cent (8%) dividend upon the Common Stock of the Standard Milling Company which was declared on October 24th, 1917, will be payable on February 28th, 1918, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918. Checks and certificates will be mailed.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

Notice of Dividend of Preferred Stock of the

FISHER BODY CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared payable on the first day of February, 1918, to the holders of preferred stock of record of the Fisher Body Corporation at the close of business on January 21, 1918, and that the transfer books be not closed.

A. MENDELSON, Secretary.
Detroit, Michigan, January 16th, 1918.

129TH CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) in cash, payable March 1, 1918, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, February 1st, 1918.

D. R. BURBANK,
Secretary.
New York, January 2, 1918.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable February 1, 1918, to stockholders of record January 29, 1918.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1917, will be paid Jan. 31, 1918, to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, December 21, 1917.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared payable February 1st, 1918, out of earnings prior to January 1st, 1918, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 21, 1918.

STEEL TRADE WAITS FOR TRAFFIC RELIEF

Industry Abandons Hope That General Embargoes Will Be Lifted Soon.

NO LOSS OF PRODUCTION

Output Keeps Pace with the Supply of Pig Iron—Trouble with Coke Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27.—The steel industry does not find any material improvement in traffic conditions over those of a week ago. The condition on the railroads may be better, but if so it is not reflected in improved service furnished the mills. In one sense shipping conditions are worse from the viewpoint of the steel mills. Ten days ago hopes were being entertained that the various embargoes placed by the principal roads serving the Pittsburgh and Valley districts would shortly be removed.

Instead of that being done, the Director General has recommended that general embargoes be placed on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and the Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River.

To the steel industry the chief restriction added by this action is the expected refusal as to the granting of any permits, while there is the inference that the embargoes cannot be expected to be removed in the near future. By reason of these unprecedented difficulties in the steel manufacturing industry the Fuel Administration's recent order that plants be closed for the five days ending last Tuesday at midnight were merely an incident.

By the terms of the order, and through exemptions afterward granted, the exceptions in the iron and steel industry were as follows: The blast furnaces operated as formerly, their rate averaging 60 to 70 per cent. of capacity by reason of the shortage of coke; about 25 per cent. of the open-hearth steel-making capacity operated. Thus there was considerable accumulation of pig iron and a slight accumulation of cold ingots. Practically no Bessemer steel was made during the five-day period, as no Bessemer steel was represented in the war orders, against which exemptions were granted.

There is absolutely no loss of production of crude steel or of finished steel by reason of the closing order, for the simple reason that the blast furnaces are permitted to operate, and the steel-making and steel-rolling capacity is far in excess of that needed to absorb the pig iron that is made. For months the production of steel has been regulated simply by the supply of pig iron. Steel ingots were produced in December at the rate of 37,000,000 tons a year, and the January rate has been still smaller. The capacity easily exceeds 47,000,000 tons.

The trade is taking very little interest in the matter of what the Government will seek to do in the matter of steel prices on the approach of March 31, the date to which the set prices were extended. There is too much of importance that may occur meanwhile as to changes in the rate of production and the volume of demand. With respect to pig iron there is some interest. There is a modified amount of contract buying, all with the proviso that deliveries after March 31 are to be at any new price set by the Government.

The steel mill men believe, from the embargo directed at Washington this week, that the railroad congestion cannot be relieved for at least a week. The previous embargo had covered nearly all movement of steel products out of Pittsburgh and Valley districts, and it was hoped that they would be removed in a few days, but the second embargo dispelled this, and now the trade is settling down to a patient waiting policy. The big mills are congested with material awaiting shipment, and production is going to decrease further until embargoes are removed, as there is very little storage left.

The steel industry is thinking a great deal more about the weather conditions than it is about the plant-closing order sent out by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The last-named measure is only a temporary one to relieve the situation in the East, and particularly with respect to getting coal to vessels, while the weather is the chief influence that will determine the rate of steel production and steel consumption. With better weather coming shortly, as the backbone of the Winter is broken, a fair measure of transportation service is looked for, resulting in heavier production and shipments.

From Jan. 1 until the closing order went into effect the shipments of finished steel by mills in this district represented scarcely more than half their normal capacity. While the shipments fell short of production, the latter itself was greatly curtailed. Then there is very little demand for steel except for war purposes.

Shipments of mills and furnaces in the Central West are at less than 50 per cent. of capacity, by reason of embargoes and car shortage, and at the end of the plant closing order on Tuesday night many of the mills did not start up again, fearing that the stock of fuel on hand would not suffice to keep them going more than a day or so, and at this writing, five days later, a number are still shut down. The steel men do not want to take a chance at having to store their product when storage space is at a premium. The market for commercial steel is almost down to zero, and there is scarcely any demand. Government orders continue to come in at a substantial rate, although details are not given for publication, according to long established practice by the authorities.

The blast furnaces still have trouble with the coke shortage. Some of the stacks report conditions about the same as week before last, and a few say the supply was poorer last week than ever before, so that on the whole the situation is more unsatisfactory than last week or the week before. It was said last week that there were hopes of a partial cleaning up of coke, but this was dispelled, and it is true beyond question that the amount of coke en route from the Connellsville coke region to Valley and other blast furnaces has decreased very considerably, but the loadings week before last were very light, and last week were lighter, so that the reduction in the amount of coke in transit may be attributed simply to there being less coke started on the journey. Operations at merchant stacks in the last few days are estimated at about 70 per cent. of capacity in Western Pennsylvania and the Valleys, and along the Lake Erie front, while operations at steel works furnaces are still lighter than those of merchant stacks.

The fuel saving order was generally interpreted as permitting the blast furnaces to operate, as well as the coke ovens. They all come under the category of seven-day operations, and in addition to that there is no opportunity to divert much, if any, of the coal or coke into other channels. The beehive coke works cannot ship coke at will, as special requirements are to be filled. Physical conditions of weather are against the movement of coke, the Carnegie Steel Company, for instance, being able to operate only thirty-six of its fifty-nine blast furnaces, the smallest percentage of the Winter.

The last few days have witnessed an opening of the pig iron market for the second half of the year, and while the volume of business is not large, the prospects are good for some heavy buying in the near future. After the windup of work on the old year's adjustments and accounts a general desire to buy has taken possession of the trade, although sales for the second half are not very specific, in some cases leaving out time of delivery and price, but being specific in description of material. The price is left open because contracts must be written with a clause adjusting the price to any that may be made later by a Government agency. There is an urgent demand for basic iron, particularly for the nearby deliveries, both prompt and the next few months; but the offerings are extremely light, almost all furnaces being behind in their contract obligations.

The tinplate mills have been unable to resume in full under the exemption granted by the Fuel Administrator, various contingencies entering into the delay. Operations at the mills as a whole were ragged just prior to the announcement of the closing order by reason of shortage of steel growing out of transportation difficulties at the other end, and there was some difficulty in getting men back to work again, after they had been dismissed with the first order that they would not be needed until the following Wednesday morning. A fair estimate is that the tin mills exempted are averaging 60 per cent. of full capacity in operation. As the mills would not have operated at more than 80 per cent. at this time if there had been no closing order, this means that the exemption order has proved 75 per cent. effective.

When the Government took over the railroads in December all priority orders were suspended, but it is understood that certain instructions have been given with respect to the movement of material for shipbuilding, and perhaps as regarding other material also. As to tinplate the expectation is that special treatment will be ordered with respect to raw materials destined for tinplate mills and for the shipment of their finished product. Some mill warehouses are already full, while others are rapidly nearing that condition.

Of more importance to the tinplate industry just now is the fact that steps have been taken in Washington to give the industry better transportation service. The mills have been so short of box cars that one plant was forced to close because the warehouse was filled. There have been some interruptions to sheet bar supplies, but these were of less importance. It is believed here that the railroads will soon receive orders from the Food Conservation authorities to give preference to the tinplate industry in the matter of transportation and car supply.

The sheet mills did not profit much from the exemption of the closing order, and only a small proportion of the sheet rolling capacity was in operation during the five-day shut down. While the mills have on their books a great deal of Government business in black, galvanized, and blue annealed sheets, there has been little of it of a pressing nature, and the mills were not particularly disposed to ask for exemption.

Most of the sheet mills have suffered for some time by the restriction of sheet bar supply, the tin mills having got the preference, so that the shipments have been lighter than the production. The sheet mills were willing to close up and allow the sheet bars to accumulate if they would. Instead of starting up on Tuesday night, they decided to hold off until next Monday night. Fresh Government requirements are constantly appearing, one large tonnage running into five figures being noted.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company has purchased the Bessemer Coal and Coke Company's property in Allegheny County, consisting of about 3,000 acres of coking coal, with two shaft openings fully equipped and rated capacity of approximately 4,000 tons a day. It is believed the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The property was acquired by the Woodside Coke Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, and one of the subsidiaries of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and ultimately the entire output of these mines will be applied on the account of the Republic Company's fuel requirements.

Much saving of coal resulted in the five-day closing order, and since then a general cleanup of useless waste of fuel has been ordered by everybody concerned. It is remarkable the number of ways to save fuel that have been discovered by the manufacturers, owners of office buildings, and other big fuel consumers since the agitation to save began, and from now on this district will be strictly economical in the use of coal and gas. Just now Pittsburgh is suffering from a lack of coal more by the fact of the Monongahela River being frozen over than through a shortage of cars on the railroads.

Nearly all the mills here draw their fuel from the second, third, and fourth pools of the Monongahela, and for three weeks the stream has been frozen solid. A large fleet of boats was sent out last week to break up the ice, but about all they broke was their rudders and stern wheels, and most of them are on the ways being repaired. When the rivers open up there will be a generous supply of coal in this district, as by that time it is expected the railroad congestion will have melted away.

J. D. A. Morrow, formerly of this city, but now of Washington, has been appointed by Fuel Administrator Garfield to take full charge of the coal situation in this district, and he has already got under way by appointing R. W. Gardiner, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Coal Operators' Association, as his assistant. Under the direction of these two experts the coal problem of the district will be solved, and iron and steel men are satisfied with the plan. The new system to be followed by Morrow and Gardiner will establish zones for the shipment of fuel by railroads, and will go a long way to relieve the burdens of the local Fuel Administrator, D. W. Kuhn, whose greatest worry has been the shortage of coal in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts.

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 26, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,376,500	$90,236,500
Same period last year	23,076,500	112,329,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.84	76.64	77.26	76.64
Same period a year ago	89.43	89.23	89.48	88.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s, Series B	24	22	24	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	92¼	91¼	92	9
Am. Ag. C. conv. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	1
Cuban A.S. col. tr. 6s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	16
Cumberland Tel. 5s	93	91⅝	93	2
DEL. & H. 1st & r. 4s	86	86	86	5
D. & R. G. cons. 4s	63	63	63	18
D.&R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	50¾	50	50	10
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	92	92	92	4
Det. United 4½s	70	70	70	2
Distillers' Sec. 5s	82	77½	81½	211
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	85	85	85	1
ERIE 1st cons. 4s	68¼	68¼	68¼	2
Erie gen. 4s	50⅞	49¾	50⅛	36
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	43	42	43	61
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	43	42½	43	23
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	49⅞	49⅛	49⅝	38
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	95¾	95	95	29
HOCKING VAL. 4s	76⅞	75½	75½	12

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	87	87	87	3
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	51⅛	50¼	51	33
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	15	15	15	20
ILL. CEN. & C. St. L. & N. O. 1st 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	1
Penn. gtd. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	14
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80	80	38
Pitts., S. & L.E. 5½s	99	99	99	6
Public Service 5s	75¼	75	75	10
READING gen. 4s	84¾	84¼	84¼	48
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	96	95	96	9
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	64	64	64	11
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	55	55	55	1
ST. L., I. MT. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	73	72½	72½	2
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	58½	56½	58½	128½
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	70¾	67½	70¾	76
St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	62¾	61¼	62¾	34½
St. L. & S.F. inc. 6s	47	47	47	18

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. L. S. W., 1st 4s	68	66½	66½	2
St. L. S. W., 2d 4s	50½	50½	50½	2
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	59	58½	59	2
San An. & A. P. 4s	60½	59½	59½	2

Total sales $6,222,000

Grand total $22,376,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	16,925	190,628	113,585	$62,000
Tuesday	24,990	248,838	85,140	60,000
Wednesday	76,770	204,030	189,805	179,000
Thursday	16,115	135,825	135,685	119,000
Friday	57,650	110,515	126,940	118,500
Saturday	34,065	113,980	76,160	57,000
Total	226,515	1,003,816	727,315	$595,300

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,500	*Aetna Explo.	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
90	Am. B. Mfg. pf.	20	15	15	−11
300	*Am. Tin T.	½	½	½	..
500	*Am. Fruit S.	2	2	2	..
1,500	*Atlan. Fruit.	11	10½	11	..
50	*Can. C.& Fy.	19	19	19	+ 6½
1,800	*Car. L. & P.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
200	Carwen Steel.	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
25	*Cal. Mot. pf.	30	30	30	−25
7,300	Ch. M. C., w.i.	112	105	111	+ 4
300	*City Ser. pf.	72½	72	72¼	− 2¼
365	*City Ser. old	215	212	213	− 2

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
12,000	*Cosden Oil	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
100	*Cosden O. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
19,800	*Crown Oil	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
9,000	Cumb. P.& R.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
30,400	*Duthie Oil	60	58	55	− 5
800	*Elk Basin Pt.	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
9,200	*Esmeralda O.	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,800	*Federal Oil	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6,100	*Glenrock Oil.	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅜
5,100	*Han'verO.&R.	7½	4½	4½	− 2¾
10,000	*Houston Oil	51½	46¾	51	+ 8
1,500	*Inter. Pet.	13½	13	13⅝	+ ¼
30,900	*Isl. Oil. & T.	3¾	3⅛	3½	− ¼
2,500	*Merritt O.Cp.	22⅞	21½	21½	− ⅛
39,000	*Midwest Oil	124	108	117	+ 9
25,300	*N. W. Oil	64	56	64	+ 5
80,000	*Okla. Oil	4	3	3½	− ⅛
7,200	*Okla. Oil pf.	13	11	12	− 2

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 26, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	62	64
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	50	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Jan. 26, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	98
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	53	63
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 26, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..		15	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	70	72
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	86	88
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	39½	40½
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	203	205
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	89	92
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	July 1, 14	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	58	63
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..		4⅝	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	59	61

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 26, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	120	126
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	88	91
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	52	57
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..		18	19½
Do pf.	..	..		49	51
Shredded Wheat	a2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	178	180
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	97	100
	4	Q	Nov 10,17	234	236
	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
	3	Q	Dec 20,17	114	118
Midwest Refining	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	98	105
Nat. Sugar Refining	2	Q	Jan 15,18	116	119
New Jersey Zinc	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	37	39
New Niquero Sugar	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	68	72
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	600	620
Remington Typewriter	..	..		14½	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	62½	63
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	41	43

*And $1 extra. †Including 5%

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

	Capital.	Per C't.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½
Ninth Av.	800,000	2
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾

MONEY RATES

—On Call.—

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 21	6	6	6	6
Jan. 22	6	4½	6	4½
Jan. 23	5½	2	5½	5½
Jan. 24	4	3½	3½	4
Jan. 25	4	4	4	4
Jan. 26	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			2	4
Same week last year—				
High			2¼	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	3
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

—On Time.—

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 21	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 22	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 23	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 24	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 25	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 26	5¾	5¾	5¾
Week's range—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5¾	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@4
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	5
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 21	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	†Par
Jan. 22	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 23	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 24	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 25	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 26	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 21	3½	3 15-16	4 1-16	27f 15½c
Jan. 22	3½	3 15-16	4 1-16	27f 16c
Jan. 23	3¼	3 15-16	4 1-16	27f 16c
Jan. 24	3¼	4 1-16	4 1-16	27f 15½c
Jan. 25	3¼	4 1-16	4 1-16	27f 16c
Jan. 26	3¼	4 1-16	4 1-16	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 21	55	99¾	58f
Jan. 22	54⅞	99¾	58f
Jan. 23	54¾	99¾	58f
Jan. 24	54¾	99¾	58f
Jan. 25	54¾	100	58f
Jan. 26	54¾	100	58f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 21	44⅛d	88⅝c
Jan. 22	43⅞d	87⅞c
Jan. 23	43½d	87⅛c
Jan. 24	43⅝d	87⅜c
Jan. 25	43⅝d	87⅜c
Jan. 26	43½d	87⅛c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 26, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	288,420	864,549	658,045
Tuesday	461,388	359,982	455,742
Wednesday	869,032	355,078	744,727
Thursday	275,006	410,578	733,121
Friday	346,505	429,873	536,241
Saturday	215,635	231,480	290,180
Total w'k	1,956,026	2,651,540	3,418,056
Year to date	11,662,459	14,692,644	15,025,300

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$3,816,000	$4,069,000	$4,557,500
Tuesday	3,598,500	4,328,500	3,870,000
Wednesday	4,360,000	4,426,000	4,890,500
Thursday	4,353,000	3,857,000	4,175,000
Friday	4,128,500	3,451,000	4,482,000
Saturday	2,420,500	2,945,000	2,585,000
Total w'k	$22,376,500	$23,076,500	$24,510,000
Year to date	90,236,500	112,329,800	110,850,500

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Jan. 26, '18.	Jan. 27, '17.	Decrease.
R. R. & misc.	$6,222,000	$19,827,500	$13,605,500
Government	16,092,500	3,154,000	*12,938,500
State	3,000	2,000	*1,000
City	59,000	93,000	34,000
Total all	$22,376,500	$23,076,500	$700,000

*Increase.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

Jan.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
21	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
22	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
23	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
24	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
25	4.7531¼	4.7531¼	4.7531¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
26	4.7531¼	4.7531¼	4.7531¼	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range.		
High	4.7531¼	4.76 7-16
Low	4.7530	4.76 7-16
Same week last year.		
High	4.7580	4.7643¾
Low	4.7575	4.7643¾
Year to date—		
High	4.7531¼	4.76 7-16
Low	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.75⅛	4.76 7-16

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Jan. 21	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
Jan. 22	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.72⅝	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Jan. 23	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70¼	5.70¼	5.70¼
Jan. 24	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Jan. 25	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	5.70	5.70	5.70
Jan. 26	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.72	5.69⅞
Low	5.72⅝	5.70¼
Same week last year—		
High	5.84⅝	5.83⅜
Low	5.81½	5.83⅛
Year to date—		
High	5.70⅞	5.68¼

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Boston, Mass., January 26, 1918.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Middlesex" Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "MIDDLESEX," dated October 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 61 to 200, inclusive, maturing from April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1923.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receve in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby iven that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE GINTER GROCERY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of The Ginter Grocery Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 87 Wall Street (18th floor) in the City of New York, New York, on the thirty-first day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

To vote upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved in the manner prescribed in Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and to enable stockholders to give and signify in writing as required by the provisions of said section 221 their consent to such dissolution of the corporation.

To take action on a proposition that the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation, subject to its debts and liabilities, be sold and conveyed to The Ginter Company, a Massachusetts corporation, to determine the terms and manner of such sale and the distribution of the proceeds thereof among the stockholders of this corporation, and to enable stockholders to give their consent to such sale and distribution as shall be decided on.

To take such other action with respect to the sale and conveyance of the property and assets, business and goodwill of the corporation and the distribution to be made among its stockholders as is deemed advisable.

To confer upon the directors and officers of the corporation suitable authority and powers with respect to the actions to be taken by them in effecting the dissolution of the corporation, paying or providing for its debts and obligations, selling its property, assets, business or goodwill, distributing the proceeds of sale among its stockholders and winding up and adjusting its business and affairs.

To take such other action relative to these matters or any of them as is deemed advisable and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

At this meeting a report of the condition of the corporation and the companies it controls and their operations for the year ending December 31, 1917, and the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors of the corporation held since February 5, 1917, the date of the last stockholders' meeting, will be presented for the inspecton of stockholders, who will be asked to approve the management of the business of the corporation and the acts of its directors and officers.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTUS F. GOODWIN,
President.
ARTHUR L. RISLEY,
Secretary.

New York, January 16, 1918.

A special meeting of the stockholders of Hecht Brothers Clothing Company, Inc., will be held on the 30th day of January, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of such Company at 53-57 W. 14th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from two hundred and ninety thousand ($290,000.00) dollars, consisting of twenty-nine hundred (2900) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each, to three hundred and ten thousand ($310,000.00) dollars to consist of thirty-one hundred (3100) shares of the par value of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each.

(Signed) MAX HECHT, President.
(Signed) LESTER I. HEYMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of John V. Cockcroft, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the company, No. 17 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will be open from two o'clock until three o'clock.

New York, N. Y., January 19, 1918.
EDWARD J. COCKCROFT,
Secretary.

THE LACLEDE GASLIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gaslight Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 19, 1918, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 19, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 20, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ORDINATOR COMPANY, INC.:

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Ordinator Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 101 Park Avenue, Tuesday, February 5th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

IRVING M. TAYLOR, JR., Secretary.
Dated, New York City, January 21, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Claflins Incorporated for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 224 Church St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 11th day of Feb., 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

GEORGE F. CORNWELL, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the American Press Association will be held at their offices, 225 West 39th St., New York City, on Monday, February 4th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

COURTLAND SMITH, President.

CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of CAULDWELL-WINGATE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 2 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF G. W. FABER, INC., will be held at No. 36 West 37th Street, February 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. O. FRECH, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, PETER COHEN, and MAURICE PARKER, all of the city of New York, under the firm of JACOB COHEN SONS & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of December, 1917, by mutual consent. All debts due said partnership and those due by said partnership will be settled and paid with and by the remaining partners, JACOB COHEN, HARRY COHEN, JOS. D. COHEN, and PETER COHEN, who will continue the business as heretofore.

Dated New York, December 20, 1917.
JACOB COHEN,
HARRY COHEN,
JOS. D. COHEN,
PETER COHEN,
MAURICE PARKER.

For $1.00 a month The New York Times will be sent to American soldiers or sailors with the expeditionary forces or to any training camp. If a soldier, name of regiment must be given, or name of ship if a sailor. For the accommodation of residents in Harlem orders will be received at the new Harlem offices of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.—Advt.

BUILDING INDUSTRY PLEDGES FUEL CUT

To Save 1,500,000 Tons This Year by Curtailing Production.

MAY ESSENTIALIZE SOME

Many Fires and Short Material Supplies Urged as Reasons for Consideration.

For the purpose of conserving fuel during the present year leading building material manufacturers throughout the United States have voluntarily offered to curtail production.

The offer was made last week to P. B. Noyes, assistant to Dr. Garfield at Washington, and a series of conferences followed immediately. These conferences will probably last several days and no definite announcements of curtailments egreed upon will be made until their conclusion.

The Portland cement interests appear before the Fuel Commission today at Washington, when they will be asked to state how far their production can be restricted this year. Committeemen returning from the Capitol Thursday said that they came back decidedly bullish as to the effect wartime restraint will have upon building material production and pointed to the fact that out of the total amount of coal mined in this country building material interests would have to save only 1,500,000 tons in the year.

If the Portland cement industry, for instance, reduced its capacity 15 per cent., it could alone save the amount which the building material industry has been asked to save. And yet the industries represented at the first conference were those only of hollow tile, drain and enameled tile industries, fire and front brick and some common brick industries.

It is the tentative plan of the Government to ask the various building material interests to reduce their production in the aggregate about 25 per cent., but there will be some parts of the industry that will be permitted to speed up. For instance, the fire brick interests will be permitted to operate as an essential, the hollow tile, drain and white tile industry will be restricted about 25 per cent., but the tentative plan now is to ask the front brick and common brick interests to curtail their coal consumption about 50 per cent.

In each case the delegates were asked to voluntarily indicate how far they thought existing building conditions would permit them to curtail their outputs to return a saving of coal. The clay products industries gave as their tentative estimate the figures presented above. Today the Portland cement industry will be asked to state what it can do.

So many recent fires have occurred since the Washington conference in the storage and shipyard districts of the Atlantic seaboard that building material interests have been considering the matter of appealing to Washington to place certain lines, like Portland and natural cement, hollow tile, plaster products, roofing slate and some of the other fire-retarding building commodities on a temporary, if not a permanent, essential list so as to permit the Government to rebuild with fire-resisting materials, or where wood construction is necessary, as in the case of shipyards, to at least build fire walls of such height and thickness as to prevent fires reaching conflagration proportions in exposed areas.

The condition of the building material market today is such that no general drain for fire-resisting materials could be made without endangering general housing construction, warehouse building or other essential wartime construction. Even last week the Government commandeered an entire consignment of sand held on dock for a well-known dealer.

It is not possible to buy a yard of inch and a half or three-quarter inch size crushed stone. Gravel is extremely scarce, and with the Hudson frozen so that five-ton loaded trucks are making hourly trips across the Hudson at Tarrytown, there is no prospect even with a two weeks thaw of getting boats with new supplies of crushed stone, gravel, cement, or brick down the river.

Even in such a common commodity as asphaltum there is practically none to be had for any price in this market. Current quotations, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, are $25 for Mexican in barrels and $19 to contractors in tank cars, but except for a small amount being taken by the Government for cantonments there is none to offer even by the Standard Oil Company.

Bluestone is now quoted at the unheard-of price of $1.60 a yard for inch and a half and $1 75 for three-quarter-inch sizes for Spring delivery, and the quoted price for traprock in inch and a half size is $1.65 and $1.80 for three-quarter-inch, covering delivery up to July 1. Sand is strong, and Portland cement is likely to move up at any time with a most decisive jump. There are some in the trade who think a $2.50 price per barrel, wholesale, will be reached before the end of the year.

These are all ingredients of concrete, an important fire-resisting commodity entering into many phases of wartime construction. Since the war began the uses of Portland cement have increased from approximately 400 to almost 1,000.

Plans in progress on architects' boards show practically no nonessential construction under contemplation. Practically every operation involves a wartime connection. In this vicinity alone there is a demand for more than 70,000 homes now, the five boroughs of New York alone requiring immediate accommodation for approximately one-half that number.

Into these buildings hollow tile, architectural terra cotta, brick, and cement will be the primary ingredients used, and with heavy demands for industrial and storage and ship construction, the latter requiring almost the same materials as used in building construction, some arrangement must soon be provided to permit building material manufacturers to have adequate facilities for producing material enough to meet these extraordinary demands, especially since the reserves at manufacturing centres are exceedingly low even before the Spring inquiry fairly gets under way.

Scarcity of labor itself will hamper production this season, and if the difficulty is further accentuated by a reduction in fuel supply, and Government and private housing enterprise should combine to call for existing supplies, serious exhaustion of the building material supply will be sure to result.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

INFANTS' HOME PROSPERS.

Coler Says Mayor Hylan Wants to Aid Religious Charities.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Home for Hebrew Infants was held in the assembly room of the home, Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday. Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Charities, said his office and the Mayor were ready and anxious to do all that might be done to advance such institutions. It is the purpose of the present City Government, he said, to aid in every way all philanthropic bodies without regard to creed or religious belief. Following Mr. Coler, Thomas W. Hynes, Supervisor of Charitable Institutions of the Department of Finance, assured the gathering that his office is ready to do everything possible to advance work of the nature being carried on at the home. He said that he and his office would respond to any call that might be made upon him or his force.

During the past year the home has cared for over 500 babies, all under 5 years of age. Homes have been found for nearly half that number. The health report showed that no year of the eighteen that the home has been operated has been so free from serious ailment. Diphtheria had practically been absent. The sanitary conditions, owing to the introduction of new materials and instruments, had been kept up to a high standard.

BARGE CANAL OPEN MAY 15.

Williams Urges Federal Aid to Build Boats and Free Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—In his annual report to the Legislature, State Engineer Frank M. Williams repeats that the Barge Canal will be open from Lake Erie to the Hudson River this Spring and points out what he represents as the urgent necessity for Government aid in the construction of barges. Mr. Williams also asserts the need for an immediate appropriation of $350,000 to complete the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and urges that, in view of present conditions, immediate steps be taken to enable the State to lease the surplus water power which has been created by the construction of the new waterways.

"On the Champlain Canal," says Mr. Williams, "but two contracts remain uncompleted, the work consisting of the excavation of a small amount of material from the bed of the Hudson River in the vicinity of Schuylerville and south of Fort Edward. When navigation opens in 1918 the full depth of 12 feet will have been made available and barges constructed to maximum dimensions intended for the new channel may use this branch of the system.

"The canal in the vicinity of Rochester now presents the vital point at which will be determined whether or not the through line can be opened. This work consists principally of the construction of a dam across the Genesee River, heavy excavation between this point and east of South Park, together with the building of a concrete guard lock, and the completion of a trough across Irondequoit Valley, with some excavation between this point and Fairport. All of the contractors engaged on the work mentioned above have made carefully prepared statements, showing the rate of progress with which they will carry on their contracts between now and the middle of May. If this rate is maintained there will be no question as to the opening of the canal on May 15 for Barge Canal traffic from Buffalo to Troy.

"The canal in 1918 can carry 10,000,000 tons between lake and tidewater, and thus release thousands of freight cars for use in sections of the country where inland water transportation has not been developed. To win the war it has been said that the United States must build boats, boats, and more boats. The result which could be accomplished by placing a limited number in commission on the Barge Canal is self-evident."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn.—Criminal.
US<Hennig—(on trial.)
Bankruptcy.
Re Fannie Swirsky.
Re E B Jordan & Co, at 2 P. M.
Criminal.
US<Cooper.
Same<Trum, Barker & Kelly et al.
Same<Hufcut.
Same<Nagle.
Same<Monsky.
Same<Brown & De Saro.
Same<Cohn.
Same<Starr.
Same<Valtekounos.
Same<Strawgate.
Same<Banbury (2.)
Same<Incracia et al.
Same<Lund et al.
Same<Cona.
Same<Imbriale.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

R E Fiske, peo ex rel Fiske<Bantz et al.
Litchfield Const<CNY.
Plymouth Rubber Co<Goldstein et al.
Smith<Hedges.
Therasson<Thompson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Robinson<Russky-Golos Pub Co.
Cohen<C I & Bkn RR.
Jaros<Tomecek.
Epstein<Schepp Co.
Wakefield Mills Co<Whitman Mills.
Re Am Exch Natl Bk.
Shellenberger<Porter.
Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Schiavone<Edelman.
Leiterman<Tiedeman Co.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Levine<Levine.
Stein<Klipstein & Co.
Same<Giesel Co.
Gelman<Gruenstein.
Doran<Buttenwieser, (2.)
Greenhut<Rotoprint Gravure Co.
Fogel<Bklyn Hts RR.
Colwell Cooperage Co<Pennypacker.
Worboys Co<same.
Granville-Smith<Mendelsohn.
Martinez<de Marmon.
Scheckler<Witkin Trucking Co.
Boiardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Spitzer<Regney & Co.
People ex rel Downs<McBride.
Permison<Ost Rlty.
Murphy<Oxley.
Goehrig<Glausen.
Drewitz<Drewitz.
Mutual Film Co<N Y Motion Picture Co.
Hastorf<Colwin Rlty.
Gunnison<Kelaher.
Bloch<Koehler.
McElearney<O'Connell.
Levinson<Sturtz.
Gehlen<Louis.
Brown<Raritan Chem Works, (2.)
Greenfield<Schwartz.
Peisner<Rocco.
Kraemer<Oliva.
Dolaro<Bloomer.
Bayer<Bradley Cont.
Bannon<B & E Gordon Co.
Johnson<Fox Vaudeville Co.
Middleton<Carroll.
Crown<Goldstein Co.
Heale Wax Paper Mfg Co<Hartford City Paper Co.
Kronish<Hochstadter.
Ashley<Bishop, Babcock & Becker Co.
Friedlander<Hartley.
Binzen<Binzen.
Re Schiffer, (Conners.)
Progressive Smelt & Metal Co<Hanshaft.
Ayala<Am Iron Prod.
Spanier<Spanier.
Rogers<Cooper.
Kuflik<Penn RR.
Joseph<Millons.
Smith<Jacoby.
Schulz<Lupescu.
Genl Inv Co<Schwab, (2.)
Re Albert, (Louis Bauer Co.)
Niles<Havens.
Re Perlman.
Ashkin<Bklyn Hts RR.
Kunzman<same.
Lipay<same.
Levy<Klein.
Slonimsky<Levin.
Fitts<Weissberg.
Hickey<Portor.
Re Allerton Av, (Bronx Park, East.)
Holmes<Crane.
Sulzberger<Sulzberger.
Farrall<Yennil.
Arliss<Brenon Film.
Glaser<Cheesebrough.
Slonimsky<Levin.
Smitko<Smitko.
Jones<Int R T.
Terry<Green.
Currier<Stern.
Van Dyck Estate<Regnis Const Co.
Re Vaas, (Gross.)
Re Schuller.
Markowitz<NYRys, (2)
Re Canter, (Jarechy.)
Bernstein<Krohnberg.
Friberg<Wucher.
Cermak<Blumberg.
Fogelhut<Taylor.
River Plate Com Co<Madero Bros.
McCarthy<Cushman & Wakefield, Inc.
Bird<May.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Case on. Funge<Mauser Mfg. Co.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on. Eckerson<Eckerson.
PARTS. IV., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendars.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—No day calendars.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
Samuel Lasker,
Frederick W Frech,
William L Loew,
Wills for probate:
Samuel Herbst,
Rudolph A Musseht,
Margaret Burton,
Jacob B Senk,
Daniel Broderick,
Kate Clancy,
William Arrowsmith,
Samuel I Davis,
Emeline C Smith,
Thomas H Burnet,
Delia G Woodin.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Burn<Sanfort,
Harry Aronson, Inc<Reiss.
Cohen<Shoff.
Kanzer<Goldblatt.
Goldberg<Rothschild Rlty.
Netuck<Cowan.
Shusterman<De Causse
Frankel<Imperato.
Gerber<Wright.
Hauser<Nassau E R R
Richardson Press<Cooke.
Winkler<Haynes.
Leonard Sheet Metal Wks<Wenzel.
Orvesta Realty<Loewenthal.
Klinger<Cohen.
Silverman<Goldberg.
Bayer<Bradley Cont.
Huntington<Eclipse Light Co.
Goldberg<Hoffman.
Chiantelli<Aelter.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Allen, J.—Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.,) at 10 A. M.
Case on—Woodruff & Co<Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brew Co.
Case on—Johnstone<J W Butler, Inc.
No day calendar.
PARTS I., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. No day calendars.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J. Bibko<Slovak Newspaper and Book Co—Marcel Levy.
SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Burras<Barker—Charles H Griffiths. Natl Academy of Design<Sims—William Henkel, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Mut Life Ins Co<Annie L Bauman—Louis J Schwartz. Julius J Dukas<Calvin Realty Corp—Louis Lande.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Heisner<Kahn (2.)
Re Appleton Av.
Re Burns Bros.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Eckes<Worm.
Mugler<Mugler.
Scarafiotte<Cebrelli.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Est of—Dillie Reilly,
Nicholas Sabella,
Edward C Brennan,
Simon Dressel,
Leo C Denlea,
Isidor Roll,
Bettie Lorber,
Mary A Pyle.
Wills for probate:
Katharine Feuring,
Annie C Bub,
Martin Dickemann,
Ignatius Schnepp,
Aloysius M Tighe,
Martin McGrath,
Elizabeth Elterich,
Accountings:
Estate of—Maurice Nemeroff,
Angelo Fiscante,
Mary A Kingston.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Hughes<Falter—Eugene J Busher.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions. No day calendar.
Notice—Motions noticed for today, Jan. 28, will be called tomorrow, Jan. 29.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Cropsey, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Foley<Murray.
Kenyon<Komp.
Same<Landsden.
Hanson<Hanson.
Goldberg<Goldberg.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
August Bergman,
Loftus Love,
Timothy Sullivan,
Harry F Wood,
Franz Chierck,
Frank B Marsh.
Administration of:
Anna Rose,
Albert Stern.
Accounting of:
Albert Berry,
William A Kissick,
William Protzman,
Catherine Dowd,
Michael Martin,
Julius Tillinger,
James Tedford,
Isabella Johnson,
Catherine Dubos,
Phebe R Bergen,
Allen T Lexow,
Mary E Whittelsey,
William Homan,
Marie Van B McKeever,
Margaret Brancaloeni,
Henry H Thompson.
Estates of:
Wallace infants,
Louis Diemer,
Margaret Kilgallon,
John Bullwinkle.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Dusek<The Texas Co.
Jackson<McGuire.
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Henne<Welsh.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
Ries<West El RR.
Merente< N Y C RR, (2.)
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Patterson<Halstead.
Petitte<N Y C RR.
Isyzysnk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Westcott<Gale.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Genoa<Funk.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Farley<Yonk RR, (2.)
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Treuer<Rossi.
English<NY C RR.
Lundy<Ames Transfer.
Musha<Sklar.
Rittacco<City of New Rochelle.
De Carmine<Munson S SCo.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light & Power Co.
Griffen<R T Sub Cons
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Moulton<Moulton.
Woolff<N Y C RR.
Jamma<Frankenberg.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
Jones<Devine.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
Gordon<West El RR.
Trior<Guggolz.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Farrell<Cy of Yonkers
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co, (2.)
Wolski<Booth & Flinn.
Russell<Kelly.
Fusco<NY,NH & HRR
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Krons<NY Int Rys Co.
Noval<Fennell.
Highest number reached on call, 739½.
PART II.—Seeger, J.—Special calendar.
Greenwood<Schroeder.
Sergeant<Farrell.
Fremd<Halstead.
Dow & Smith<City of Mount Vernon.
Wuestenhoefer<Martens.
Holzmuth<Ebling Brewing Co.
Swanston<Kendall.
Gately<Adams.
Scott<City of White Plains.
Moulton<Fritz.
Ruskin<Pierce.
Bennett<same.
Safford<Hugh.
Keys<Schleich.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.
Andrews<Canton Magazine Co.
SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fish & Marvin<Vil of Scarsdale.
Also for the hearing of motions.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LET US INCREASE YOUR INCOME

We specialize in converting non-paying Property into first class income property. Call and see us.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42nd St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$60—For Rent—$60

A Few Extraordinary—For Sale—Easy Terms. Ten Rooms, Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn.

A. SILSBY, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

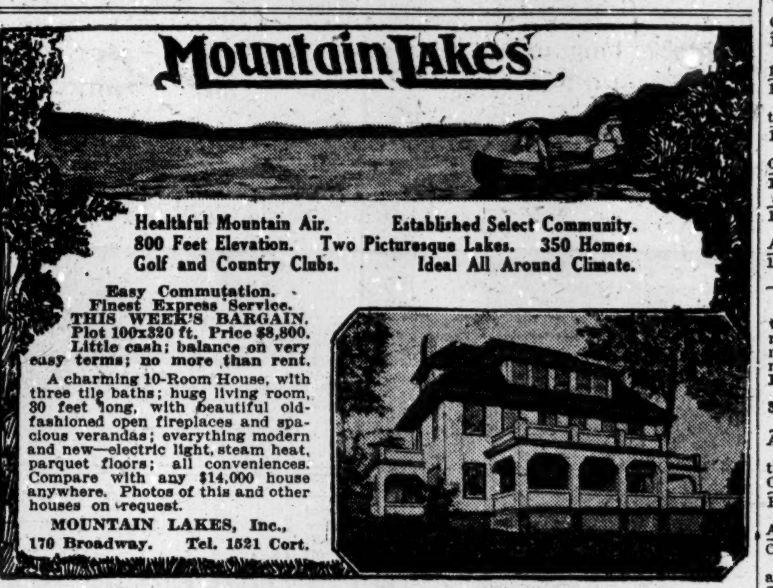
LIGHT LOFTS
Possession at Once
38 to 44 West 21st St.
12 Story Fireproof Buildings, 67x92
100% SPRINKLER
APPLY PREMISES OR YOUR BROKER

TREMENDOUS BARGAIN IF SOLD NOW

PRICE, COMPLETE, ONLY $11,000. ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

A charming old-time mansion, beautifully situated on a hilltop, 800 ft. elevation, overlooking a magnificent inland lake, with large, beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers. Its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In select section of beautiful country estates. Ideal commuting to New York City. 12 large rooms, three tiled baths. Living room 30 ft. long. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several exclusive clubs.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634—Audubon.



Mountain Lakes

Healthful Mountain Air. Established Select Community.
800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 350 Homes.
Golf and Country Clubs. Ideal All Around Climate.

Easy Commutation.
Finest Express Service.
THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN.
Plot 100x320 ft. Price $8,800.
Little cash; balance on very easy terms; no more than rent.

A charming 10-Room House, with three tile baths; huge living room, 30 feet long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplaces and spacious verandas; everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $14,000 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.,
170 Broadway. Tel. 1521 Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single suite for rent.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

Store, Basement & Lofts
100x100. Fireproof Sprinkler.
27 to 35 West 24th St.
A. J. Kerwin Co., 1133 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

SUBLET, CORNER APARTMENT
MOST COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS IN CITY
NINE ROOMS—3 BATHS
Every modern improvement. Inquire Supt.
270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 99TH

MANHATTAN—East Side.

48 EAST 61st ST
Superior House, Charmingly Situated
Adjacent to best ulubs and residences.
2 & 3 Room Apartments,
Studios, Open Fireplaces;
Catering, Maid & Valet Service.
House Just Completed. Rents $900 to $2,250.
DUFF & CONGER, Inc., Agts.
Madison Av. & 86th St. Tel. Lenox 8900

NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E 78TH ST.
S. E. Corner of Madison Ave.

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.

GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.

4 Rooms & Bath, $46 to $50

At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.

TAKE THE SUBWAY and transfer at Grand Central Station to Queensboro Subway; take Corona train direct to 25th St. Station. (Free Transfers.)

Booklet, etc., on request.

THE
Queensboro Corporation
Renting Office at Jackson Heights.
Opposite 25th St. Subway Station.
Telephone Newtown 708.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must dispose of small farm consisting of good 5-room house, newly painted and decorated, improved large plot of good farm land; just the place for small family to live and raise enough products for home use; must sell quick and on easy terms to reliable party. Call or write to Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm, 5-room house, good condition; excellent soil for vegetables and chickens; near large towns and harbor; will sacrifice to responsible party for small cash payment and balance easy; full price, $2,200. Brown, 161 West 34th St.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—A farm in Maine; ideal location; 500 acres, modern buildings; a Summer home or a money making business. Box 276, Corinna, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL GARAGE.
Space for rent, all improvements.
533-535 West 27th St.
534-536 West 28th St.
No elevator; space for 200 cars.
Special rate more than one car.
PHONE 2675 FARRAGUT.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

Attention!—92 Monroe St., Near Pike St.—Three-story building, suitable for garage or any business requiring a strong building. Henry C. B. Stein, Inc., 102 1st St., N. Y. C.

Office, private, bright, and attractive; furnished complete or unfurnished; reasonable. Room 1238, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St. Tel. Vand. 5780.

Plant ready to run, equipped with 24 Singer sewing machines, for rent in Yonkers. W. S., 263 Times Downtown.

Loft, 75 by 75, excellent location; steam, electric, elevator service. Apply 30 Park Place, or your own broker.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Basement store; excellent neighborhood, just off Avenue; moderate rental.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; electric light, steam heat.

LOFTS, 44x77, steam heat, elevator, 680 1st Ave., telephone 3015 Morn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

$5,000 up to $65,000 to loan on first mortgages on improved Manhattan or Bronx. X. S., 2,914 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

191-193 Canal St.; will be altered to suit tenant, and has electric elevator; one sidewalk elevator will be installed. Estate of Martin Grossman, P. O. Box 252, White Plains, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away; price $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

DAINTY VILLA, with 2-3 acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated, ready to move into today; seven handsome rooms, tile bath; paneled living room, 27 ft. long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $2,000 on easy terms to desirable party; $4,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches, and markets; in a refined, exclusive neighborhood. PRIVATE, Box 59 Times Downtown.

Modern suburban home; every city convenience; commuters' express service; eight rooms, bath, sleeping porch, steam heat, large grounds, garden; reasonable. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry Hayes, 29 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

FOR LITTLE CASH DOWN AND WHAT YOU LOSE PAYING RENT YOU CAN BUY IT.

I have a quaint, delightful, nearly new, year-round home, English architecture, on large tree-covered plot, of 10 rooms, beautifully decorated inside and out, located close to D., L. & W. R. R. station in exclusive Montclair-Morristown section; very convenient commuting to New York City; ready to occupy; for sale at $2,750 on easy terms, and $5,000 on first mortgage; it has 10 rooms and 2 tiled baths, and overlooks 2 beautiful lakes near by. Write or phone R. L. Kilby, 18 East 60th St., New York City. Tel. 4570 Plaza.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Owner in California will sacrifice white stucco bungalow and garage; $4,800; bought for cash October; chestnut trim, parquet floors, bookcases, tiled bath; steam heat, screens, shades; large plot; ½ hour N. Y. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

Connecticut.

TO RENT.

Magnificent estate at Southport, Conn.; fourteen-room house, two bathrooms; electric lights, hot water heat; three-car garage; boathouse; 500-foot water front; wonderful view of Long Island Sound; redecorated and overhauled; new golf course near; one hour, seventeen minutes from New York City. L. B. CURTIS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

In Westchester County, preferably on New York Central R. R., within 25 miles of New York, seven or eight rooms, with a small plot and garage, to rent for 1 year, with option of buying; specify price. R 12 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4598.

66TH, 139 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, six rooms and three baths; extra maid's room; six to twelve months, immediately. Phone mornings, 9 to 12, Plaza 7806.

64 EAST 86TH ST.
Six rooms and two baths, twelfth floor; all outside rooms; most attractively and completely furnished; rent, $350 monthly to Oct. 1; immediate possession; shown by appointment. Phone Lenox 9434.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 543.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath; elevator; nonhousekeeping.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; restaurant service. Tel. Plaza 6958.

TO SUBLET—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Beautiful furnished apartment, two rooms, all conveniences. $50-$65.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment; large room, bathroom; steam heat, electricity.

53D ST., 56 WEST.
Handsomely furnished, extra large three rooms, bath, kitchenette; bachelors or couple; immediate possession; quiet, select house.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 342 WEST, (Columbus Circle.)—Beautifully furnished four rooms, bath; elevator; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Seven rooms, beautifully furnished; well heated; central location; $175 a month; less conditionally.

72D, 116 WEST.—For rent, small apartment, one room and bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class building. Apply to superintendent.

74TH, 237 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End Av.)—Seven exceptionally large, all light rooms and two baths; very handsomely furnished; pianola; twin beds in two rooms; will rent for two months or more, $250 per month. E. L. Goodman.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Studios, modernized, one to four rooms; $50-$150; steam.

91ST, 27 WEST, (The Nouvell.)—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms, $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

91ST, 215 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Four large, light rooms; bath; period furniture, Oriental rugs; complete housekeeping. Apartment 87.

95TH, 55 WEST, (Apartment 36.)—To sublet, beautifully furnished, modern three rooms and bath; housekeeping; Victrola; plenty steam heat; all outside rooms; $100 a month. Phone Riverside 6621.

96TH, WEST.—(Near park) floor, private residence, beautifully furnished, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity, gentlemen. Phone Riverside 5413.

97TH, 9 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished three-room modern apartment; piano; $75. Carley.

111TH ST., 611 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4 bedrooms; southern exposure; player piano; $120. Apt. 25.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two rooms, bath, and kitchenette to sublet; three months; $90. Apartment 84.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Attractively furnished four-room outside, overlooking Columbia Campus. Apt. 67.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front south, opp. Columbia. Whitlock. 9E.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 8-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

127TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Elevator; outside three rooms, bath; $60. Apt. 25.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

BROADWAY, 3,456, (141st.) — Eight corner rooms, complete, modern, $135. Botsford. Auduton 1620.

CLAREMONT AV., 140.—High-class, nicely furnished 6-room apartment; rent reasonable.

COLUMBUS AV., 430.—Desirable single, double bachelor rooms, well heated, with bath. $7.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 245.—Apartment six large rooms, 2 baths, all windows overlooking Hudson; immediate possession. Apt. 5C.

MANHATTAN AV., 320, (Corner 114th St.)—Attractively furnished, seven-room, corner apartment; facing Morningside Park; rent for $125 a month. Rose Windsor, 7 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2338.

OVERLOOKING Riverside Drive, between 86th and 90th Sts.; two attractive, furnished, connecting rooms, with bath; references required. Telephone Schuyler 6190.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Sublet, February to October, attractive five-room, modern, front apartment; piano; plenty coal; references; $90.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, facing Hudson River; short or long lease. Apt. 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Large, attractive studio, bedroom, bath; bachelors; private residence; $125.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; RESTAURANT SERVICE. PHONE PLAZA 6958.

WILL rent, five months or longer, beautifully furnished apartment, drawing, dining, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath; select neighborhood; including linen, silver, grand piano, grand grafonola, Oriental rugs, &c.; never been rented before; private entrance. Phone 436 Circle.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Second floor front; eight light, airy rooms; all modern improvements; rent moderate. Inquire at elevator.

198TH, 840 EAST.—Six rooms, $45; all modern improvements; exclusive neighborhood.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; one room and bath, $50. Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Parlor floor; three large rooms; bath, electric light, steam heat.

48TH ST., WEST, Near 5th Av.—Parlor floor, two rooms and bath. Phone 9779 Bryant.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Very desirable two-room and kitchenette apartment; southern exposure; very large rooms; first-class building; rent $70.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or profession; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; entire floor; service optional.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, and bath; rent $660-$780.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two rooms and bath in an apartment hotel, $62.50 a month, with maid service; restaurant in building. Apt. 8J.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. — Exceptional apartment, 2 rooms, bath; best references required. Phone Columbus 8280. Apartment 6D.

WEST END AV., 498.—Corner apartment, 7 rooms and 3 baths to sub-let, unfurnished, for 8 months from Feb. 1. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Modern fireproof apartment house,
226 West 70th St., near Broadway.
Rent, $1,500.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three room and bath apartment in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

SEVEN ROOMS, two baths, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; desirable location; rent $50. Lawrence, 563 8th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, to rent, furnished small apartment, one or two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, between 72d and 110th west Broadway; must be reasonable; references given. H 6 Times.

Three-room furnished apartment, two sleeping rooms required, also kitchenette; permanent; reasonable; west side; state price. H 5 Times.

COUPLE, highest references, extremely careful, 3 or 4 rooms, housekeeping; possession March 1. Z 324 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Large, completely furnished, steam-heated room; private bath; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Room for one or two; private phone and bath; Bronx.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—$25, $35, $45 rooms. This address and 125 East 37th.

TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, newly decorated, single or en suite; private family; beautiful view; accessible location; meals if desired; business women preferred; references. Plaza 7922.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—One small room, running water, steam heat, electricity; private house; references.

11TH ST., 105 WEST.—Steam heated, furnished rooms and parlor floor; references.

50TH ST., 44 WEST.—Parlor floor, business or living, room with bath; reference.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; reasonable; electric light, steam heat, running water.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Warm, attractive, single front room; electricity, elevator, telephone; references. Starr.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large front room; business people only; seventh floor.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Single room, next to bath; all conveniences. King, Columbus 8218.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large front room with alcove, furnished-unfurnished.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; well furnished suite, consisting of living room, bedroom, and bath; electric light, telephone, private entrance; reference. Apartment 2. Telephone 6453 Columbus.

70TH, 222 WEST.—Large room, private family; plenty heat; gentlemen; references. Columbus 8791.

70TH, 278 WEST. — Rooms, $4 up; suite, private bath; gentleman, business couple.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Large front, $8; also southerly exposed, $7; entire second floor; private house; 233 Columbus.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms; bath, heat, open fireplaces, electricity, telephone.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity, steam; phone; conveniences.

71ST, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished single room, bath adjacent; exclusive house; electricity, steam.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; every convenience; warm.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful warm front room; running water; near bath; quiet, refinement.

73D, 136 WEST.—South room, large back parlor, suitable physician; heat, electricity; subway.

74TH, 161 WEST.—STEAM-HEATED BACHELOR ROOM; ELECTRICITY; REFERENCES.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.) —Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor with connecting bedroom; single room; electricity.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front basement, light housekeeping; also single rooms; electricity.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, near bath; running water; phone; $8-$10.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room; running water; steam heat; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Very large, attractive, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms; neatly furnished.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Warm, homelike, large and single rooms; all comforts and conveniences.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; well heated.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; reasonable.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; near subway and L.

79TH ST., 225 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—Large front room; southern exposure; electricity; all conveniences; also small rooms.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, attractive rooms; private baths; electricity; $8-$12.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms; adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath; kitchenette; also parlor floor.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, warm, sunny room, with grand piano; board optional.

85TH, 102 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, FRESHLY PAINTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED, FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH USE OF LIVING ROOM. LEONARD.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2d floor front; also back parlor, with extension.

86TH, (533 West End Ave.)—Large and small room; connecting bath; electricity; references.

88TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, medium, sunny front room; breakfast; high-class house.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Studio parlor, bedroom; piano; bath; large rooms; steam, electricity.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Attractive room, bath; southern exposure; well heated; $10; private residence.

91ST, 252 WEST.—Gentleman; attractive, light front room, adjoining bath; private family; apartment; exclusive. Telephone Riverside 3960. Rosenfeld.

92D, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, front suite, attractively furnished; conveniences; suitable doctor. Riverside 2616.

93D, 115 WEST.—Large room with alcove; southern exposure; small room; references; phone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Perfectly appointed suite, room adjoining bath; every convenience; private house.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Outside, single room; electricity; gentleman; $3.50. Riverside 1991. Ford.

97TH, 127 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, comfortable room; southern exposure; gentleman; electricity, telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptional clean, warm room; modern; elevator. Apartment 3C.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. 6B.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, near bath; single, en suite. Apartment 9.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single on together. Willis.

102D, 303 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private, refined house; heat assured; ideal neighborhood.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, opposite park; $5; telephone; breakfast. Robinson.

107TH, 233 WEST.—Two attractive, sunny, front rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable. Mahler.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Bright room; elevator; reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; private family. Apt. 1A.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, steam-heated rooms; electricity, elevator. Apartment D5.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Nicely appointed room in select neighborhood for gentleman; one minute from subway; bath and shower; $3 per week. C. M., Apartment 2.

112TH, 612 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front room; every convenience. Apt. 10.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, warm room; modern corner apartment. Johnston.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Newly furnished outside rooms; opposite Columbia University; all modern conveniences. Apply Mrs. E. S. Moore, Apt. 6B.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Warm, attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; running water. Apartment 1B.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; elevator. 6 F. W.

137TH, 616 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private; elevator; references exchanged. Apartment 20.

149TH, 620 WEST, (Riverside.)—Newly furnished, warm outside room adjoining bath; home with couple; references. 1-D, 3529 Audubon.

152D, 588 WEST.—Beautiful large room in refined private home; well heated. Audubon 7146.

168TH, 601 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny, outside room; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen. Apt. 55. Phone Audubon 9527.

170TH, 623 WEST.—Apt. 1A. Well furnished room; every convenience.

180TH, (4,241 Broadway.)—Large, warm room; elevator; private; business people. Apartment 20.

180TH, (B'way, 4,241.)—Will rent together two attractive rooms; $8; $4.50; housekeeping privileges; suit refined couple. Francis.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Large, sunny, modern room, adjoining bath; private family; $10. Apt. 1D.

CHRISTIAN COUPLE have room for refined gentleman in high-class apartment; Central Park West; in Nineties. G 28 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (122d St.)—Warm rooms, business women. Young, Apt. 42.

ELEGANTLY furnished large room, refined private home; well heated. Audubon 7146. Faas.

HOMELIKE two charming bedrooms, bath, high-class, near Broadway and 116th St. subway; private family; gentlemen preferable. Morningside 5308.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Large, attractive furnished rooms, studio, bedrooms, baths, for bachelors; private residence; $60 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Connecting, sunny rooms; private bath; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Private family has desirable room, adjoining bath. Apartment 62.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th.)—Large back parlor, private bath; parquet; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Warm, outside, sunny room; attractive home. Apartment 35.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Large, well heated room, private bath, twin beds, $12; also single, $4; electricity, steam; residence.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 850, (near 76th.)—Attractive front room, exclusive private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., (79th St.)—Very desirable, three connecting rooms and bath. Schuyler 4121.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3283.

Brooklyn.

LINCOLN ROAD, 69.—Large and small beautifully furnished rooms; heated, electricity; private house; two minutes from Brighton "L" Prospect Park station. Telephone [illegible] Flatbush.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG LAWYER desires quarters with private family, select neighborhood; references. H 4 Times.

COUPLE, baby, desire room, private bath, board or kitchenette. Smith, 2828 St. Nicholas.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Attractive, double room, top floor, near bath; home table; references.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Newly decorated, sunny rooms; electricity; all conveniences; board.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room or studio and bath; southern exposure; meals served.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity, all improvements.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Double room, private bath, electricity; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; accessible.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; electricity, plenty heat, hot water; Southern cooking.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; also small room.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive double; private bath; also single; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath, with board; ideal location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private phone.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished suite, or singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, steam-heated rooms, double and single; bath adjoining, excellent home table; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual price; one large room; electricity; plenty heat, hot water.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Large, sunny room; private bath.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; business couple or gentlemen; good table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; well heated; electricity; private house. Sch. 8609.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath; parlor dining; home cooking; references.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; well-heated house; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-heated house; excellent cuisine; "L."

100TH, 238 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; other rooms; best table.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room; four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 249 WEST, (Broadway.)—Select table guests accommodated; unexcelled cuisine. Hamburger. Riverside 6348.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Several table guests desired; unusually good meals. Cathedral 6350. Apt. 33.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; home cooking; Morningside Heights; reasonable. Henry.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

BROADWAY, (Corner 111th St., 545.)—Handsomely furnished room, bath; board; private American family. Phone Cathedral 8947.

Business woman, college graduate, share apartment Washington Square district; breakfast and dinner. Telephone Chelsea 3407, 10 and 11.

HOME CARE and training for backward, mentally deficient, or invalid children; character building. W 8 Times.

MADISON ARMS,
41, 43, 45 West 58th St.; elevator.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Steam-heated suite, overlooking Drive; piano; two, $28; large rooms, adjoining bath, two, $20-$23. PAYNE.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., corner 103d.—High class house; recently opened; elegant rooms; thoroughly heated; private baths; good table; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing Park; singles.

YOUNG Jewish couple desires one or two as paying guests; no other boarders; front room, near Drive; best of references exchanged. Phone Riverside 9868.

BOARD WANTED.

Highest references exchanged; couple want 2 attractive, comfortable rooms with privilege board private table, March 1. Z 339 Times Annex.

WANTED—A permanent home for a six-year-old girl; particulars furnished upon request; references. Apply Box Z 264 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC LANDAULET, 1916, privately owned, mechanically perfect, low mileage; just overhauled, varnished, and renickeled, looks and runs like new; owner will accept reasonable offer. Write or phone Pearson, The Barnard Apts., Columbus 3650.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
Four-passenger, fully equipped, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
With every equipment; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
7-passenger, fully equipped, newly painted, and guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.
Had little use; owner will sacrifice; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Has every equipment; will sacrifice; condition guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC for sale, 1917 limousine, wire wheels; run 3,000 miles perfect condition; no dealers need apply. Z 344 Times Annex.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, sedan, 1914, fine running order; sacrifice. Levin, 149 West 36th.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CHANDLER SEDAN 1917, 7-passenger, fully equipped; beautiful condition, driven 6,000 miles; will demonstrate. The Winton Co., 330 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 900.

COLE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

CROW-ELKHART Country Club Speedster, 2-passenger; A1 condition; $475. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FIAT, latest imported Fleetwood five-passenger touring; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

FRANKLIN 1917 seven-passenger limousine, excellent condition, fully equipped. Marmon Automobile Company, 1880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON town car, run less 3,000 miles; owner gone to France; best offer. Phone 808, Morristown, N. J.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.
LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE limousine; body just repainted; everything overhauled; extra touring body; gentleman compelled live in South account health will sacrifice. Z 258 Times Annex.

LOCOMOBILE landaulet, late model, newly finished, first-class condition; cost $6,300, sell for $1,900. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 15 Touring, fine condition; will sacrifice for $900. Bower, Audubon 8110.

MARMON limousine, 1917 model, wire wheels, all standard equipment, many extras; splendid condition; dealers need not answer. J 308 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 Landon brougham, guaranteed. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring car; also brougham; roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

NATIONAL, late 1916 run 3,000 miles; in best mechanical condition; car cost $1,850 six months ago; price, $775; this is a bargain; trades considered. BEDFORD USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open Sundays and evenings.

OLDSMOBILE 1916, 5-passenger; fully equipped; $500. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 brougham, like new; run less than 2,500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

OVERLAND Country Club, 1917 model; first-class condition; $550. Bedford Used Car Exchange, 1,197-1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

PACKARD 2-TON TRUCKS for sale; also Federal trucks, with or without bodies; good condition; attractive prices. Interborough Transfer Co., 406 West 45th St., N. Y.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 48-B-4 seven-passenger touring car; driven 4,000 miles, equipped with two extra tires carried on rear, seat covers, and complete touring necessities. For further information inquire of S. A. Miner, 294-296 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) landaulet, 48 H. P.; Cadillac (1917) Touring, like new; Pierce-Arrow (1915) Touring, 38 H. P. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Telephone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO.—Sedan; exclusive, specially designed body; mechanically perfect; completely equipped; cheerfully demonstrated. Mrs. McGee, 815 West 179th St. Phone St. Nicholas 9990.

REO 1916 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick; $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

S. G. V. 1914 town car; A1 condition; new shoes. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

SIMPLEX 1915 special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,698 Broadway.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Columbus 1028.

STEARNS-KNIGHT touring, 1917, "Light 4" model; the most desirable and economical high-class light car; overhauled and newly refinished; manufacturer's equipment and binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 4-cylinder, 1917, 4-passenger coupe, painted Rolls-Royce blue; practically new; sacrifice. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ TOURING.
1917 HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 18 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
CHALMERS Light "6" Touring, $425.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND "6" Touring.
OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $250.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 REO three passenger roadster.
1917 CADILLAC touring, very extra.
1916 HUPMOBILE runabout, wire wheels.
1916 STUDEBAKER touring, Model 17.
1916 REO seven passenger.
1916 HUPMOBILE touring, exceptional.
1915 BUICK small touring.
1914 PACKARD 3-48 seven passenger.
1914 MERCER touring.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstrations at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

Motor Trucks.

GUARANTEED NEW U. S. TRUCKS.
Never used. Twenty 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Special discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

TRUCKS.—New high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Columbus 9046. 66 Journal Building.

TRUCKS for hire, long or short haul. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway. Circle 3249.

2, 3, 5 TON TRUCKS, day, week, or monthly contracts. J 317 Times Downtown.

Automobiles Wanted.

FRANKLIN touring car or sedan wanted, 1916 or 1917. R 87 Times.

HUDSON 1917 SUPER-SIX
WANTED.
Four-passenger; must be in good condition. "Export," Box 135 Times.

WANTED—Classy, up-to-date runabout of standard make, with disappearing seat, if possible; must mention all particulars; must be a bargain for cash. Write A. E. Fox, 142 West 44th St.

WANTED.
CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
Must be in perfect condition; cash waiting. "Private," Box 115 Times.

Will pay cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE Rental Service.—Pierce-Arrow, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

AUTOCAR.—2-ton, new commercial, to hire by contract only. Standard News Co., 338 East 9th.

CADILLAC limousine to rent, week, month; new, luxurious; privately owned; competent, careful driver; exceptionally reasonable rates. Circle 4296.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE, automobiles, $5 month up. Matt Dwyer's, 311-319 West 140th. Audubon 1540-1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AMERICAN FRENCH WOMAN going Paris, where best business, social relations, would undertake any commission concerning fashions, buying representation, &c.; also able supply magazine, newspaper articles; references; answer immediately. H 2 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert; unquestionable qualifications; above average; fair education; correspondent, secretary. W 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, thoroughly experienced, familiar all office routine; references; $16. D 309 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; eight years' experience; correspondent; can take full charge. W 88 Times.

COOK, &c.—Lady going South wishes places for excellent cook and capable waitress. Phone 4911 Plaza today, tomorrow, Wednesday morning.

COOK, Swedish, by day, week; first-class references. Rath, 204 East 37th.

DESIGNER, assistant, open for position on dresses. Bing, 24 East 21st St.

DRESSMAKER.—At home or by the day. Phone 7103 Bushwick.

MAID, half time. Advertiser, 167 West 79th.

NURSE, trained, desires steady position with invalid; city, country; references; terms moderate. S., care Howlett, 120 East 87th.

SEAMSTRESS wishes more customers; reasonable. Cathedral 8086.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, exceptionally competent, executive ability, experienced engineering work, office details, desires position where excellent work is appreciated. S. B., 149 West 85th St.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; $18-$20; capable of handling office details. W 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced; college training; advertising, publishing, general business. W 31 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat appearance; thoroughly capable; $12. W 114 Times.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

TRANSLATOR, thorough business experience; knowledge commercial Spanish, Portuguese, French, some Italian; permanent address New York; Monday interview solicited. Helen Ramsay, 1,328 Jerome St., Philadelphia.

TUTOR, graduate visiting; English, Latin, French; school, college preparation. Phone 3689 Bryant.

WAITRESSES. — Two steady, experienced waitresses for half or three-quarter time. Box F M, 496 6th Av.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED houseworkers; thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, competent to take complete charge; financial statements, credits and collection; factory experience. N 399 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up, weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

ANY DEMAND FOR THIS KIND OF WORKER?
Wanted, a square, reasonable job of some kind; my assets are: Some knowledge printing; quiet, steady attention to duty; well informed; English education; systematic; number minor business virtues; age over 50; salary, $30. P 161 Times.

ATTORNEY, 32, L. L. B., ten years' active commercial law practice, keen business executive and efficiency aid, correspondent, collections, credits, and systematizer, traveled extensively and fully experienced in the business world, desires connection with progressive commercial concern offering a future to man of ideas able to assume position of responsibility; best references; what have you to offer? Address D 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; references; moderate salary. N 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (19,) stenographer, correspondent; well educated. I. L., 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 14 years' experience, capable office manager, desires position; references. G 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25.)—Married; thoroughly experienced; best references. N 297 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, (35,) butler, valet, careful driver; A1 mechanic; neat appearance; willing; handy around house; best reference; city, country. Werner, care Heinig, 121 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, excellent driver, neat appearance; 8 years' experience; best references; private only; long hours if necessary. Ravitz, Tremont 3553.

CHAUFFEUR, 23, married, good mechanic, careful driver; A1 references; private or commercial; total abstainer. Howe, 438 West 49th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 33, married, wishes position with private family; honest, reliable, and strictly temperate. A 558 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; single; careful driver; neat appearance; private only; references. G 106 Times.

DRAFTSMAN — (33;) varied experience structural designer, buildings, bridges; technical graduate. D 324 Times Downtown.

EXPORT—IMPORT.
Norwegian, 34 years old, wants employment with good concern; prefers shipping or export, import; knows bookkeeping as well as general office work; eight years with last firm, export lumber and building material; good experience Southern States. H 487 Times Annex.

JAPANESE, young man, first class cook, wishes position, small family; best references. A. S., 624 Lexington Ave.

JAPANESE steward, cook, take charge country club, camp, general housework. G 133 Times.

MAN, elderly, cultured, place with light duties; good general utility man in household, apartment house or institution; references. A. E. Smythe, 590 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN with inventive ability; automatic machines, dies, jigs, tools, and fixtures. S., 454 Gregory Av., Weehawken, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGER and accountant, aged 33, now employed, desirous of making change; wide business experience. N 201 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper; balances, credits, collections; fifteen years' experience; $35. W 89 Times.

OFFICE AND SALES MANAGER, (38,) experienced various specialty lines. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

REAL ESTATE, (29,) thoroughly experienced management property, collections, renting, repairs. A 570 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced, travels all States, selling also accessories, is open for similar position; nine years' reference. R., 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—Two single men, Southern; experience; commission basis; have cash. G 198 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Married, understands tracing, routing, export, &c.; good systematizer. What can you offer? Wisenberg, 1,011 East 178th St.

SUPERVISOR'S ASSISTANT, 5 years' experience, capable; employs help. Accurate, 329 East 66th.

VALET, cook, wants position in bachelor's apartment; best references. Japanese, 742 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 2 years' college training, clean-cut business experience, selling ability, is open for position giving opportunity to learn the business; excellent credentials. Selling, 114 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, with four years' general business experience, seeks position; good correspondent, accurate at figures and knowledge of credits; competent typist. G 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) with selling ambition, desires position with future opportunities at same; presently employed; excellent recommendations. H. S., 104 East 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good education and exempt from draft, seeks position with opportunity for advancement. N 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college educated, desires position with future prospects. Tel. E. N. Y. 7414 or write D 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. O 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position clerical work, typewriting. Box 403, 1,318 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ARTISTS.
GIRLS FOR STENCIL COLOR WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. APPLY 133 EAST 16TH ST., 1ST FLOOR, TUESDAY AND ALL WEEK.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat, accurate; must understand office detail; $14 start. Munter, 51 East 9th St.

CLERK.—Young lady wanted by insurance company to handle renewals and other clerical work; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Incorporated, 92 William St.

CLERK, about 30, bookkeeping experience, good at figures, percentages required for checking invoices; salary $15. J 321 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL, neat, for general housework, cook, wait on table; two in family; reference; $25 month. Call 2 to 4. Sawyer, 225 West 110th.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

DE PINNA,
5th Av. at 50th St.,
Require
SALESWOMAN
for their
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES.

Energetic, capable young lady, experienced in selling misses' ready-to-wear apparel to exclusive trade, and having experience as head of stock preferred; applications received by mail or person.

DESIGNER,
ASSISTANT ON HIGH-CLASS COSTUMES, CAPABLE OF MAKING PATTERNS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO ONE HAVING TASTE AND AMBITION; STATE WHERE PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. I G 225 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. Apply Room 400, 20 Vesey St.

FUR SALESWOMAN.

A HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY HOUSE CATERING TO THE HIGHEST CLASS CLIENTELE REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FUR SALESWOMAN. AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ONE FORMERLY EMPLOYED IN SUCH HOUSES. WRITE, STATING FULLY FORMER POSITIONS HELD AND SALARY EXPECTED.
CONFIDENTIAL, 136 TIMES.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, white. Mr. J. Karpen, 214 Riverside Drive.

GIRLS
OF SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO WORK IN SHOP MAKING SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS FOR GOVERNMENT USE; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; 54 HOURS PER WEEK, HALF DAY SATURDAY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
NEAR WEST ST., 6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

EMPLOYMENT DEPT. WILL BE OPEN MONDAY ALL DAY.

GIRLS GIRLS

for light, clean factory work.
GOOD HOURS GOOD PAY
for right girls. Christian firm.

Write to J. H., 127 Times.

GIRLS.—AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY HAVE SEVERAL DESIRABLE POSITIONS FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 30; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; RESTAURANTS, REST ROOMS; EXTRA COMPENSATION FOR GOOD SERVICES. APPLY IN PERSON, BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HAIRDRESSERS and Marcel wavers wanted; steady, well-paying positions for really competent operators. Call Tuesday, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

LEDGER CLERK, preferably one who has had experience in large wholesale dry goods or manufacturing concerns on purchase accounts; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $12 to start; state full particulars. H. W., 278 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY COPYISTS AND MILLINERS TO WORK WITH DESIGNERS; OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. WILLIAM ROSENBLUM & CO., 7 EAST 37TH ST.

MODELS.—Coats and suits; skirts to try on; long season, good salary. Call Tuesday morning, M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

MODEL wanted for skirts, 28 waist measure; good salary. John Bonwit Skirt Co., 28 West 27th St.

NURSE wanted; capable nurse with experience and first class references for a baby 6 months old. Apply Mrs. A. G. de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside Drive. Phone 1654 Morningside.

NURSE wanted; four-year-old child; easy position. Mrs. Saidel, Manhattan Square Hotel, 77th and Columbus Av.

OPERATOR.—Billing Moons Hopkins operator, preferably one who has had experience in wholesale dry goods manufacturing; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $15 to start; state full particulars. H. S., 287 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY for art needlework store; experienced in this line; state particulars about previous occupations and age. A 566 Times Harlem.

SALESWOMEN, permanent, wanted by concern doing over $18,000,000 business annually; commission and renewals; our women making $100 to $300 monthly; all or part time. Apply Suite 300, 527 5th Av.; closed Monday.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, young lady, to sell coats and suits, city and office trade; salary and commission; real opportunity to one experienced. R 84 Times.

SALESWOMAN to call on department stores, city and vicinity; strong line women's neckwear; commission basis. R 79 Times.

SALESWOMAN to call on department stores, city and vicinity; strong line women's neckwear; commission basis. R 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST,

COMPETENT

ENGLISH-SPANISH

AND

SPANISH-ENGLISH,

WANTED BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN PITTSBURGH; (PREFERABLY A WOMAN;) KNOWLEDGE OF PORTUGUESE, FRENCH, OR ITALIAN OF ADVANTAGE; IN REPLYING STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND FULL QUALIFICATIONS, SALARY, AND FULL PARTICULARS. Z 367 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER
to assist purchasing manager in large wholesale house; applicants will please state age, experience, and salary desired. S. H., 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, experienced, rapid, and accurate; large import and export house; steady position; advancement. J 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; permanent position; $18 start. Call 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., ready for work this (Monday) morning, Room 706, Mr. Ware, 299 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in export house; English-French stenographer, preferably with knowledge of Italian. Room 41, 25 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; one who can answer telephone; salary $12. S. Monday, 34 South 1st St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; an expert; permanent position, good salary. E. E. Dickinson Co., Essex, Conn.

TYPIST, &c.—Young girl, ambitious, good typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in sales office of machine manufacturer; must be accurate and conscientious, modest; $10 salary to start, but good opportunity for advancement. Apply Monday, 1 to 3, or Tuesday, Jagemberg Machine Co., 131 West 24th.

YOUNG refined lady as assistant to prominent concert manager; must be good stenographer, typist and able to interview people; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary to start $12; references required. R 86 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHER, Bookkeeping and Stenography.—Thoroughly experienced, progressive, dignified; do not apply unless you have had actual teaching experience; state experience, education. D 328 Times Downtown.

UNDERWEAR AND CORSET DEPARTMENT
WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF UNDERWEAR AND CORSET DEPARTMENT FOR STORE IN MIDDLE WEST; APPLICANT SHOULD HAVE RETAIL EXPERIENCE; ASSISTANT WITH THOROUGH MERCHANDISE EXPERIENCE WOULD BE MOST SATISFACTORY.
ALFRED FANTL, 120 W. 32D ST.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN.—Work for the Government or for organized business. Write or 'phone for Bulletin 19, giving details of training course (meeting after business hours) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedure, systematize, organize, and supervise. Ask also for admission card to opening lecture, Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, 6 o'clock. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation: 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, wanted; excellent opportunity for the right man with manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; in answering state fully your experience, give your age, the salary you have been earning and furnish references. Z 268 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Fast growing automobile publication wants additional advertising solicitors on strictly commission basis; good side issue for the road. Box H 206 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY CAN USE SOME LABORERS; STEADY WORK; EXTRA COMPENSATION. APPLY IN PERSON, READY FOR WORK, MONDAY, BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN.

ASSISTANT to buyer in export house; knowledge of hardware or export business preferred; 25-30 years; exempt; chance for advancement; state experience, references, salary wanted; European. H 215 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced, in wholesale drug and oil house; state references and salary expected. N 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER

who is also stenographer and capable of supervising general office work; must be good correspondent and thorough on detail, between 30 and 40 years of age; in answering, give full details as to previous experience and employment for past five years; salary to start, $100 per month, with good opportunity for advancement; position is responsible one, and applicant must be able to furnish surety bond; answer in own handwriting; give telephone number. H 3 Times.

BOOKKEEPER,

EXPERIENCED; MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF SALES LEDGERS AND GETTING BALANCES OFF; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 168 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; answer by mail; full particulars; state salary; paper and twine business. J 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to devote one or two evenings a week to bookkeeping. L. G. Shields, 18 East 41st St.

BOY, 14 to 16 years of age, in office of large advertising agency; one who is anxious to learn the advertising business; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $7.

APPLY TO
MR. W. G. WILKINSON, 12TH FLOOR,
381 4TH AV., N. Y. C.

BOYS WANTED.—GOOD OPENINGS FOR BOYS TO LEARN ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING AND TESTING; WAGES PAID WHILE LEARNING; MUST BE ENERGETIC AND WILLING. APPLY WILSON-MAEULEN CO., 781 EAST 142D ST., BRONX.

BOY for supply department of large insurance company; temporary position, but will probably develope into permanent one; salary $10 week. In reply state age and education, D 354 Times Downtown.

BOY for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper preferred; $6 per week. Apply this morning at 9, Press Department, 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOY for export and import house; good education, fair handwriting; experience unnecessary; state age, references, and salary desired; American. H 214 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, for shipping department and office; 17 years of age. Apply, stating qualifications and religion, to P. O. Box 746 N. Y. City.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; chance for advancement; state age, references and salary expected. D 232 Times Downtown.

BOY about 15 years to work in retail jewelry store. G 50 Times.

CLERK.—YOUNG MAN, 20 TO 25 YEARS OLD, WANTED IN A CATHOLIC BOOK BUSINESS; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND FRENCH. MENTION REFERENCES IN APPLYING TO N 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man to take charge of order and shipping department; splendid opportunity for advancement. Room 501, 112 East 19th St.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.
Steady employment with large manufacturing company in New Jersey; (first-class jig and fixture designers;) also first-class machine tool designers and draftsmen; state experience in detail, also age, nationality, education, references, and salary expected. Z 355 Times Annex.

DRIVERS wanted, experienced wagon drivers for the springwater business; good salary. Address, own handwriting, R 24 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural steel, mechanical and electrical, for public utility work; state education, experience, reference, and salary; positions are at Philadelphia; traveling expenses will be paid; well worth investigation. Z 346 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED; DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY Z 314 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—Wonderful opportunity for an expert draftsman and cutter on fine custom shirts; good salary with possible share in the business for the right man; state past experiences and full particulars. P 190 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.
DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS ON AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRUGGIST.—Wonderful opportunity; one of the oldest, largest, and most successful firms and financially sound druggists of New York want manager; a great chance for an aggressive, competent, young or middle-aged man; must have ability in managing, selling, handling clerks, developing, and conducting sales; will be given every chance that a most prosperous and successful retail drug business can afford. Mr. Druggist, this is a better opportunity than starting a new store. Mr. Manager, this is a chance of a lifetime. Address all communications to Opportunity, R 72 Times.

EMBOSSER Wanted. — Thoroughly experienced and capable embosser to make die cut and embossed cardboard signs; state reference and salary expected. G 164 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.

One of the largest clothing concerns in the country requires the services of an energetic manufacturer capable of assuming complete charge of their manufacturing department.

Must have clear understanding of labor conditions; the knowledge of piece work absolutely essential; must be exceptional organizer and have held large position previous; salary no object, but must be right party; no others will be considered. M. B., 264 Times Downtown.

FOREIGN TRADE.
THERE IS AN OPENING FOR MEN WITH FOREIGN TRADE EXPERIENCE AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY WILLING TO SERVE AN AMERICAN BANK IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES; BANKING TRAINING PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH INDISPENSABLE; EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING DESIRABLE. APPLY IN WRITING, STATING CITIZENSHIP, QUALIFICATIONS, &C., SECRETARY, 38 PINE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man, over 31; only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William St.

MACHINISTS.

A PRACTICAL FIRST CLASS, ALL-ROUND MACHINIST, ACCUSTOMED TO GOOD WORK AND QUICK METHODS, OLD SCHOOL MECHANICS PREFERRED; ALSO A FIRST-CLASS TURRET LATHE HAND WHO CAN TOOL UP HIS MACHINE AND GET WORK OUT IN REASONABLE TIME; BEST WAGES TO GOOD MEN; ONLY THOSE WANTED WHO CAN STAY ON THE JOB; HIGH-CLASS SHOP.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34TH-35TH STREET,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to take charge of cleaning and chiping department in our brass foundry; must be an experienced man. Apply at once. George Krouse, 154 Morgan St., Jersey City.

MANAGER OF BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Wanted by large manufacturing concern to assume full responsibility and have complete charge of office staff.

Must have unusual experience and ability, and be thoroughly capable of handling large problems; salary no object; responsible parties only will be considered; all applications strictly confidential. Address H. L., 270 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE TO TAKE CHARGE OF TOOL-ROOM AND GENERAL MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND GET RESULTS; LOCATION, NEW YORK CITY. N. G., 283 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH LAYOUT OR DETAIL EXPERIENCE; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CALL AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL BETWEEN 5 AND 9 P. M., FEB. 3, 4, 5. INQUIRE FOR MR. C. B. MILLS, REPRESENTING WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICAL YOUNG MEN.
SEVERAL CLEAN, BRIGHT YOUNG, MECHANICALLY INCLINED, TO TRAIN FOR FINE TOOL AND SPECIAL WORK IN HIGH-GRADE SHOP IN BROOKLYN; DO NOT APPLY UNLESS YOU CAN SHOW CREDENTIALS; AMERICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE PREFERRED; GOOD WAGES PAID WHILE LEARNING, WITH SPLENDID FUTURE TO THOSE WHO MAKE GOOD.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34TH-35TH STREET,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING, NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

MEN.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR;
ROUTING AND PLANNING MEN;
EXPERIENCED PRODUCTION MEN.
ALSO
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OPTICAL WORKMEN AND SURFACE GRINDERS WANTED; STEADY POSITION; FIRST-CLASS SHOP; ADVISE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 369 TIMES ANNEX.

RECEIVING Clerk wanted for piece goods department; must be experienced and have good handwriting; call Monday. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway, 6th floor.

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES in every State for the sale of our hand knitting yarns to best retail trade only. Address, stating references, &c., G 196 Times.

SALESMAN, toilet goods; to one having present successful connection calling on department stores, &c., manufacturer offers profitable side line lip sticks, rouge compacts, private brand specialties; state details present connection, territory; strictly commission basis. H. W., 451 Times.

SALESMEN.—I want two first-class, intelligent, American salesmen to see me at once on a very dignified productive 1918 campaign; will pay drawing account against commission, and put you where you can make money; this is a splendid connection. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., near 22d St., 14th floor.

SALESMEN.—Pennsylvania, New York, and New England; men of good appearance and education; must be between 25 and 45 years of age; drawing account, commission, transportation. B. R., 32 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to carry a side line silk hosiery on straight commission in New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. R 82 Times.

SALESMAN on ladies neckwear; city and vicinity; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; commission. Gelberg Shanker, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted; an experienced dress goods and silk salesman; state age, experience, references, and salary in first reply. Harrison & Dalley, Nyack, N. Y.

SALESMAN to sell children's white, silk, and infants' dresses for office and city trade on commission basis. Address H 238 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell military equipments, novelties, and notions, city and road; commissions; advances. National Novelty Co., 36 East 23d.

SALESMAN, (traveling;) side line popular boys' blouse; commission. David Kurtz, 693 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

N. BODNER & SON, 70 GANSEVOORT ST., announce their retirement from Produce Business, Jan. 31, 1918.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN WANTED

for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money; commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Co., 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St., 3d Av.

SALESMEN.
SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WANTED TO CALL UPON SELECTED LIST; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; COMMISSION UNTIL ABILITY IS PROVED. P 191 TIMES.

SALES MANAGER, gentleman, to establish and take full charge of sales force as fiscal agent of wonderfully located oil company we offer this opportunity. H 500 Times Annex.

SHIPPER.—Young man as assistant shipper; automobile tire business; ability to run motor cycle tricar necessary. Call 2 W. 61st.

SHIPPING CLERK (head) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced men need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. P 195 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT.—Must be good marker and furnish first class reference. S. C., 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND PRIVATE SECRETARY.
First-class man desired at once. Remington Arms Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, YOUNG MAN, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE HANDLING BEADS; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT KIND; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. R 81 TIMES.

STOCK CLERKS. — Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCKROOM MAN, experienced, to take care of office supplies; state age, experience and salary expected. Address Experience, Box 480, Madison Sq.

STOCK ROOM MAN.
Must be thoroughly experienced in systematizing work. Apply Z 322 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED
to take complete charge of machine shop employing 1,000 skilled mechanics in the Cleveland district; one thoroughly familiar with the building of sheet metal presses and dies preferred; must be energetic, understand the handling of men and the routing of work through shop; applicant must be capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; only first-class man will be considered; state age, experience, and former employer. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, to act as assistant to general superintendent; must be practical mechanic, familiar with reinforced concrete and all trades building line; good opportunity for right man; state age, experience, and how long in building line. G 46 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER.
TOOL DESIGNERS ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TIMEKEEPERS.—Two experienced, one for night and one for day work; state age, experience and salary expected. Address Experience, Box 480, Madison Sq.

THE

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS

IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE OPENED MONDAY ALL DAY.

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.

Cooper Union or Pratt Institute night students in electrical engineering or allied subects with a knowledge of physics or chemistry.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

YOUNG MEN

from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.

CALL

57 BETHUNE STREET,

NEAR WEST ST.,

6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TRAVELER.—A FIRM OF STEEL EXPORTERS DESIRES THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER FOR SOUTH AMERICA; IT IS A VERY IMPORTANT POSITION WHICH IS TO BE FILLED, AND IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE THE QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE MAKING YOU ELIGIBLE FOR IT, PLEASE WRITE, GIVING FULL DETAILS, STATING YOUR EXPERIENCE FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS; ONLY REPLIES GIVING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS LETTERS TO J 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN

familiar with clerical work; accuracy absolutely necessary; splendid opportunity for ambitious young man. Address in own handwriting, Chance, Room 1606, 1,133 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for sugar mill in Cuba, $3,000 yearly; Stenographer for Havana, no Spanish required, $100 monthly, good opportunity to learn Spanish; English-Spanish Stenographer, $25 a week; other positions in New York open. Our people not subject to draft. The Beers Agency, 401 Flatiron Bldg. Phone Gramercy 563.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students; ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Invest a few of your evenings for 16 weeks in mastering the principles of scientific salesmanship; evening groups and salesman's club forming at 23d St. Y. M. C. A.; addresses by best salesmanagers of city. Write for Booklet T and pass to opening lecture, Feb. 7.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Advisory northeast storm warning continued 10:30 P. M. Boston to Delaware Breakwater and extended southward to Norfolk. Disturbance over Southwest Mississippi, moving northeast, increasing, will cause strong northwest winds Monday, with snow.

It is very much colder in the West Gulf States and considerably colder in the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with freezing temperature to South Central Texas. Low temperatures also continue elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Northwest.

There will be snow or rain Monday in the East Gulf States, rain in the South Atlantic States, and snow in the Ohio Valley and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. There will be snow Monday and Tuesday from the lake region eastward, except in the north upper lake region, where the weather will be fair Monday. Temperatures will change but little from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward, but to the southward they will be much lower, with a cold wave that will reach the coast Tuesday as far south as Northern Florida.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Norfolk.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North Atlantic, northeast, increasing and becoming strong Monday; South Atlantic, moderate south, except fresh off the North Carolina coast; Middle Atlantic, northeast, becoming strong, with snow.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in the north, snow in the south Monday. Tuesday probably snow, continued cold.

Southern New England—Increasing cloudiness Monday, followed by snow at night. Tuesday snow, continued cold.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Monday. Tuesday cloudy, continued cold.

Western New York—Snow Monday in the west and Monday or Monday night in the east. Tuesday local snows.

Northern New England—Fair, continued cold Monday; snow at night and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	18	19	4 P. M.	27	14
6 A. M.	15	18	6 P. M.	25	13
9 A. M.	16	12	9 P. M.	22	14
12 M.	21	13	11 P. M.	25	12

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 14; for the corresponding date last year it was 20; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 13; at 8 P. M. it was 10. Maximum temperature, 19 degrees at 3 A. M.; minimum, 10 degrees, at 8 P. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.33 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..5:08|Moon rises..6:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:25	8:53	2:19	2:52
Governors Island	8:52	9:20	2:50	3:23
Hell Gate	10:57	11:20	5:13	5:34

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
2:20—226 Lafayette St.; Cascino & Lambert	$1,000
6:12—27 Av. C; Daniel Bailey	Trifling
9:10—1,809 Crotona Av.; C. Doell	Trifling
10:50—117 Nassau St.; A. Monado	None
P. M.	
12:45—323 West 69 St.; James Walsh	Trifling
2:55—1,240 3d Av.; Rudloff's Bakery	Trifling
4:05—859 9 Av.; Max Roziiger	Trifling
4:15—146 Attorney St.; H. Flaum	Trifling
4:55—651 East 223 St.; Emily Scott	Trifling
5:05—105 Monroe St.; unknown	Trifling
5:10—515 East 144 St.; Susan Shaw	Trifling
7:50—2 Av., 103 St.; auto; J Bason	Unknown
7:50—738 East 180 St.; Benj. Cohen	Slight
8:25—344 West 121 St.; Mary Burns	Slight
8:45—1,051 Prospect Av.; Louis Eskanasy	Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ESTABLISHED EXPORT FIRM OF GOOD STANDING, HAVING AGENCIES IN SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES, NOW CONTEMPLATING TAKING ON ADDITIONAL LINES, SEEKS FIRM OR INDIVIDUAL TO ENDORSE DRAFTS ON PROFIT-SHARING BASIS; NO CASH INVESTMENT NEEDED; ONLY PRINCIPALS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS EXPORT, BOX 870 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Active interest in established manufacturing business offered to man of character with $20,000 to invest; capital required to take care of rapidly expanding business and for increased shop equipment; over double the amount in hand as compared with a year ago. Address Executive, N 308 Times Downtown.

Exceptionally profitable proposition awaits your investigation; now manufacturing high-class article; permanent demand through all countries; $20,000 required to complete orders; will accept $1,000 up; ground floor basis; company's books open to all investors. Z 351 Times Annex.

Freight steamer, built 1892, rebuilt, overhauled 1917. 142 over all; 132 waterline; 30 beam; 9½ draft; tons, gross 407; net 277; deadweight 425. Speed 11 knots. Engines 750 horsepower. Steam windlass. Electric lights, winch. Price $40,000. Box 625, South Norwalk, Conn.

Business woman, living in elegantly furnished apartment Riverside Drive desires to sell one-half interest in two furnished apartments and share profit, $150 month, $850; business has great future; immediate; No. 1 references. Telephone 672 Morningside.

Able business man, 35, with $15,000 cash, influential connection and bank reference, offers services to reliable associate having unquestionable proposition; no fakers. Z 334 Times Annex.

Plant, fully equipped, in Brooklyn; 20 machines, suitable army and navy work or clothing now running full, with complete organization; no agents; will deal with principals only. R 46 Times.

Partner (active) wanted, $5,000 or more, for expanding large money making haberdashery stores proposition. Address "Established," A 571 Times Harlem.

Chemical manufacturing concern is desirous of securing additional capital to promote the business; excellent opportunity. N 274 Times Downtown.

Established engineer, downtown New York, will represent out-of-town concern, or will rent office space. M. M., 240 Times Downtown.

A rare opportunity to buy at once a complete drug store outfit. Inquire by mail of A. Robitsek, New Brunswick, N. J.

Entering service; must sacrifice profitable military novelty business; $1,500 required. N 358 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Trucking, domestic or export, downtown firms preferred. G 197 Times.

FOR SALE.

Lady's beautiful mink coat, full flare model, 45 length, $250; also mink automobile robe with heads and tails, $100; gentleman's genuine Hudson seal-lined overcoat; lady's marmot coat, $50; never worn. 862 West End Av., (102d.)

80 HORSE POWER STEAM PLANT For Sale.—Complete, with economic type of boiler, engine, heater, pump, exhaust head, and all accessories ready to run; in use two years. Widger & Miller Co., Boston, Mass.

Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite for Sale.—Eight pieces; cost $600; will sell for $250; furniture is in perfect condition and up-to-date model; must be seen to be appreciated. G 161 Times.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 400 Broadway.

Six horse power White and Middleton engine to sell, in good condition, working now. American Silk Garment Manufacturing Company, 18 West 21st.

For Sale—Absolutely new Underwood typewriter, Model No. 5, elite type; $60; must sell immediately; leaving city. H 1 Times.

For Sale—Complete furnishings, practically new, four rooms; sell at once. 725 West 172d, Apartment 64. Audubon 3340.

Cash for diamonds and pearls; highest prices paid; (confidential.) G. W. Kennedy, Room 405, 1 West 34th St.

Choice puppies for sale; dark red; pedigree. De Anquinos, 12 West 47th Street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT POLITICIANS' PUZZLE

All Sorts of Guesses Are Made About Future of Force Under Enright.

POLICEMEN AGAINST GRAFT

Eighty-five Per Cent. of Patrolmen Anxious to Keep Administration Clean.

Members of the Police Department and politicians, Democratic, Republican, and Fusion, admitted yesterday that they were bewildered about the police changes and unable to guess whether the Police Department from now on is going to resemble the department during Van Wyck's days or what it was under Mayor Mitchel.

When Commissioner Bugher, after asserting his independence, was dropped by Mayor Hylan, and when the Mayor began frankly to dictate appointments to his successor, Lieutenant Enright, it was generally believed among members of the department and those on the outside who were acquainted with police conditions that the Police Department was headed backward and would not stop until it had reached at least the state which existed in "Big Bill" Devery's régime.

Policemen of the better type, who constitute from 88 per cent. to 95 per cent. of the department, according to estimates by ex-Commissioner Waldo and other former Commissioners, have been anxious, because they are in dread of the return of the time when public feeling runs so high against police conditions that it is something in the nature of a disgrace to wear the uniform. Policemen, who have enjoyed four or five years in which the public has gradually been taught to honor the uniform, and the new policemen who have been appointed in that time, are generally conscious that they have a great deal at stake in keeping the Police Department decent. In the palmiest days of graft in the department the men who received the money were never more than a small fraction of the force. The ordinary policeman was forced to quit performing his duty, but he got no compensation. He had to do the bidding of superiors or suffer various kinds of petty persecution. He very rarely got any of the graft that he saw being levied on law violators on his post.

Policemen Feel Reassured.

A number of policemen who were interviewed yesterday felt reassured because of events which occurred since the removal of Commissioner Bugher. In the first place the word has not gone out that the "lid" is to be lifted. When a change of policy of this kind takes place, however secretly, it is known in a few days to every man in the Police Department.

Any one who tries to make deductions as to the future police policy, finds plenty of material to work on. It is difficult to see any signs of party politics in the appointment of the first four deputies. One thing that they indicate is that Mayor Hylan expects to be his own Police Commissioner. Commissioner Enright did not pretend that he had anything to do with naming the four men. The selections were strictly personal with the Mayor. Neither Tammany nor the Brooklyn organization got anything.

Among the Deputy Commissioners are two church elders—First Deputy John A. Leach and Fourth Deputy Frederick A. Wallis. John W. Goff, Jr., another Deputy, who has borne a high reputation for his work in the Corporation Counsel's office under the three preceding administrations, is a member of Governor Whitman's military staff and is thought to have been chosen largely for the purpose of reconciling Governor Whitman to the naming of Commissioner Enright and of Deputy Commissioner Lahey. The appointment of Captain Lahey to head the Detective Bureau was not considered promising, in view of the fact that Captain Lahey was the Inspector in charge of the Tenderloin District of Manhattan, when "wide-open" conditions prevailed until checked after the murder of Herman Rosenthal. But Captain Lahey was never shown to be an inside member of the "system" which controlled the Police Department in that day. As to Commissioner Enright himself, while he had repeatedly been accused of insubordination and belligerency, in asserting the point of view of the "cops" against Police Headquarters policies, the charges against his personal character never went any further.

Publicity Foe to Retrogression.

With the situation too badly mixed for political experts to read the future of the Police Department, the rank and file of the force who do not want graft have been reassured and the few who do want graft have been puzzled by the declarations of Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright that the "lid" is to be on tighter than ever.

One thing is certain, that if gambling houses and disorderly resorts begin to reopen with police protection, they will not do so without great opposition from inside the Police Department, and every step backward will have the glare of publicity thrown upon it by exposure from policemen of the new school, who are strongly organized and will fight to keep the department clean.

The officers and members of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which will meet on Feb. 5 and give a vote of confidence to Commissioner Enright, have decided to make it their business to keep the Police Department in such a condition that they can belong to it and keep their self-respect. A number of patrolmen active in this association, who were seen yesterday, said that there would be something like a revolt on the part of the patrolmen of the new school, who gained an esprit de corps under Commissioner Woods, if there is a tendency to wink at lawbreaking. One of them said:

"Gambling houses and disorderly houses cannot run for three days in the beat of any policeman without his discovering it. It is his duty to send a written complaint to his precinct and to write a duplicate of this complaint in his notebook. If the complaint is not acted upon he cannot very well appeal to the public, but the duplicate complaint is in the notebook for his protection, and his superior knows that the contents of the notebook may become public at any time.

"Practically all of the policemen who have joined the force in the last five or six years and most of those who joined it previously are willing to go to any extreme to prevent their shield from becoming a badge of dishonor and if their reports on violations of the law are overlooked by their superiors, you can look for an uprising from the inside, which will destroy any man who opposes it.

"Further than that, conditions have been so good for the last four or five years, that gambling and vice, wherever they appear, will attract a great deal of attention. If a sudden change takes place, every one in the city will know about it, and the city will no longer stand for anything of the kind. If there is any reaction in the department, it will take place very gradually and every step of it will have publicity. It would be suicidal for an Administration to allow it. It would be almost sure to mean an inquiry by the Governor, with his power of removal, and it might mean interference by the Federal Government."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Jan. 23, three rings, cluster diamonds, diamond and sapphire, and cat's-eye stone, either on 8 o'clock train from Philadelphia or in Pennsylvania Station; liberal reward, no questions asked for return. A. L., P 193 Times.

LOST.—Between Ritz Carlton and 5th Av. and 50th St., blue enamel and diamond wrist watch, on black strap. Suitable reward if returned to Howard & Co., 14 East 47th St.

LOST.—Bracelet watch, with initials "M. S. H.," in Eltinge Theatre, Saturday night; finder will be rewarded. Notify Houghton, 784 Broad St., Newark, N. J., fourth floor.

LOST—Between East 77th St. and Hotel Gotham, possibly on 5th Av. bus, embroidered handkerchief, with monogram. Return Hotel Gotham, Room 1911; reward $5.

LOST.—Sunday afternoon or evening, Jan. 20, diamond bar pin about three inches long. $50 reward if returned to Cashier, Belmont Hotel, 42d St.

LOST.—In Jack's Restaurant or vicinity, diamond ring, with two green stones on sides. $150 reward and no questions asked, if returned to B. F., 12 West 46th St.

LOST.—Pearl earring with diamond, Friday, between Hotel Plaza and Metropolitan Opera House. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. James Steel, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Suit case, labeled "D," from taxi between 103d and 151st Sts., Broadway, Wednesday morning; reward. Simmonds, 3,647 Broadway.

LOST.—In Hotel Martinique, diamond solitaire ring; valuable as family heirloom; liberal reward if returned; no questions asked. P 199 Times.

LOST—Black silk bag, containing sum of money, billfold, cards, and hotel key; reward. Gannon, Hotel Willard, 76th and West End Av.

LOST—Bunch of keys at 90th St. side of Standard Theatre. Reward if returned to Standard Theatre, Broadway and 90th St.

LOST.—Friday, gold Waltham watch, No. 260282, between 116th, 106th and Broadway. Return Chase, 616 West 116th. Apt. 4.

LOST—In taxicab taken from Churchill's Saturday night, skunk muff. Reward if returned to C. D. Boyd, 92 Water St.

LOST—Diamond platinum barpin; suitable reward to finder. Return to Ruth Armer, 44 West 83d. Schuyler 9044.

LOST.—Wednesday night, in or near Audubon Theatre, Persian lamb collar; reward. Phelps, 720 West 172d St.

LOST.—Gold locket, 5th Av. or Riverside bus, between 101st and 149th; liberal reward. Miller, 567 West 149th. Apt. 42.

LOST—Black silk handbag containing sum of money, keys, silver rosary. Return 400 Park Av.; reward.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, with initials "C. B. H." on inside; reward if returned to 22 East 47th.

LOST.—Lady's moleskin stole, (neckpiece,) about Jan. 11; liberal reward if returned. P 179 Times.

LOST.—$500 reward for return of jewelry lost on Broadway, 148th, 161st. Lohr, 3,605 Broadway.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, engraved "Dollie." R 85 Times.

$25 REWARD
for pendant Aquamarine, with a diamond ornament at top, lost Friday, Sherry's or shopping district, to 64th St. and Central Park West. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of ring, heirloom, large ruby with 2 diamonds of equal size, lost between the Waldorf, Best's, and Gregorian Hotel, ladies' dressing room, first floor, about 1 o'clock P. M., Jan. 11. Pleasants, 95 Morton St.

$150 REWARD
for diamond horseshoe brooch, lost Jan. 25, vicinity Broadway and 40th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Light brindle Boston terrier, near 3d Av.-68th St.; wore blue coat and muzzle; suitable reward for return to 811 Madison Av.

$20 REWARD for return black Scotch terrier, lost near Biograph studio, Wednesday; green collar, with name Leonce Perret. Communicate [illegible] Perret, 302 Riverside [illegible]

MAYOR'S "SMILEAGE" WEEK.

Issues Proclamation Urging Aid for Soldiers' Entertainment.

Mayor Hylan issued on Saturday, through the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, a proclamation setting aside the week beginning today as "Smileage" week. The Military Entertainment Council will offer for sale "Smileage Books," which it hopes will be bought in large numbers by the general public and sent to the soldiers. The tickets in the "Smileage Books" will admit men in uniform to theatrical entertainments to be given in the Liberty theatres being erected in the various camps and cantonments. The Mayor's proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, has appointed a Military Entertainment Council composed of Asa G. Candler, James Couzens, Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, W. R. Dawes, James A. Flaherty, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, Major Henry Lee Higginson, Otto F. Kahn, Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., and F. W. Woolworth, for the purpose of providing a comprehensive system of entertainment for our soldiers, and

Whereas, The Military Entertainment Council has apealed to me and to the citizens of New York for support in the great work the council has undertaken,

Therefore, I, John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, proclaim the week beginning Jan. 28 to be "Smileage Week" and do earnestly request all our citizens to co-operate to the limit of their ability in making this week the success that the importance of the work demands; and especially I urge our citizens to purchase during that week as many as possible of the "Smileage Books," containing coupons of admission to the entertainments to be provided by the Commission of Training Camp Activities in the Various Cantonments and Encampments; and that, further, they send these "Smileage Books" to their soldier relatives and friends in camp, that the latter may have opportunity to witness, without cost to themselves, the entertainments to be given for them. I have this day recognized F. D. Van Amburgh as the Chairman of the council for Greater New York of the War Entertainment Council and have given into their hands the task of providing proper means for the distribution and sale of the "Smileage Books." I have instructed the Mayor's Committee on National Defense to give these gentlemen every assistance.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

The New York office of the Military Entertainment Council is at 200 Fifth Avenue. The "Smileage Books," at $1 and $5 each, will be on sale at the Hall of Records and at cigar stores, hotels, clubs, and similar places.

GAYNOR BEQUEST UNPAID.

Son of Former Mayor, Now 30, Awaits Trustees' Decision.

Although Rufus W. Gaynor was entitled to a share in the estate of his father, the late Mayor Gaynor, when he became 30 years old on Jan. 1, if the executors of the estate thought it was wise, he has made no application for the money and property due him under the will. Officials and counsel for the Kings County Trust Company, trustees under the will, have not said publicly whether they thought the principal could be turned over to Rufus, in accordance with his father's wishes, but friends of the family said they thought the trustees would take action soon.

The will provided that Rufus should have the income of two-sevenths of the estate until he was 30 years old, when the principal was to be turned over to him "provided the said trustee is satisfied from his past life and his business capacity and habits that he will not let it slip through his fingers." The will praised Rufus, but expressed fear that he might not then appreciate the difficulty of accumulating property, and added that he was to be judged fairly and that the "estate was not to be prolonged by a wrongful or arbitrary decision."

Rufus Gaynor lives at Smithtown, L. I., now. He returned a few months ago from service with the American Ambulance Service in France. He said last night that he would make no application for the principal and would allow the trustees to make their decision without pressure from him. An appraisal of the Gaynor estate has not been filed, and it has been variously estimated from $500,000 to $2,000,000.

EXPLAINS DAMAGE TO SOLDIERS' GIFTS

Christmas Packages for Pershing's Men Received at This Port in Bad Condition.

11,000 WERE REBOXED

War Department Reports Sixty Officers and Several Hundred Men at Work on Task for Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27. — Reports that many of the Christmas packages sent to the Pershing forces in France were not delivered, or that many of them had been rifled, are partly denied in a statement issued by the War Department tonight, based on reports received from officers at the port of embarkation.

"On complaint that many of the packages reached destination in open and damaged condition," says the report, "with part of the contents missing, the department caused an inquiry to be made at the port of embarkation.

"Reports made following this inquiry show that approximately 200,000 Christmas packages were shipped oversea and that nearly 1,000 men and three-score officers were engaged for several weeks in inspecting, re-boxing, and shipping the Xmas gifts. The reports say the work was 'well and efficiently done,' but that a large number of packages reached the port of embarkation in a damaged condition. About 11,000 boxes were broken beyond repair and the army officials furnished new boxes at Government expense and forwarded the Xmas gifts. About one-fifth of all packages received at the port of embarkation, the report says, were more or less damaged before arrival, but damages at the port are declared to have been negligible.

"On Jan. 5, J. J. Hughes, of the Bureau of Military Affairs, Council Bluffs, Iowa, telegraphed Secretary Baker that reports had reached him from France 'that nine out of ten of the packages received by the men have been broken open and contents taken. * * * This community, which has furnished 700 men for the service, is intensely wrought up over the matter. It gives added force to the pro-German and pacifist sentiment and is used to substantiate their sedition. Official recognition here of this communication by your department is deemed advisable.'

"This telegram was referred by the Secretary of War to Major General George W. Goethals, director of storage and traffic. He has received reports from the commanding and assistant commanding officers at the port of embarkation. The latter, Col. G. H. McManus, who had direct charge of the shipments, reports in detail as follows:

"'I have inquired carefully into this matter and am unable to find any irregularities in connection with the Christmas boxes that passed through this port. All of these boxes, numbering in the neighborhood of 200,000, were opened and inspected at the piers, as required by Bulletin 63, War Department, 1917. The contents of the boxes were removed only sufficiently for inspection and everything was replaced carefully in the boxes, except such fruit as showed signs of decay, matches, liquors, and like contraband articles.

"'The work was done by soldiers under supervision of officers and every attention was given to see that the work was done efficiently and contents protected against theft. The soldiers were selected and vouched for as reliable by their company commanders. As an additional precaution civilian watchmen and Secret Service men in soldier uniform were on duty especially watching for thefts. Not a single instance of theft in this department was discovered.

"'For over four weeks 60 officers and 800 enlisted men were employed at this work, (the maximum of 70 officers and 1,190 enlisted men being reached November 28,) working in three shifts and covering the entire 24 hours.

"'I wish to call attention to the fact that at least one-fifth of the packages received here were in a damaged condition, and of these many containers were so badly broken as to let articles fall out of them. In all these instances the containers were repaired carefully where it was possible to do so, but there were in the neighborhood of 11,000 that were broken beyond repair, and for which new boxes were purchased at much expense to the Government to replace the broken original boxes.

"'My opinion is that, notwithstanding this large expense for new boxes, other boxes that were sent to France in their original packages would reach their destination intact only by very careful handling.

"'A set of photographs showing something of the character of the inspection work is inclosed. Attention is especially invited to the photographs which show the damaged condition of boxes, as they were received here from the Post Office Department. But this damaged condition would explain only a small loss, probably not more than a trifling loss. It would not explain any extensive loss such as alleged herewith.

"'I feel positive there is no foundation for the alleged losses so far as pertains to this port of embarkation.'

"Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding, port of embarkation, indorses the report with the further statement that:

"'The fact that many boxes arrived here in damaged condition cannot be attributed to the fault of anybody at this port. Quite a good-sized room, with carpenters' tools, repacking material and a number of carpenters were used constantly repairing the broken packages. This workshop was known as the "Christmas Box Hospital," and every effort was made to make it answer the purpose for which it was instituted. The congestion was extremely great. Our men met every call that was put upon them. The work was done efficiently and well. I believe it was done honestly because we took every precaution possible to take.'

"A copy of the telegram from Mr. Hughes, citing complaints that packages were in damaged and incomplete condition when received in France, has been sent to General Pershing for report."

QUARANTINE AT WADSWORTH.

Quiet Holiday in Camp Relieved by Games in Mess Shacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 27.—The quarantine of Spartanburg and Camp Wadsworth, which went into effect late yesterday following a conference among the United States Health Service, civil and military authorities in regard to the spinal meningitis situation, was in full force today. The total of seven cases in the city and four cases in the camp, the latter all in the convalescent stage, was unchanged.

Many of the soldiers played pinochle, poker, or shuffleboard in the mess shacks, and the Y. M. C. A. huts did a rushing business. Nowhere in city or camp is there any disposition to treat the sporadic cases of meningitis as seriously endangering the health of the men. The city's hotels, ordinarily crowded, were deserted except for the visiting relatives of the soldiers, and waiters in the many restaurants spent a dismal day.

Major William R. Gear arrived yesterday, and today took over the direction of the base hospital. He succeeds Major Allen, also of the regular service, who has been transferred to command of a hospital train at Camp McClellan. It was said that Major Allen's transfer was largely due to publicity given to the failure of the War Department properly to equip the hospital. His going occasioned some surprise, inasmuch as a headquarters statement recently issued disclosed the base hospital's record as exceptional, and "believed to be unequaled by any hospital, civil or military, in the country."

The following enlisted men have been ordered to Princeton for a course in military aeronautics: Sergeant Arthur W. Deas, Jr., Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; Privates Lyle C. Ray and Roy Wiedersum, Company I, 107th Infantry; Raymond A. Stanton, Company F, 107th Infantry; Allanson W. Aird, Company B, 102d Field Signal Battalion; George M. Perry, Company C, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; Christopher J. Smith, Company D, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and Private Harry C. MacNary, Company B, 102d Engineers.

Sergeant William H. Spring, 104th Artillery, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to duty with his present command.

HARMONICAS FOR SOLDIERS.

Col. Cootes Advises Mouth Organs and Tin Flutes for Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Jan. 27.—Mouth organs and tin flutes are to play their part in helping Camp Dix soldiers win the war "over there," under plans advocated by Colonel H. N. Cootes, Chief of Staff of this division. Colonel Cootes was aid, to Major Gen. Scott on a recent tour of the western fronts, and both officers came back with pronounced ideas of the value of melody in sustaining the morale of the fighting forces. Orders issued by General Scott and effective tomorrow require that hereafter the regimental bands shall accompany their organizations on practice marches, and when the bands are not playing officers are instructed to permit and encourage their men to sing as they march.

It is when the men are in billets resting from their service in the front line trenches that the mouth organs and the flutes are needed, Colonel Cootes said. A soldier can get more entertainment and comfort out of one of these musical instruments than from any article put in his war pack, according to the Colonel, who advises that gift boxes to soldiers should contain either a flute or a harmonica.

JOCULAR, SAYS SERGEANT.

Britisher Criticising American Soldiers Held for Embassy Action.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Sergeant A. Farquhar of the Seaforth Highlanders and member of the British Military Mission at Camp Forrest, Chickamauga Park, who was placed under arrest Saturday for remarks made at a meeting of the Chattanooga Academy of Medicine concerning conditions at the camp, is to be held pending instructions from the British Embassy at Washington.

Captain Angier, head of the British mission at the camp, declines to discuss the affair. Major Gen. Erwin, commander of the camp, has addressed a communication to Captain Angier requesting that steps be taken to prevent any further statements by members of his commission reflecting on American soldiers.

Publication of Farquhar's remarks caused a decided sensation in army circles at the park. The members of the British mission are perturbed over the incident. Sergeant Farquhar declares that his statements that it required half of the men at the camp to guard the other half and that there were too many men confined to barracks for petty infractions were made in a jocular vein.

ORDERS DONIPHAN INQUIRY.

Death of Soldier Cited by Chamberlain Basis for General's Action.

CAMP DONIPHAN, Okla., Jan. 27.—Major Gen. William H. Wright, commanding the Kansas and Missouri National Guard cantonment here, tonight ordered a rigid investigation of hospital conditions and the circumstances surrounding the death of Albert Hestwood, a private in a Kansas organization, who died in the base hospital of spinal meningitis on Dec. 28. Details of army hospital treatment before and after the soldier's death are understood to have been the basis for a portion of Senator Chamberlain's recent protest against alleged inefficiency in the army.

General Wright declared that he had ordered the investigation at his own instance.

SUBWAY TRAIN RUNS WILD.

Brakes Wouldn't Work on Brooklyn Cars, but No One Was Hurt.

Panic seized one hundred passengers on a two-car Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, subway train of the West End line at 1 o'clock yesterday morning when the brakes refused to work and the train, at top speed and swaying dangerously from side to side, flew by stations and was stopped on the application of the emergency brakes after a runaway career of a mile. Though the passengers were shaken from their seats, it was found that but one was injured, Miss Josephine Bloch, a stenographer, of 4,405 Thirteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, whose left hip was dislocated. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital by Dr. Tamaranz.

The train left Union Square, Manhattan, and the down grade near the Brooklyn side of the Manhattan Bridge was taken at full speed. There is a sharp curve near the Gold Street station, and Motorman James Tarpey of 19 Nostrand Avenue applied the brakes, but they failed to grip the rails. The train took the curve at top speed and flew past the Gold Street station. Tarpey worked the brakes feverishly, but undiminished in speed the two cars sped past the De Kalb Avenue station at a terrific rate.

In the meantime, a woman conductor, whose name was not learned, in the second car, assisted by one or two of the cooler passengers, tried to apply the emergency brakes of that car. A policeman who went to the aid of the motorman and conductor in the first car finally managed to apply the emergency brake, and at about the same time some passengers in the second car did the same. The train was brought to a stop at the Union Street station.

SHONTS WRITES ON "AIR."

Interborough Head Says It Is Just Impossible to Please Every One.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in response to a communication from a subway rider on the subject of car ventilation, has written in part as follows:

"It seems impossible to please every one—the hale and hearty, the weak and frail, and those whom some have termed 'fresh-air fiends.' This is hardly to be wondered at, since even in the home circle the members frequently disagree on the question of ventilation. Some complain the cars are altogether too hot; others that they are altogether too cold; some want all the windows and ventilators open; some want all the windows and ventilators closed; some want simply the ventilators open, while others in the subway want the fans running during the Winter with all the windows open, regardless of outside weather conditions.

"What we are doing is attempting to follow a 'middle of the road' course, as it were, based upon what our experts in ventilation, who are everlastingly on the job, have worked out as the most scientific practice from a hygienic viewpoint. For your information, however, I may say that in the subway instructions provide that while in the tube all ventilators shall at all times be open, with the forward section half open, the rear section fully open, while on the elevated portion of the subway during extremely cold weather instructions provide that the forward section be closed, with only those in trailing position left open. On the elevated instructions provide that the ventilators shall be at least partially open all the time.

NEW SERVICE TO TIMES SQ.

B. R. T. Trains Will Run Through from 7:30 P. M. Till 6 A. M.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company posted placards yesterday notifying the public that the Sea Beach and West End lines, beginning this evening at 7:30, will run through to the Times Square station at Forty-second Street daily between 7:30 P. M. and 6 A. M. At present trains of these lines make their last stop at Fourteenth Street except between 10:30 P. M. and 5 A. M., when they run through to Times Square. The extension to Forty-second Street eliminates the change which passengers bound for Times Square have been required to make at Union Square.

NO GRUMBLING NOW IN EMPIRE DIVISION

Plenty of Work Has Caused Guardsmen to Forget Dissatisfaction Over Reorganization.

NEW YORK TAXIS GO SOUTH

Fleet of Fifteen Makes 850-Mile Trip, and Better Service Is Given to Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 27.—Entering on the sixth month of its training, with its men rated by Major Gen. O'Ryan at 95 per cent. physically ready, the Empire Division has settled down to forget the grudges and sore spots which the reorganization created. Though the men now are pulling together, there was a time, not so far distant, when dissatisfaction over wholesale transfers threatened to put the division into bankruptcy so far as morale counts.

When the order came to consolidate, split and shatter the old New York regiments with their battle-ringed flags and their traditions, a wail from 31,000 hearts went up. The men asserted they had been deceived and that the recruiting slogan "Join the Twenty-seventh and fight with your friends" was all rot. The Twelfth with its $70,000 regimental fund was inconsolable; the Seventy-first was nigh speechless because, though called, it had not been chosen; all hands, including the cooks, thought the selection of the Twenty-third of Brooklyn a military tragicomedy.

As for the stately Squadron A and the prideful members of the First Cavalry, they held councils of war and woe nightly in their tents. It was bad enough, reasoned the gentlemen of the sabres, to take away their horses, it was the borderland of ignominy to make them machine gunners, but it was the height of humiliation to order these to quit wearing the yellow cord, the aristocracy of hat cords, and force them to don the doughboy blue.

Through all the complaint and the wire-pulling General O'Ryan and his quiet, stern and efficient Chief of Staff, Colonel Bandholtz, U. S. A., sat at headquarters and issued order after order. Each of these piled more work on the grumblers and they soon found they really hadn't time to kick—what with bayonet drills, calisthenics, bombing, &c.

By steady application of this rule of all work and no talk the division has been purged of discontent and every unit is trying to outstrip the others in efficiency. Particularly is this true of the One Hundred and Seventh Infantry—the organization that resulted from the amalgamation of the First and the Seventh, an event that was distasteful to both units, especially to the Seventh.

Today the state of feeling in the regiment was summed up by Colonel Boyer of the First thus: "They call it the One Hundred and Seventh and to my mind the one stands for the First, the seven stands for the Seventh, and the cipher represents the amount of friction between them."

⁂

Captain Abner Platt, who is temporarily neglecting machine guns for duty on the staff, relates this world-is-a-small-place story concerning an enlisted man who was with him in the First Cavalry on the border.

When the war came this man enlisted in the navy and was assigned to duty on the steamship Alcedo, a troopship, which rendered aid to the crew of the Antilles when that ship was torpedoed after conveying General O'Ryan and other high officers to France. The old cavalryman was in charge of a boat that was lowered to pick up seamen from the Antilles.

After pulling around a bit, the cavalryman spotted a half-drowned sailor clinging to a spar and steered in his direction. When, however, the dismounted tar got a good look at the spar-gripper he registered disgust, and with profound contempt said:

"Oh, Hell, let him drown. It's merely Mulligan, who was on the M. P.'s down on the border."

They took Mulligan aboard, though, and then it developed that the erstwhile military policeman had twice arrested the cavalryman for being in McAllen late at night without a pass.

⁂

With the hotel registers reading like pages from the Social Register or the Directory of Directors, with six "New York" restaurants and eight "Gotham" shoe hospitals furnishing background for the newsboys' shouts of "New Yo'k papahs," the Manhattanization of Spartanburg went forward another notch last week by the arrival of a fleet of taxis. There were fifteen of the invaders, and the whole bunch had been driven the 850 miles down here by typical specimens of the hawk-eyed scorners of the "Stop-Go" signs.

When the fleet came to anchor in the Public Square the local chauffeurs were indignant; not because they regarded the newcomers as poachers, oh no! The new taxis had meters and meters, according to the Spartanburg fraternity, are all wrong in a land where it is possible to collect a regular union-like charge of 5 cents a minute, standing or in transit. It looked "like" these New Yorkers were going to take the easy out of easy money—hence the indignation.

But the New York taxigoers, or their pocketbooks, were weak and the meters came off. Now, though the New Yorkers collect the charge of the country, they are fast cornering the market, for, unlike their Southern brethren, they are always willing to drive in any sort of weather. According to the soldiers, whenever they went up to a taxi heretofore on a rainy night, the chauffeur would open one eye, slowly drawl "Sorry, suh, the roads are too bad," and settle back to slumber while the rain dripped off the khaki.

At present, it appears, if a soldier hails one of the fifteen wayfarers, said soldier is yanked into the taxi with one hand, while the chauffeur's other starts the car.

⁂

One of the characters about the camp is "Major" Montague Butler, whose Hibernian name does not fit at all his Nubian color. The "Major" is so old he's got gray in his hair, and when one of his race gets that way he has a make-up which, according to Major Kincaid, the learned Judge Advocate, enables a man to talk about the trip Columbus had, and get away with it. As the "Major" recently told the men in the 108th Ambulance Company, "a niggah has two heavens—the one the Good Book was written in and another, a cotton field," probably it is the reason he is always ambling around the camp, for Wadsworth sprang from a cotton field.

Though it is most amusing to hear the "Major" expound his creed of Book and boll, the men get more real education when Montague, with grave dignity accepting an offering of beans and bully beef, turns to a discussion of things military. Admittedly, the Major's scheme to speed up munitions by producing guncotton by packing rifles in bales of cotton may be a trifle visionary, but his system of distinguishing an officer's rank by his shoulder pins has merit. Nobody can deny that.

The Major says that whenever he sees an officer (who happens to sport a silver eagle) he "kin tell directly he's a Kuhnel 'cause he's got on his tin buzzard." As for First Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants with their silver and gold bars, the Major experiences no difficulty to mention—he spots "those buzzum pins"—and if it happens to be a Captain with his two bars of silver, why he is identified at once by his "buzzum party pin."

For a long time the castle on the collars of the One Hundred and Second Engineers' officers gave Montague much worry. Then he recalled that the biggest building he had ever seen was a hotel—that was it! those officers belonged to the hotel regiment.

One thing the "Major" hasn't yet solved is the wriggly-looking caduceus which the Medical Corps wears. The "Major" lately confided that he "rather hes'tated" about those things; he said they reminded him of a picture he once saw of vipers wrapping themselves about a beautiful white lady. Until he learns for a certainty that the officers who wear these suspected symbols of wickedness really go to church and so forth, the "Major" allows he'll suspend jedgement on 'em.

ROCKEFELLER, JR., IMPRESSED.

Leaves Camp Upton with Praise for Spirit of Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Jan. 27.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who came here Friday to give a series of talks to the men, returned to New York tonight. While here he made eight addresses, and closely observed the progress of the training

"I found conditions generally excellent," he said. "I am greatly impressed with the spirit and comradeship of the men. After seeing such a splendid lot of manly fellows I am proud to say that I, too, come from New York."

TEN DIE ON GERMAN TRAIN.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.—An express train, while running between Berlin and Munich, Bavaria, caught fire at Schleissheim, six miles north of Munich, as the result of an explosion of a bottle of benzine, says the Saturday edition of the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

Ten persons were killed, and fifty were injured.

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